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CHINA

EDWIN H. CONGER

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Bureau of Indexes and Archives.

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No. 1078.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

OCT 21 1902
BUREAU.

DEPT. OF STATE
OCT
20
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

Not to be sent
Oct. 18.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
OCT
13
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

September 2nd, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State,

Subject: Rev. G. P. Bostich corrects alleged mistake of Mr. Squiers as to indemnity paid to him and other missionaries.

No. 1075.

No. 1078.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 2nd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

At the request of the writer I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter received from Rev. G. P. Bostich, of Taianfu, Shantung, correcting what he claims to have been a mistake as to indemnity collected by him and others from the Chinese Government, referred to in a despatch of Mr. Squiers to the Department of State. no 6140(?)

I enclose also the clipping which was received in Mr. Bostich's letter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Rev. G. P. Bostich to Mr. Conger, Aug. 20th, 1902.
2. Clipping as above.

No. 1078.

September 2nd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

At the request of the writer I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter received from Rev. O. F. Deatch, of Taiaufu, Shantung, correcting what he claims to have been a mistake as to indemnity collected by him and others from the Chinese Government, referred to in a despatch of Mr. Squiers to the Department of State.

I enclose also the clipping which was received in Mr. Deatch's letter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

1. Rev. O. F. Deatch to Mr. Cooper, Aug. [illegible], 1902.
2. Clipping as above.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1078.

The Rev. Bostich to Mr. Conger.

Taianfu, Shantung, August 20th, 1902.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister,

Peking.

Dear sir:

I enclose a clipping sent me from the Atlanta Constitution giving an official despatch from the former Acting Minister Squiers. This despatch is false to the core, tho. probably not intentionally so, and involves several gentlemen of high character, one of whom, Dr. T. P. Crawford, died just before this lie was broadly published in the home papers. I wish, therefore, as the individual who settled the claims of these gentlemen, to state the facts which I trust you will furnish to the Department in Washington. Dr. Crawford and Mr. Hudson belonged to the Gospel Mission of which I am a member and all whose claims I settled with Ta'ng Tao Tai acting for Gov. Yuen Shi Kai. Including children we are 28.

1. Dr. Crawford and Mr. Hudson did file claims for travelling expenses to the United States before any Int. Com. was appointed, and after they were informed by an official that such claims were all right.

2. But when Gov. Yuen expressed, of his own free will the desire to settle locally all Shantung claims, I, the only one of the party then at hand began negotiations, and without any pressure or threat, after two brief talks with Ta'ng Tao Tai settled for the party for taels 2800. Full itemized statements of the settlement are filed with the Chefoo Consul. This amount included house rent, watchman, travelling expenses to the coast, including part in the chartered ship and extra cost in living, but not a cent for expenses to the United States. Of my own accord I ruled out these claims--were not presented to Gov. Yuen

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1078.

The Rev. Bostick to Mr. Conger.

Taianfu, Shantung, August 20th, 1902.

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U. S. Minister,

Peking.

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1. Dr. Crawford and Mr. Hudson did file claims for travelling expenses to the United States before any Int. Com. was appointed, and after they were informed by an official that such claims were all right.

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at all--after having read the rules of the Int. Com., and both Dr. C. and Mr. H. heartily approved my settlement.

3. The exact items settled for these two gentlemen were, T.P.Crawford and wife, Travelling expenses Taian to Wei Hai, Tls. 87.50

House rent and watchman one year, " 106.00

Extra cost for living, " 168.00

Total, 361.50

Total for same items for Hudson, wife and child, 376.10.

Total for both, Tls.737.60

This would be less than $500.00 gold, whereas as published in the home papers they are made by Mr. Squiers' despatch to receive $2650.55!

If you will kindly furnish, in justice to all concerned, these facts to the Department, it will be gratefully appreciated by us all.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) G. P. Bostich.

N. B. We of the Gospel Mission are not under a Board at home, but each has his owned hired house, and these we had witchmen in at our expense during our absence.

G.P.B.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1078.

Atlanta Con. June 13

JUNE 13 1902

SAVED SOULS, ALSO SHEKELS

Severe Criticism Passed by the State Department on Missionaries In China.

TWO MEN FROM THE SOUTH ARE INVOLVED IN TROUBLE

They Collected Tidy Sums from the Chinese Government When Others Could Get Nothing. The Discharge of Miss Taylor.

By Jos: Ohl.

Warshington, June 12.—(Special.)—Two missionaries whose homes are in the southern states and whose field of operation is China are quite severely criticised by inference if not directly in the official dispatches in possession of the state department.

Dr. T. B. Crawford and T. J. Hudson are the gentlemen who, for certain acts, get their names into the records of the state department in a not altogether complimentary way. Dr. Crawford lives at Greenville, S. C., and Mr. Hudson is a resident of Demossville, Ky.

Mr. Herbert G. Squiers, now minister to Cuba, but late secretary of the legation at Pekin, and during Minister Conger's absence in charge of the legation, reported to the state department what he considered a rather peculiar state of affairs. He said that it seemed to him unfortunate that the missionary, owing to his peculiar status, should be able to secure from the Chinese authorities recovery for damages that an ordinary resident of the country is precluded from under the rules recently adopted by the foreign representatives. He seems to think that some of the missionaries have taken undue advantage of the fear of Chinese officials to offend them and have pressed claims which might not have been approved if submitted through the ordinary channels. "I have reference" Mr. Squiers wrote, " to traveling expenses to and from the United States and extra living expenses while there." Mr. Squiers also calls attention to the criticism and ill-feeling occasioned by the missionaries in pressing the settlement of claims of native Christians.

Some Bills in Evidence.

In illustration of the claims which impressed him as being open to criticism, Mr. Squiers presents this claim by Dr. T. B. Crawford, which he says was paid by the local authorities of the province of Shantung:

Traveling expenses Chefoo to stopping place in America and return to Tian (Mexican).....	$2,002 55
Rent Greenville, S. C., eight months at $6.....	48 00
Total.....	$2,050 55

J. T. Hudson's claim was:

Traveling expenses from Tien to Demossville, Ky.....	$600

It has been the policy of the state department to discourage these independent settlements because the whole matter is in the hands of the government and China is paying to this government as her share of the indemnity an amount considerably larger than the total of all of the American losses so far as they have been reported. No action is likely to be taken by the state department in these particular payments, but there is not a little criticism of this method of collecting by independent negotiations if not of the claims themselves.

Miss Taylor's Pen.

No. 1079. FOR RELS. 1902.

Mr. Smith
Ack. & file WR

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D OCT 13 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

OCT 17 1902
BUREAU

September 2nd, 1902.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack & file, W.W.R

DEP'T OF STATE OCT 18 1902 2ND ASST SECRETARY

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ackd Oct 2

Subject: Massacre of two British Missionaries near Ch'en Chow, in Hunan.

INDEX BUREAU DEC 12 1902 FILED

No. 1071.

No. 1079.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 2nd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On the 15th ultimo, two British Missionaries, J. R. Bruce and R. H. Lowis, were massacred at Ch'en-chow, in the Province of Hunan.

The facts as at present reported are, that during the recent scourge of cholera in that vicinity, a great many deaths were occurring, and someone started the story that the foreigners were giving out poisonous medicine which was the cause of these deaths. Many of the ignorant and superstitious Chinese believed this story, a mob was raised, and the burning of a chapel and the murder of two missionaries was the result.

The British Minister immediately took up the matter, and has sent a Consular officer from Hankow to investigate.

An Imperial Edict concerning the affair was promptly issued, copy of which I enclose, and the Chinese Government says everything possible is being done to prevent

the

No. 1079.

September 2nd, 1900.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On the 16th ultimo, two British Missionaries, J. R. Bruce and R. H. Lewis, were massacred at Chien-chow, in the Province of Fukien.

The facts as at present reported are, that during the recent scarcity of cowries in that vicinity, a great many deaths were occurring, and persons started the story that the foreigners were giving out poisonous medicine which was the cause of these deaths. Many of the ignorant and superstitious Chinese believed this story, a mob was raised, and the burning of a chapel and the murder of two Missionaries was the result.

The British Minister immediately took up the matter, and has sent a Consular officer from Hankow to investigate.

An Imperial Edict ordering the affair was promptly issued, copy of which I enclose, and the Chinese Government says everything possible is being done to prevent

the trouble from spreading.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Imperial Edict as above.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 1079.

****

WE have this day had the honor to receive the following ImperialDecree:

Yu Lien-san's memorial is to the effect that the WU-Ling-hsien Magistrate reported that, on the 12th day of the 7th Moon, (August 15th, 1902), owing to the great prevalence of cholera, rumours were set afloat resulting in certain outlaws destroying a chapel; they also killed two missionaries, Bu Shao-tsu, J. R. Bruce, and Lo Kuo-ch'uan, R. H. Lewis, which facts had not yet been reported by the Prefect and Magistrate of the District. The distance between CH'en-chow and the Provincial city is over 800 li. The Governor sent with great speed orders to the Ch'en-yuan Taotai to proceed in person to make investigation and deal with the case.

The Governor also sent Provincial troops to proceed post haste and capture the criminals.

With regard to the chapels and the missionaries throughout the Provinces, the Throne has repeatedly issued Edicts commanding that they be properly (adequately) protected, and yet there are still wicked fellows who recklessly start rumours, inflaming stupid people, with the result that serious crimes are committed, which most certainly must be severely punished, as a warning to any who might transgress in the same way.

WE cammand Yu Lien-san to send at once another high official to make joint investigation and trial, and by all means to get hold of the chief criminal, and to punish him with the utmost rigor of the law, according to his deserts.

They must also protect the Churches and the Christians, and not be in the least remiss in their duty.

As

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1079.

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They must also protect the Churches and the Christians, and not be in the least remiss in their duty.

As

As to the British missionaries, Bu Shao-tsu and Lo Kuo-ch'uan, Messrs.Bruce and Lewis, who were killed entirely innocent of the charge laid against them, WE have great pity for them, and command that proper relief be given.

If the Prefect and Magistrate are found not to have exerted themselves to afford protection, WE command that they be at once impeached. No leniency will be shown them by the Throne.

Respect this.

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If the Prefect and Magistrate are found not to have exerted themselves to afford protection, WE command that they be at once impeached. No leniency will be shown them by the Throne.

Respect this.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

No. 1080

Ack & file. W.W.R.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEP'T OF STATE
OCT
181
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
OCT
13
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

AUG 17 1902
BUREAU.

September 2nd, 1902.

Mr. Smith
Ack & file
WR

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Asked
Oct. 22 c.

Subject: The Issuance and Signing of Fractional Bonds.

Confirming cipher telegrams on the subject.

Great Britain wishes hers countersigned in

London. Reasons. Comments of other Foreign

Representatives.

No. 1940

September 2nd, 1902.

Mr. Cooper to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The Japanese and Signing of Protocol Words.

Confirming cipher telegram on the subject.

Great Britain wishes here counterclaimed in

London. Russia. Germania or other Foreign

Representatives.

No. 1080.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 2nd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1041, of July 10th, I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, translations of cipher telegrams between the Department of State and this Legation, concerning the issuance and signing of Fractional Bonds as provided by paragraph "c," Article VI, of the Final Protocol.

The reason given by the British Minister for His Government's insistence upon the countersignature of their bonds by the Chinese Minister in London was becauseformer Chinese bonds had been so signed, and it would give the English people more confidence in them, and hence make them more valuable.

I enclose letter of Sir Ernest Satow to the Dean, the circular in which it was brought to the cognizance of the other foreign representatives with their comments thereon, the letter finally sent in the name of the Diplomatic Corps

by

No. 1030.

September 2nd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1041, of July 10th, I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, translations of cipher telegrams between the Department of State and this Legation, concerning the issuance and signing of Treaty Bonds as provided by paragraph "c," Article VI, of the Final Protocol.

The reason given by the British Minister for His Government's insistence upon the countersignatures of their bonds by the Chinese Minister in London was because otherwise Chinese bonds had been so signed, and it would give the English people more confidence in them, and hence make them more valuable.

I enclose letter of Sir Ernest Satow to the Dean, the circular in which it was brought to the examination of the other foreign representatives with their comments thereon, the latter finally sent in the name of the Diplomatic Corps

by

by the Dean, to Prince Ch'ing, and letters on the subject from the French and Belgian Charges d'Affaires.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures;

Mr. Conger's circular No. 30 to the Diplomatic Corps with letter accompanying, and endorsements.

Telegram sent. (Cipher).

Peking, August 2nd, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Second. British Minister proposes that Chinese Government be invited to authorize Bankers' Commission and some designated Chinese official to sign fractional bonds in Shanghai, and that bonds of Anglo-German loan of eighteen ninety-six serve as model. Is there any objection?

(Signed) Conger.

Telegram sent.. (Cipher).

Peking, August 12th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twelfth. Shall I join in a unanimous proposal, that in addition to the issuance and signing of the fractional bonds at Shanghai, the Chinese Government will authorize its diplomatic representative in each country to countersign the bonds in case any Government requests it.

(Signed) Conger.

Telegram sent. (Cipher).

Peking, August 18th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Eighteenth. Early reply necessary to my telegram of the twelfth.

(Signed) Conger.

Telegram sent. (Cipher).

Peking, August 20th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twentieth. My telegram of eighteenth refers to the

one

one of the twelth concerning fractional bonds.

(Signed) Conger.

Telegram received. (Cipher)

Washington, August 20th, 1902.

Conger, Minister,

Peking.

Unless there are reasons to the contrary not reported to the Department, its telegram of July fifteenth is conclusive as reqards issue of fractional bonds. Period. Protocol which should be strictly adhered to does not require countersignature of Chinese Agent in each country.

(Signed) Adee, Acting.

Telegram sent. (Cipher).

Peking, August 21st, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twentyfirst. The only reason for requesting signature of fractional bonds elsewhere than Shanghai is that Great Britain very much desires hers countersigned in London/ and no power except the United States now objects.

(Signed) Conger.

Telegram received. (Cipher).

Washington, August 23rd, 1902.

Conger, Minister,

Peking.

You may join in proposal but will not insist if China objects.

(Signed) Adee, Acting.

No. 30

Enclosure No.~ In Despatch No. 1080.

Mr. Conger to the Diplomatic Corps.-------

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, August 2nd, 1902.

The Dean has the honor to circulate among his Honorable Colleagues, a letter from His Excellency, the British Minister, containing certain proposals in regard to the issuance and signing of the Fractional Indemnity Bonds. He requests that the Honorable Colleagues will kindly state hereon whether they entertain any objections to his proposals.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

No. 80

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 1080.

Mr. Conger to the Diplomatic Corps.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, August 2nd, 1902.

The Dean has the honor to circulate among his Honorable Colleagues, a letter from His Excellency, the British Minister, containing certain proposals in regard to the issuance and signing of the Bractional Indemnity Bonds. He requests that the Honorable Colleagues will kindly state hereon whether they entertain any objections to his proposals.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Letter accompanying circular No. 30.

Peking, August 2nd, 1902.

Dear Mr. Dean:

With reference to the discussion at the meeting of the Diplomatic Body on July 8 respecting the proposal of our Russian Colleague that the Chinese Government should be invited to appoint its delegates for the signature of fractional bonds in accordance with Article VI (c) of the Final Protocol, I beg to say that as far as His Majesty's Government are concerned they would prefer that the fractional bonds to be delivered to them should be expressed in sterling only, and that they would desire to have the said fractional bonds signed by the Chinese Minister in London. At the same time I am authorized to propose that the Chinese Governmentmight be invited to confer powers to sign on the Commission of Bankers at Shanghai and on an official deputed for the purpose, who might for convenience sake be the Viceroy of Nanking.

As regards the form of the bonds, I am given to understand that the form adopted for the Anglo-German loan of 1896 might serve as a convenient model. Some of the persons entitled to a share in the British Indemnity having expressed a desire to receive the amounts due to them in Fractional bonds, His Majesty's Government feel bound to satisfy their wishes in the matter.

The question presents itself whether the Chinese Government is likely to give powers to any one to sign such fractional bonds as long as they continue to contest their liability to pay in gold.

I should be much obliged if you would be so good as to circulate this letter among the Representatives of the Powers who signed the Final Protocol, and I should be grateful to them if they would state whether they entertain any objection to the above proposals.

I take this opportunity, Dear Mr. Dean, of renewing the assurances of my highest regard.

(Signed) Ernest Satow.

His Excellency, The Hon. Edwin Conger, Dean of the D. Corps.

Letter accompanying circular No. 30.

Peking, August 2nd, 1902.

Dear Mr. Dean:

With reference to the discussion at the meeting of the Diplomatic Body on July 8 respecting the proposal of our Russian Colleague that the Chinese Government should be invited to appoint its delegates for the signature of Treational bonds in accordance with Article VI (c) of the Final Protocol, I beg to say that as far as His Majesty's Government are concerned they would prefer that the Treational bonds to be delivered to them should be expressed in sterling only, and that they would desire to have the said Treational bonds signed by the Chinese Minister in London. At the same time I am authorized to propose that the Chinese Government might be invited to confer powers to sign on the Commission of Bankers at Shanghai and on an official deputed for the purpose, who might for convenience sake be the Viceroy of Nanking.

As regards the form of the bonds, I am given to understand that the form adopted for the Anglo-German loan of 1898 might serve as a convenient model. Some of the persons entitled to a share in the British Indemnity having expressed a desire to receive the amounts due to them in Treational bonds, His Majesty's Government feel bound to satisfy their wishes in the matter.

The question presents itself whether the Chinese Government is likely to give powers to any one to sign such Treational bonds as long as they continue to contest their liability to pay in gold.

I should be much obliged if you would be so good as to circulate this letter among the Representatives of the Powers who signed the Final Protocol, and I should be grateful to them if they would state whether they entertain any objection to the above proposals.

I take this opportunity, Dear Mr. Dean, of renewing the assurances of my highest regard.

(Signed) Ernest Satow.

His Excellency, The Hon. Edwin Conger, Dean of the D. Corps.

Endorsements on circular No. 30.

The Imperial Government would desire to have its portion of the bond in rubles, gold.

2. Considering the fact that Russia demands but one bond, its signature by the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburgh would not be necessary. It appears that several of the other countries are in the same position, and in the letter to the Wai Wu Pu, it might have been said that the Chinese Government will give the order to sign the bonds to its Ministers in those countries whose Governments shall express this desire.

3. As far as regards the delegate, the Viceroy of Nanking is the obvious choice. Considering the relations of the Taotai with the Commission of Bankers, and in order not to offend this personage, it would be desirable to associate him with the delegate.

4. The division into fractional bonds will have, among others, the advantage of elucidating the question as to whether or not the payment of the indemnity shall be in gold or siver.

(Signed) P. Lessar.

The Imperial Government are of the opinion that the indemnity should be paid in small bonds, and that the details thereof should be settled in Shanghai between the Bankers' Commission and the Chinese delegates. I have, however, telegraphed to my Government the purport of the present proposition made by His Excellency, the British Minister.

(Signed) Y. Uchida. (Japan.)

The Italian Government would prefer to have its bond

Endorsements on circular No. 30.

The Imperial Government would desire to have its portion of the bond in rubles, gold.

2. Considering the fact that Russia demands but one bond, its signature by the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburgh would not be necessary. It appears that several of the other countries are in the same position, and in the letter to the Wai Wu Pu, it might have been said that the Chinese Government will give the order to sign the bonds to its Ministers in those countries whose Governments shall express this desire.

3. As far as regards the delegate, the Viceroy of Nanking is the obvious choice. Considering the relations of the Taotai with the Commission of Bankers, and in order not to offend this personage, it would be desirable to associate him with the delegate.

4. The division into fractional bonds will have, among others, the advantage of elucidating the question as to whether or not the payment of the indemnity shall be in gold or silver.

(Signed) P. Lessar.

The Imperial Government are of the opinion that the indemnity should be paid in small bonds, and that the details thereof should be settled in Shanghai between the Bankers' Commission and the Chinese delegates. I have, however, telegraphed to my Government the purport of the present proposition made by His Excellency, the British Minister.

(Signed) V. Vodina.

The Italian Government would prefer to have its bond

divided into small fractional bonds, expressed either in pounds sterling or in francs. I believe that the signature of the Viceroy of Nanking as delegate would appear to my Government as sufficient, but the signature of the Taotai could easily be added as a consideration of this official.

(Signed) G. Gallina.

As Mr. Mumm stated in the meeting of the Diplomatic Corps of July 8th, during the long negotiations concerning the indemnity it has been the intention not to officially inform the Chinese Government of the amounts accruing to the different Powers. This was to hold the Chinese Government responsible for the sum total, as well as for each cent of the indemnity towards the whole of the interested Powers.

In accepting the division of the bon global in the manner proposed by His Excellency, the British Minister, the Chinese delegates would be informed, however, of the division of the total sum; a thing which could be avoided if the equivalent of each fractional bond were indicated in the moneys of all the countries in question.

Concerning the designation of the Chinese delegates who would sign the fractional bonds, I do not doubt that the Imperial Government would be satisfied to accept as such the Governor General of Nanking, either alone or with the Taotai at Shanghai; neither do I hesitate to say that my Government is prepared to take under consideration every proposition leading to a general solution. It would be desirable, in fact, that the designation of the Chinese delegates be made without delay, and, at the same time, that the question of the payment in gold which has again retarded the exchange of the payments of the past month be elucidated. (Sgd) for Baron von der Goltz, V.Bohlen Halbach. (Germany).

I have received from my Government, instructions to agree that the bonds be signed in Shanghai and in Europe.

(Signed) Casenave. (French.)

The Spanish Government would accept one bond, expressed either in pounds sterling, or in francs, signed by the Viceroy of Nanking as Chinese delegate.

(Signed) Carcer.

The Government of Holland would desire one bond, and would have no objection to the Viceroy of Nanking as delegate.

(Signed) for Mr. Loudon,
W.J.Oudendyk.

While my instructions permit me to support the above-mentioned propositions of His Excellency, the Russian Minister, the obligation of the payment in gold once recognized, the other questions can easily be adjusted according to the needs of the individual Governments.

(Signed) A. Rosthorn. (austria.)

I have not yet received precise instructions from my Government on the subject of the transformation of the bon global. I shall hasten to inform His Excellency, the United States Minister, of such instructions as soon as they are received.

(Signed) E. de Cartier. (Belgium.)

My Government instructs me that it thinks paragraph (c), Article VI, of the Protocol should be strictly ad-

I have received from my Government, instructions to agree that the bonds be signed in Shanghai and in Europe.

(Signed) Casanova.

The Spanish Government would accept one bond, expressed either in pounds sterling, or in francs, signed by the Viceroy of Nanking as Chinese delegate.

(Signed) Garcer.

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(Signed) for Mr. London,
W.J.Oudendyk.

While my instructions permit me to support the above-mentioned propositions of His Excellency, the Russian Minister, the obligation of the payment in gold once recognized, the other questions can easily be adjusted according to the needs of the individual Governments.

(Signed) A. Hoetzhorn.

I have not yet received precise instructions from my Government on the subject of the transformation of the non global. I shall hasten to inform His Excellency, the United States Minister, of such instructions as soon as they are received.

(Signed) M. de Cartier.

My Government instructs me that it thinks paragraph (c), Article VI, of the Protocol should be strictly ad-

hered to, and all operations relating to issue of bonds performed at Shanghai, as provided for.

It instructs me further, that, while reserving all its rights, it does not wish any bonds at present.

As to the question suggested, of payment in gold or silver, the United States Government adheres to its opinion that the gold value of the tael was fixed once and for always at the rate of April 1st, 1901; that this was its definite understanding at the time of signing the Protocol and it considers its position clearly sustained by contemporary documentary evidence.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

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It instructs me further, that, while reserving all its rights, it does not wish any bonds at present.

As to the question suggested, of payment in gold or silver, the United States Government adheres to its opinion that the gold value of the tael was fixed once and for always at the rate of April 1st, 1901; that this was its definite understanding at the time of signing the Protocol and it considers its position clearly sustained by contemporary documentary evidence.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Peking, August 22nd, 1902.

Mr. Minister:

Following the remark which I made in a foot-note on Your Excellency's communication No. 30, of the 2nd instant, to the Diplomatic Corps, I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the King is of the opinion that the signature of a single Chinese delegate to the Belgian bon global appears sufficient.

As to the subsidiary fractional bonds, the Baron de Favereau has no objection to their being signed by the Chinese Minister at Brussels. He also expresses the wish that their value be expressed in pounds sterling as well as in francs.

Please accept, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. de Cartier.

His Excellency,

Mr. Conger.

Minister of the United States, and

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Peking, August 22nd, 1902.

Mr. Minister:

Following the remark which I made in a foot-note on Your Excellency's communication No. 30, of the 2nd instant, to the Diplomatic Corps, I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the King is of the opinion that the signature of a single Chinese delegate to the Belgian bon global appears sufficient.

As to the subsidiary fractional bonds, the Baron de Favereau has no objection to their being signed by the Chinese Minister at Brussels. He also expresses the wish that their value be expressed in pounds sterling as well as in francs.

Please accept, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. de Cartier.

His Excellency,

Mr. Conger.

Minister of the United States, and

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Peking, August 23rd, 1902.

Mr, Dean:

I have been instructed by the Government of the French Republic to inform the Representatives of the Powers in China, that in accordance with the proposition of the German Charge d' Affaires the conversion into gold of the Chinese payments should take place each month, the same as the payments themselves.

My Government also prefers that France's share in the indemnity be expressed in one single bond.

Please accept, Mr. Dean, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Casenave.

His Excellency,

Mr. Conger.

United States Minister, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Peking, August 23rd, 1902.

Mr. Dean:

I have been instructed by the Government of the French Republic to inform the Representatives of the Powers in China, that in accordance with the proposition of the German Charge d' Affaires the conversation into gold of the Chinese payments should take place each month, the same as the payments themselves.

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Please accept, Mr. Dean, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Cassenave.

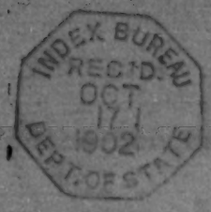
His Excellency,

Mr. Conger.

United States Minister, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

No. ~

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.



September 10th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject; Enclosures omitted from Legation's No. 1080.

No. [illegible]

September 30th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Enclosures omitted from Legation's No. 1080.

No. ~

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 10th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Enclosed please find copy and trsnalation of letter of the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps to Prince Ch'ing, on the subject of issuing and signing the fractional indemnity bonds, which should have accompanied despatch No. 1080, of the 2nd instant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures;

1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, September 2nd, 1902.
2. Translation as above.

No. 2

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 10th, 1909.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Inclosed please find copy and translation of letter of the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps to Prince Ching, on the subject of issuing and signing the Provisional Indemnity bonds, which should have accompanied despatch No. 1060, of the 2nd instant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[signature]

Inclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ching, September 8th, 1909.

2. Translation as above.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. ~

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, le 2 Septembre, 1902.

Altesse:

Il a été stipulé par l'Article VI (c) du Protocole du 7 Septembre de l'année dernière que "le Gouvernement chinois remettra au Doyen du Corps Diplomatique à Pékin, un bon global qui sera transformé ulterieurement en coupures revêtues de la signature des délégues du Gouvernement chinois désigné à cet effet. Cette opération et toutes celle se rapportant à l'établissement des titres seront effectuées par la Commission de banquiers à Shanghai conformement aux instructions que les Puissances enverront à leurs délégués."

Le bon global a été remis au Doyen du Corps Diplomatique il y a quelques mois. Plusieurs Gouvernements ayant recemment exprimé à leurs représentants à Pékin le désir de proceder à sa transformation en coupures, j'ai l'honneur au nom de mes collègues d'inviter le Gouvernement chinois à vouloir bien désigner ses délégués pour la signature des coupures.

Nous estimons qu'il serait à désirer que le Gouvernement chinois autorisat en premier lieu le Viceroi des Deux Kiang, et en second lieu le Taotai des Douanes à Shanghai à signer les coupures, et qu'il permit également que ces coupures fussent revêtues de la signature des membres de la Commission des banquiers, afin de prouver aux porteurs que cette Commission a pris sa part à l'établissement de ces titres.

Nous proposons en outre que le Gouvernement chinois autorise son représentant diplomatique dans chaque pays de contresigner les titres pour le cas ou un Gouvernement étranger en exprimerait le désir.

Aussitot que le Gouvernement chinois aura désigné ses

délégués comme je viens de la proposer a Votre Altesse, les délégués à la Commission des banquiers recevront les instructions de leurs Gouvernements en ce qui concerne le nombre et la désignation des coupures que chaque Gouvernement respectif désirerait recevoir. Tous les details se rapportant à cette opération, comme il resulte de l'Article précité, seront communiqués par la Commission des banquiers aux délégués chinois désignés pour la signature des coupures.

Veuillez agréer, Altesse, l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

(Signe) E. H. Conger.

Ministre des Etats Unis, et

Doyen du Corps Diplomatique.

A Son Altesse, le Prince K'ing,

Président du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.

délégués comme je viens de la proposer à Votre Altesse, les délégués à la Commission des banquiers recevront les instructions de leurs Gouvernements en ce qui concerne le nombre et la désignation des comptes que chaque Gouvernement respectif désirerait recevoir. Tous les détails se rapportant à cette opération, comme il résulte de l'Article précité, seront communiqués par la Commission des banquiers aux délégués ci-inclus désignés pour la signature des conventions.

Veuillez agréer, Altesse, l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

(Signé) E. H. Conger.

Ministre des Etats Unis, et Doyen du Corps Diplomatique.

A Son Altesse, le Prince K'ing,

Président du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. ~

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, September 2nd, 1902.

Highness:

It has been stipulated by Article VI (c) of the Protocol of September 7th, of last year, that "The Chinese Government shall deliver to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking a bond for the lump sum, which shall subsequently be converted into fractional bonds bearing the signature of the delegates of the Chinese Government designated for that purpose. This operation and all those relating to issuing of the bonds shall be performed by the Commission of Bankers at Shanghai, in accordance with the instructions which the Powers shall send their delegates."

The bon global was delivered to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps some months ago. As several Governments have recently expressed to their representatives at Peking the desire to proceed with the conversion into fractional bonds, I have the honor, in the name of my Colleagues, to request that the Chinese Government will kindly designate its delegates for the signature of the said bonds.

We consider that it would be desirable that the Chinese Government should authorize in the first place, the Viceroy of the Two Kuangs, and in the second place the Customs Taotai at Shanghai to sign the fractional bonds, and that it permit also that these fractional bonds bear the signature of the members of the Commission of Bankers in order to prove to the holders that this Commission has performed its part in establishing the validity of these bonds.

We further propose that the Chinese Government authorize its diplomatic representative in each country to countersign the bonds in case any foreign Government shall express such desire.

As

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. —

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, September 2nd, 1902.

Highness:

It has been stipulated by Article VI (c) of the Protocol of September 7th, of last year, that "The Chinese Government shall deliver to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking a bond for the lump sum, which shall subsequently be converted into fractional bonds bearing the signature of the delegates of the Chinese Government designated for that purpose. This operation and all those relating to issuing of the bonds shall be performed by the Commission of Bankers at Shanghai, in accordance with the instructions which the Powers shall send their delegates."

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We further propose that the Chinese Government authorize its diplomatic representative in each country to countersign the bonds in case any foreign Government shall express such desire.

As

As soon as the Chinese Government shall have designated its delegates as I have just proposed to Your Highness, the delegates on the Commission of Bankers will receive instructions from their Governments in that which concerns the number and designation of the fractional bonds which each Government desires to receive. All the details bearing upon this operation, as results from the above-mentioned Article, will be communicated by the Commission of Bankers to the Chinese delegates designated for the signature of the fractional bonds.

Please accept, Highness, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,
United States Minister, and
Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

To His Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,
President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

As soon as the Chinese Government shall have designated its delegates as I have just proposed to Your Highness, the delegates on the Commission of Bankers will receive instructions from their Governments in that which concerns the number and designation of the fractional bonds which each Government desires to receive. All the details bearing upon this operation, as results from the above-mentioned Article, will be communicated by the Commission of Bankers to the Chinese delegates designated for the signature of the fractional bonds.

Please accept, Highness, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) R. H. Cooper,

United States Minister, and

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

To His Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

No. 1081.

DIPLO. AFF.
OCT 23 1902
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
OCT
13
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

September 2nd, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Legation's cipher telegram of the 28th ultimo, and Department's reply of the same date. Questions concerning the details of payment of indemnity claims.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Conger's No. 1081.

Dear Adee:

Mr. Conger's suggestion contained in the last paragraph of his despatch appears to me a good one, if there are no technical objections to it, and I would recommend that it be carried out if possible, as it would place the amounts due the claimants in their hands two or three months sooner than they would get them under the arrangements telegraphed to Mr. Conger on August 28th.

W. W. Rockhill

October 14, 1902.

No. 1081.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 2nd, 1902.

To the Honorable,
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf herewith, my cipher telegram of the 28th ultimo, and your reply of the same date, concerning the payment of Chinese indemnity awards to United States claimants.

The claimants have been notified to send in their addresses as directed.

Is it not possible, that as soon as claimants notify the Department of their addresses, the drafts may accompany the vouchers to this Legation to be delivered to claimants in China on the execution of vouchers, in order to avoid the long delay of sending back to Washington and out here again before they can realize on them?

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. Conger

Telegram sent. (Cipher)

Peking, August 28th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twentyeighth. What information can I give claimants of Chinese indemnity as to manner and probable time of payments of awards.

(Signed) Conger.

Telegram received. (Cipher).

Washington, August 28th, 1902.

American Minister,

Peking.

Department is prepared to make payment of twenty-five per cent on each award made. Period. Claimants should notify Department of address to which voucher should be sent for execution, or authorize attorney to receive and receipt for them.

(Signed) Adee, Acting.

No. 1092.

DEP'T OF STATE
OCT
14
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
OCT
13
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

September 2nd, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Sixth partial Report of the Claims Commission.

Calculations checked by Interpreters Bureau of Accts

Calculations
Checked
W.A.P. Martin,
Consulting Interpreter
H.B. Chevalier.

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 5 1903
FILED

Assistant Solicitor,
OCT 15 1902
Department of State.

Bur. of Accts.

Here is another batch of awards just received from Mr. Conger.

I suggest that the vouchers for Lieut. Frank D. Gaines

Oct. 15-1902

No. 1082.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 2nd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, indemnity claims which have been allowed by the United States Claims Commission in China, and approved by me, as follows:

2,	Gertrude Gilman.	850.	765.
7,	Charlotte M. Jewell.	1793.	1452.
17,	Charles Edward Ewing.	2860.	2300.
21,	William T. Hobart.	1595.	1370.
34,	John Wherry.	3247.	1997.
54,	R. M. Tismar.	428.01	428.01
57,	George W. Verity.	2655.35	1,100.
58,	Rocky Point Association.	2,448	2,350
60,	Frank D. Gamewell.	7725.	4,910
75,	Sara J. Ragsdale.	500.50	500.50
76,	George Butland.	2,340.50	1,595.50
77,	William Blanchard.	650.	561.
79,	Edwin G. Adams.	7077.02	817.15
80, 96, 132,	Charles D. Tenney.	35,000 about.	25,036.27
90, 98,	Walter S. Emens.	14,338. (")	10,305.82
94,	Denton E. Peterson.	6683.50	3,863.40
114,	J. Rassmussen.	5490.	5,490.
145,	Oliver C. Clifford.	1475.25	1,105.25
199,	William P. Sprague.	2,559.50	2,282.50

No. 1092.

September 2nd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, indemnity claims which have been allowed by the United States Claims Commission in China, and approved by me, as follows:

2,	Gertrude Gilman.
7,	Charlotte M. Jewell.
17,	Charles Edward Ewing.
21,	William T. Hobart.
34,	John Wharry.
54,	R. M. Tiamer.
57,	George W. Verity.
58,	Rocky Point Association.
60,	Frank D. Gamewell.
75,	Sara J. Redgadis.
76,	George Butland.
77,	William Blanchard.
79,	Edwin G. Adams.
80,96,132,	Charles D. Tenney.
90, 98,	Walter S. Munns.
94,	Danton K. Peterson.
114,	J. Rasmussen.
148,	Oliver C. Gifford.
193,	William P. Sprague.

9m 205. A. P. Peck. 600. 600.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Claims as above.

No. 2.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Gertrude Gilman, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Springfield in the State of Vermont on or about the 8 day of July, 1868; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Springfield in the State of Vermont; that I am temporarily sojourning at Redlands, Calif.; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Missionary of the Womens Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 850.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America. –

And when said claim arose I was a teacher in the Peking Girls Boarding School.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Gertrude Gilman

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of June, 1902, at Redlands, California

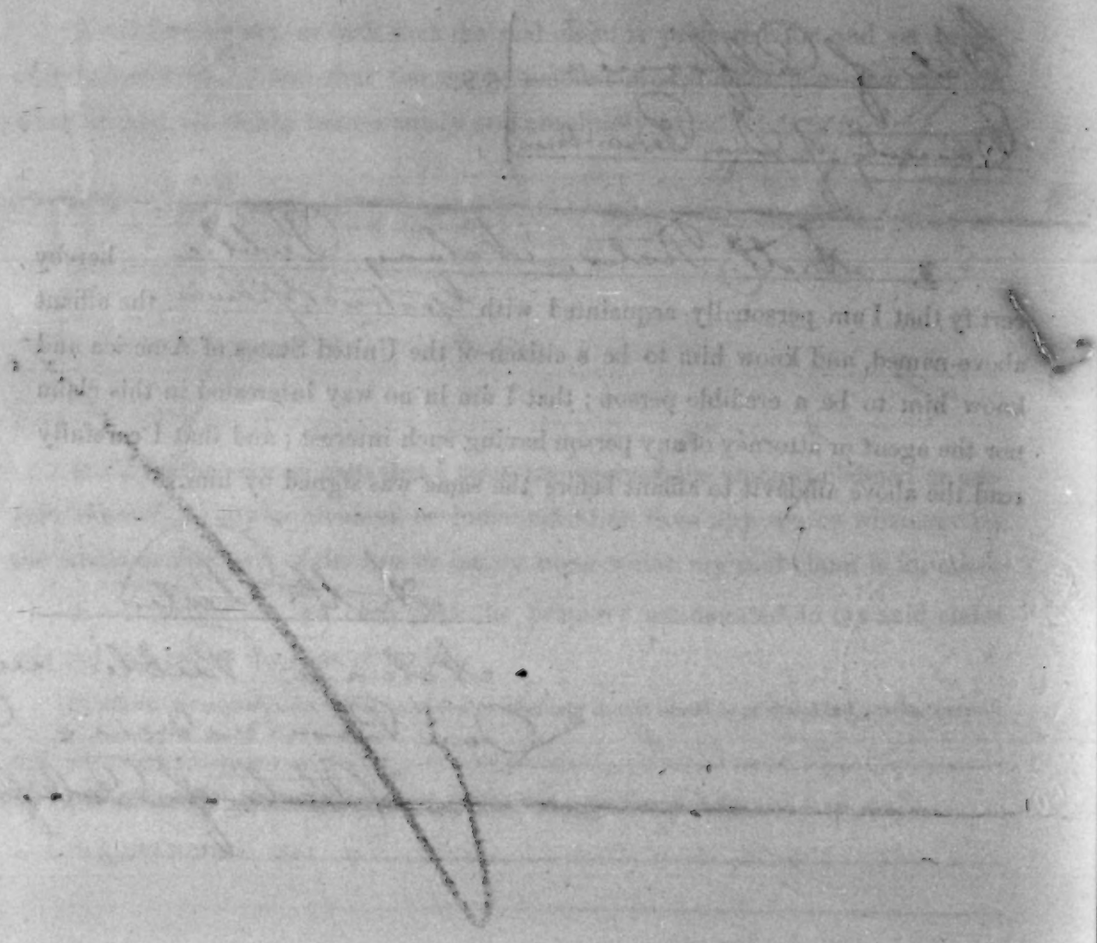
(Seal)

A. M. Foster,
Notary Public in and
San Bernardino County,
State of California

State of California
County of San Bernardino } S.S.

I, A. M. Fester, Notary Public hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Gertrude Gilman the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

A. M. Fester
Notary Public in & for
San Bernardino County,
State of California



PERSONAL LOSSES OF GERTRUDE GILMAN BY "BOXERS."

Books,	$80.00
Pictures and photographs,	$85.00
Bric-a-brac,	$25.00
Clothing,	360.00
General Furnishings,	300.00
	$850.00 US Gold

UNITED STATES LEGATION, PEKING, CHINA.

I, Gertrude Gilman, being first duly sworn on oath say that the statement of personal losses incurred by me during the Boxer riots in Peking herein annexed is just, true and correct.

(Signed) Gertrude Gilman.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day Nov, 1900

(Signed) W. E. RAINBRIDGE,

Second Secretary of Legation.

No 2

PERSONAL LOSSES OF GERTRUDE GILMAN BY "BOXERS."

Books,	$80.00
Pictures and photographs,	$85.00
Bric-a-brac,	$85.00
Clothing,	$60.00
General Furnishings,	$100.00
	$850.00 US Gold

UNI TED STATES LEGATION, PEKIN, CHINA

I, Gertrude Gilman, being first duly sworn on oath say that the statement of personal losses incurred by me during the Boxer riots in Peking herein annexed is just, true and correct.

(Signed) Gertrude Gilman.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day Nov, 1900

(Signed) W. R. RAINSBIDGE,

Second Secretary of Legation.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 2.

AWARD on Claim of GERTRUDE GILMAN.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	$ 765.00
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	86.58
TOTAL.....	$ 851.58

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

Photographs	$ 25.00
Clothing	60.00
	$ 85.00

Tientsin, China,
August 18th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved August 30th, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 7

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Charles M. Jewell, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Litchfield in the State of New York on ~~or about~~ the 17th day of April, 1856; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Peking, China ~~in the State of~~ _____; that I am temporarily sojourning at San Francisco Cal. that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of a missionary in Peking China under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Soc. of the Methodist Episcopal Church

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 1793.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

Dress & clothing $ 84.00
Lamps & fuel 162.00
room out 161.00
Mass fixtures 60.00
Library 18.00
Lamps 8.00
Tables 96.00
Stoves 360.00
Clothing 120.00
Dishes 60.00
Stoves 120.00
Photographs 76.00
Stoves 36.00
Sundries 1793.00

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Charlotte M. Jewell.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of June, 1902, at San Francisco, California

(Seal)

O. G. Eggers

Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

State of California } S.S.
City & County of San Francisco }

I, O. C. Eggers hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Charlotte M. Jewell the affiant above-named, and know ~~him~~ her to be a citizen of the United States of America and know ~~him~~ her to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by ~~him~~ her.

O. C. Eggers.

Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

PERSONAL LOSSES REF OF C. M. JEWELL, BY "BOXERS."

Desk and Chairs,	$84.00
Lounge and Bedroom Set,	162.00
Wall Pictures,	161.00
Library,	600.00
Lamps,	18.00
Tables,	8.00
Stores,	96.00
Clothing,	360.00
Dishes,	12.00
Stoves,	60.00
Photographs,	120.00
Horses,	76.00
Saddle & Bridle,	36.00
	$1,793.00

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PE KING, CHINA.

I, Charlotte M. Jewell, being first duly sworn on oath say that the statement of personal losses incurred by me during the Boxer riots in Peking hereto annexed is just, true and correct. (signed) CHARLOTTE M. JEWELL.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day Nov, 1900

(Signed) W. R. BAINBRIDGE.
Second Secretary of Legation.

PERSONAL LOSSES BOX OF U. S. LEGATION, BY "BOXERS."

Desk and Chairs,	$ 60.00
Lounge and Bedroom Set,	125.00
Wall Pictures,	181.00
Library,	400.00
Lamps,	18.00
Tables,	9.00
Stoves,	96.00
Clothing,	360.00
Diaries,	12.00
Stoves,	90.00
Photographs,	120.00
Horses,	76.00
Saddle & Bridle,	34.00
	$1,793.00

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PE KING, CHINA.

I, Charlotte W. Jewell, being first duly sworn on oath say that the statement of personal losses incurred by me during the Boxer riots in Peking hereto annexed is just, true and correct. (signed) CHARLOTTE W. JEWELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day May, 1900

(Signed) W. K. HEINRICHER.

Second Secretary of Legation.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 7.

AWARD on Claim of CHARLOTTE M. JEWELL.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	$1,452.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	154.86
TOTAL.....	$1,606.86 ✓

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

Wall pictures	$ 161.00
Photographs	120.00
Clothing	60.00
	$ 341.00

Tientsin, China,
August 18th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

approved august 30th, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 17.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Charles Edward Ewing, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Enfield in the State of Massachusetts on or about the 24 day of May, 1869; that my father was a native ~~born~~ citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Unionville in the State of Connecticut; that I am temporarily sojourning at Unionville, Conn; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of clergyman and missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $2860~~00~~— (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

Furniture, carpets, etc. ($500); vehicles ($30) $530
Clothing ($520); bedding ($280); table linen, etc ($70) 800
Silverware & jewelry ($200); crockery & glassware ($180) 380
Books, pictures, etc ($900); toys, etc. ($25) 975
Tools ($40); kitchen utensils ($25) 65
Household stores ($70); bank notes, etc ($40) 110
Total, $2860

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself and family.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Charles E. Ewing

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of June, 1902, at Farmington Connecticut

(Seal)

GEORGE E. TAFT NOTARY PUBLIC CONNECTICUT

Geo. E. Taft
Notary Public

State of Connecticut
Hartford County } S.S. Farmington June 20 1902

I, George E Taft a Notary Public hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Charles E Ewing the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

George E Taft

CLAIM FOR INDEMNITY.

IMPERIAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO CHARLES E. EWING, DR.

To

Losses at Peking In June, 1900,	Gold.
Bedding,	$205.00
Table Linen, Etc.	75.00
Crockery and Glassware.	180.00
Books, MSS., Pictures, photos,	950.00
Tools,	40.00
Banknotes, etc (worthless)	40.00
Vehicles,	30.00
Furniture , carpets, etc,	500.00
Clothing,	520.00
Silverware and Jewelry,	200.00
Stores,	70.00
Kitchen Utensils,	25.00
Toys, Games, etc,	25.00
	$2,860.00

The above may be paid to Treasurer North China Mission, American Board, Tientsin, China; or, preferably to F. H. Wiggin, Treasurer Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

UNITED STATES LEGATION PEKING, CHINA.

I, CHARLES E. EWING, BEING FIRST DULY SWORN ON OATH, SAY THAT THE ABOVE STATEMENT OF MY LOSSES AT THE TIME AND IN THE AMOUNTS GIVE N THERE IN IS JUST, TRUE AND CORRECT.

(SIGNED) CHARLES E . EWING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of August, 1900.

(signed) W. E. BAINBRIDGE .

Second Secretary of Legation.

#17

CLAIM FOR INDEMNITY.

IMPERIAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO CHARLES K. EWING, DR.

To

Losses at Peking In June, 1900,	Gold.
Bedding,	$205.00
Table Linen, Etc.	75.00
Crockery and Glassware.	180.00
Books, MSS., Pictures, photos,	980.00
Tools,	40.00
Banknotes, etc (worthless)	40.00
Vehicles,	30.00
Furniture , carpets, etc,	800.00
Clothing,	580.00
Silverware and Jewelry,	200.00
Stores,	70.00
Kitchen Utensils,	25.00
Toys, Games, etc,	25.00
	$2,860.00

The above may be paid to Treasurer North China Mission, American Board, Tientsin, China; or, preferably to P. H. Wiggin, Treasurer Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

UNITED STATES LEGATION PEKING, CHINA.

I, CHARLES K. EWING, BEING FIRST DULY SWORN ON OATH, SAY THAT THE ABOVE STATEMENT OF MY LOSSES AT THE TIME AND IN THE AMOUNTS GIVEN N THERE IN IS JUST, TRUE AND CORRECT.

(SIGNED) CHARLES K . EWING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of August, 1900.

(signed) W. E. RAINSBRIDGE .

Second Secretary of Legation.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 17.

AWARD on Claim of CHARLES E. EWING.

ALLOWED.

On Claim	$2,300.00
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	246.60
TOTAL.....	$2,546.60

DISALLOWED.

Crockery and glassware	$ 60.00
Books, MSS, Pictures and photos	250.00
Furniture, carpets etc.	100.00
Clothing	100.00
Silverware and jewelry	50.00
	$ 560.00

Tientsin, China,
August 12th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Raysdal
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved August 30th, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 21.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, W. T. Hobart, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Red Wing in the State of Minnesota on or about the 18th day of Sept., 1856; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Evanston in the State of Illinois; that I am temporarily sojourning at Evanston, Ill.; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of a Missionary of the M. E. Church

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 1595. (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

No insurance

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

W. T. Hobart.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2 day of July, 1902,

at Evanston Illinois

(Seal)

William G. Hoag

Evanston Cook County
Illinois | S.S.

I, Ernest Johnson hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with W. F. Hobart the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

Ernest Johnson

PERSONAL PROPE RTY OP W. T. HOBART:

Library,	$500.00
Piano,	$475.00
Sewing Machine (Wilcox and Gibbs)	45.00
Japanese Dishes and Common China,	55.00
Silve rware,	100.00
Clothing,	100.00
Rugs,	45.00
Trunks,	20.00
Bedding, Curtains, etc,	60.00
Table Linen,	40.00
Pictures and Bric-a-brac,	90.00
Kitchen Utensils,	20.00
2 Bookcases,	20.00
Othe r furniture,	25.00
	$1,595.00

Legation of the United States of America,
Peking, China.

I, W. T. Hobart, being first duly sworn on oath say that the above schedule is a list of my personal property destroyed during the Boxer riots in June-August, 1900, and that the same is just true and correct.

(signed) W. T. HOBART.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of October, 1900.

(Signed) W. R. RAINBRIDGE,
Second Secretary of Legation.

PERSONAL PROPERTY OF W. T. HOBART:

Library,	$800.00
Piano,	375.00
Sewing Machine (Wilcox and Gibbs)	45.00
Japanese Diaries and Common China,	85.00
Silve ware,	100.00
Clothing,	100.00
Rugs,	45.00
Trunks,	20.00
Bedding, Curtains, etc,	40.00
Table Linen,	40.00
Pictures and Bric-a-brac,	50.00
Kitchen Utensils,	30.00
2 Bookcases,	20.00
Other Furniture,	35.00
	$1,395.00

Legation of the United States of America,
Peking, China.

I, W. T. Hobart, being first duly sworn on oath say that the above schedule is a list of my personal property destroyed during the Boxer riots in June-August, 1900, and that the same is just true and correct.

(signed) W. T. HOBART.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of October, 1900.

(Signed) W. R. RAINSBRIDGE,
Second Secretary of Legation.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 21.

AWARD on Claim of WILLIAM T. HOBART.

ALLOWED.

On Claim	$1,370.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	146.89 ✓
TOTAL.....	$1,516.89 ✓

OK J.

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

On piano	$ 175.00
On library	50.00
	$ 225.00

Tientsin, China,
August 12th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge

James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

Approved August 30th, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister

No. 34.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, John Wherry, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born near Shippensburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, on or about the 23d day of May, 1837; that my father was a native born citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Newark, in the State of New Jersey; that I am temporarily sojourning at Claremont, Cal'a.; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of a Missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, resident at Peking, China.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $3247.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

John Wherry

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of June, 1902, at Claremont, Los Angeles County, California

(Seal)

O. H. Duvall

NOTARY PUBLIC in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

State of California }
County of Los Angeles } S.S.

I, O A Duvall hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with John Wherry the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

O A Duvall

NOTARY PUBLIC in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

Drawing Room

	$ ¢.
Walnut Table	8.00
Stipps "	6.00
"Hamlin" "	10.00
Elm "	3.00
Walnut Desk	40.00
Hanging Book Shelves	2.00
Oak Rocking Chair	4.00
White wood " "	3.00
Hongkong " "	3.00
Upholstered Easy "	7.00
Rattan "	2.00
6 white wood "	6.00
2 oil paintings & frames	20.00
3 Crayons " "	12.00
4 Large Engravings "	14.00
5 Small " "	5.00
2 Chromos " "	5.00
Clock	2.00
50 yds Brussells Carpet	35.00
Rosemore Baltimore Heater	65.00
Stereoscope & stereoscopic views	25.00
Stationery, postage stamps, ink stands &c	10.00
Lamps	2.00
Bric-a-brac, Ornaments, &c	8.00
	297.00

Office

		Br'd'g'd 297.00
Walnut Book Case with Drawers	24.00	
" " " " "	22.00	
Elm " "	8.00	
Walnut Table	5.00	
" "	4.00	
Black wood Book Shelves	3.00	
Walnut " "	4.00	
Chromos, pictures and frames	3.00	
Oak Office Chair, revolving screw	6.00	
Globe and Maps	2.00	
Matting & Rugs	2.00	
Rossmore Baltimore Heater	65.00	
4 Chairs	4.00	152.00
	Over	449.00

(4)

Typhoid

" " " "	
" " "	
" "	

L. Wherry's Indemnity Claim.

Bed Rooms

	one		34. (3) 449.00
2 Whitewood Bedsteads		16.00	
1 Elm "		5.00	
5 Hair mattresses		60.00	
California Blankets. 1 pr.		10.00	
2 woolen "		5.00	
1 woven bed quilt.		6.00	
2 Cotton "		10.00	
2 Counterpanes		2.00	
Sheets & sheeting		9.00	
Hair and feather pillows		20.00	
3 mosquito Curtains		10.00	
Camphor Chest of Drawers		12.00	
Veneered Mahogany " "		5.00	
Whitewood " " "		5.00	
Elm " " "		4.00	
Pictures, Chromos, &c		7.00	
3 spring Mattress, woven wire.		3.00	
3 Clocks		2.00	
Table		2.00	
"		1.00	
3 Lamps. Shades. Chimneys. &c		4.00	
Oil Stove		5.00	
3 mirrors		8.00	
Comb & brush		1.00	
1 box tooth brushes		1.00	
Ironers Stretcher		1.00	
Two Rattan Chairs		1.00	
25 yds woolen Carpet		10.00	
30" " " "		15.00	
2 Wash Stands		6.00	
	one		246.00
			695.00

L. Ulrich's Indemnity Claim

(4)

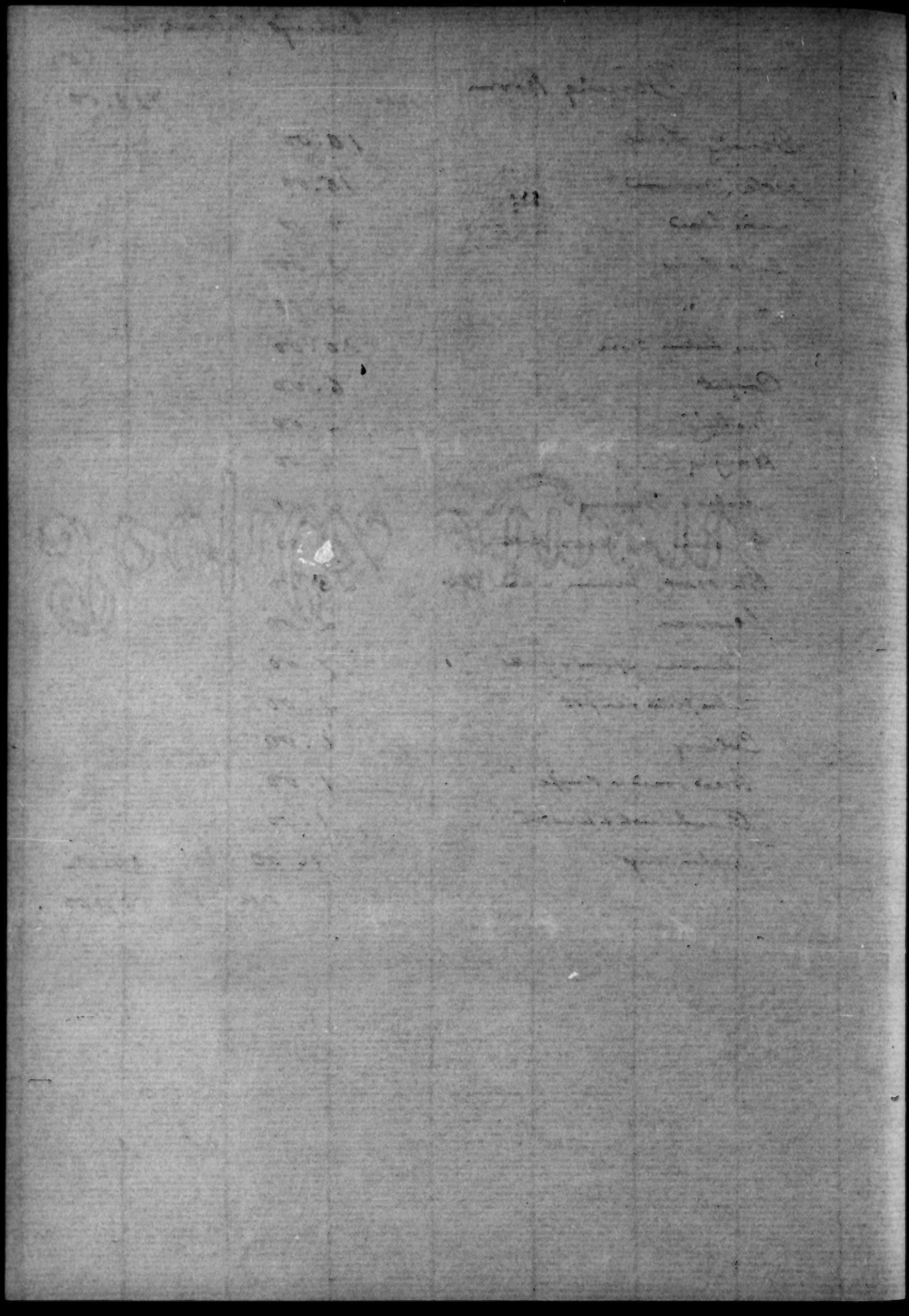
Bath room

	Over	
Wash Stand		695.00
2 Iron pails	3.00.	
2 wash bowls	3.00	
2 pitchers	3.00	
2 Japanese jars	2.00	
4 bed pans	3.00	
Bath tub	2.00	
Commode	4.00	
Medicines	2.00	
Apothecary's scales & box	3.00	
Hot water bottle	2.00	
	1.00	
	Over	28.00
		723 00

(x)

Dining Room

	Mem	723.00
Dining Table	10.00	
Sofa, rosewood.	15.00	
Side board	8.00	
Side Table	3.00	
" "	2.00	
Base burner Stove	30.00	
Carpet	6.00	
Matting	3.00	
Hanging Lamp	4.00	
Shades & Chimneys	2.00	
8 chairs, perforated bottom.	8.00	
Breakfast, Dinner, & Tea Set	23.00	
Glassware	2.00	
Silverware Spoons & forks	7.00	
Silver plated Tea pot	2.00	
Cutlery	6.00	
Bread board & Knife	1.00	
Crumb brush & waiter	1.00	
Napkin rings	1.00	134.00
	Mem	857.00



Kitchen		Per	$67.00
2 Large water jars		2.00	
2 Small " "		2.00	
Rice boiler		1.00	
Wash "		1.00	
Skillets, Lg. kettle, &c		2.00	
Wash tubs		2.00	
Kitchen Table		2.00	
Ironing Table & Board		2.00	
Sad Irons		2.00	
Balance Scales & weights		2.00	
Large Chinese Scales, and Small,		2.00	
Water pails and pole		1.00	
Utensils, stone jars, &c.		1.00	
Crocks, basins, &c		1.00	24.00
		Amt	881.00

(5)

Stebbins's Indemnity Claim

(7)

Wardrobe

	Over	881.00
Dress Suits	20.00	
2 overcoats	10.00	
Circular Cape	8.00	
3 suits Jaegers Union Underwear, &c.	10.00	
Shirts, Drawers, &c	3.00	
Woolen Stockings	3.00	
Socks, handkerchiefs, &c,	1.00	
Cuffs + Cuff buttons	1.00	
Boots	2.00	
Hats	2.00	
Shoes	2.00	
Umbrella	1.00	
Linen "Duster"	1.00	
Spring suit &c	3.00	
Muslin	1.00	
Bobinet	1.00	
Trunk	7.00	
Packing Case, Very Large	5.00	
2 Packing Cases, Large	4.00	85.00
	Over	966.00

L. Wherry's Indemnity Claim.

(8)

Library		
	mex	966.00
Legge's Chinese Classics	20.00	
Giles " Dictionary	18.00	
2 Copies Wade's Lessons	12.00	
Mateer's Lessons	4.00	
New Test. Greek Lexicon	7.00	
Liddle & Scott Greek Lexicon	5.00	
Andrews & Stoddard's Latin "	5.00	
Gesenius's Hebrew "	5.00	
Speare & Peerman's Greek "	5.00	
Latin-English "	4.00	
Italian "	2.00	
German "	1.00	
Worcester's Dictionary	6.00	
Knight's Shakespeare, 10 vols. illustrated	25.00	
Meyer's Com. on New Test. 20 vols.	40.00	
Chinese Recorder, 30+ vols bound	100.00	
Hodge's Theology 3 vols	10.00	
Hamilton's Metaphysics	3.00	
" Logic	2.00	
Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy	5.00	
Lyell's Geology	2.00	
Gray's Botany	2.00	
Greek N.T. Concordance	3.00	
Smith's Bible Dictionary. 4 vols.	14.00	
About 200 vols @ $1.	200.00	
" 500 " @ .40	200.00	
Manuscripts, Addresses, Sermons, Copies Letters, etc etc	1000.00	1700.00
	mex.	2666.00

(8)

Stores

Gilchrist's Indemnity Claim

(9)

		Over 2666.00
2½ barrels flour	14.00	
About 560 lbs. Crushed refined sugar in tins	40.00	
" 30 " butter	11.00	
" 30 " lard	4.00	
1 box laundry & toilet soap	6.00	
½ bbl of Kerosene	1.00	
Biscuits	1.00	
Raisins	1.00	
Hops	2.00	
Currants	2.00	
1 Can oysters	5.00	
10 lbs fine salt	3.00	
Baking powder	2.00	
Soda	1.00	
Cream Tartar	2.00	
Candles	1.00	
Cereals	1.00	
Licorice	2.00	
Coffee & Tea	1.00	
Vinegar	1.00	
Honey	1.00	
Prunes 1 box	2.00	
Tartaric acid	1.00	
Olive oil	2.00	
Lemon oil, Spices &c	2.00	
Sperm oil, Clock oil, furniture polish	1.00	
		110.00
		2776.00

(4)

Gilbert's Indemnity claim

(10)

Hardware		
	Ore	2776.00
3 saws	3.00	
plane	1.00	
4 Hatchets + hammers	2.00	
2 pr pincers	1.00	
1 vise	2.00	
Grindstone	2.00	
Augers	2.00	
Gimlets	1.00	
Brace	1.00	
Squares + rules	2.00	
Chisels + files	2.00	
Window shutter, gravity hinges, etc	4.00	
Lake Locks, etc etc	4.00	
Padlocks	1.00	
Brass + Iron rollers, Castors, etc	3.00	
2 Door Bells + fixtures	3.00	
Table bell	1.00	
Drawer levers	3.00	
Brass steam engine	20.00	
Coffee Mill	1.00	
Gardening Tools	2.00	
Lawn Mower	6.00	
Ice Cream freezer	3.00	
Screws, nails, tacks	2.00	
		72.00
	Ore	2848.00

Sundries		
	Amt	2848.00
Telephone + insulated wire	8.00	
Galvanic Battery + Chemicals	5.00	
Electric Bells	3.00	
Violin, Case, strings, bows, Tuning fork, Manuals,	20.00	
Swiss Nickel books watch	6.00	
Photographs	3.00	
Lenses	1.00	
Filter	1.00	
Lee box	2.00	
Bridle	3.00	
Copper + gilt Wash	6.00	
Thermometer	1.00	
Palletts + Desk	1.00	
Ancient Coins	25.00	
Copal Varnish	1.00	
Hat + Shoe brushes, whisks, Stair brushes	2.00	
Shears, Scissors.	1.00	
Sewing box + supplies	2.00	
Shoe laces, 100 +	1.00	
Carpenters Bench with 8 Planes	6.00	
Pantry Cupboard	6.00	
White Wash + wall brushes	2.00	
Brooms	1.00	
Dumb bells 2 sets	2.00	
Coffee Cask	2.00	
Gold plated "	4.00	
Coal	8.00	
Kerosene	1.00	
	Amt	124.00
		2972.00

(11)

Wherry's Indemnity Claim

(12)

Sundries (Continued)

		2972.00
17 window shades, spring rollers.	20.00	
10 Packing boxes	5.00	
Personal Money put in building bank	250.00	275.00
Total		$ 3247.00

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China.

I, John Wherry, being first duly sworn on oath say that the above schedule is a statement of the personal losses sustained by me during and as a result of the Boxer riots in Peking June-August, 1900, and that the same is just, true and correct.

John Wherry

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of January 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge

Second Secretary of Legation.

INDEMNITY LIST OF JOHN WHERRY.

DRAWING ROOM:

Walnut table	$ 2.00	
Ningpo " "	8.00	
" "	6.00	
Nankin "	10.00	
Elm "	3.00	
Walnut desk	40.00	
Hanging book shelves	2.00	
Oak rocking chair	4.00	
White wood chair	3.00	
Hongkong chair	3.00	
Upholstered chair	7.00	
Rattan "	2.00	
6 white wood "	6.00	
2 Oil paintings and frames	20.00	
3 Orgoons	12.00	
4 large engravings	14.00	
5 small "	5.00	
2 chromos and frames	5.00	
Clock	2.00	
50 yds. Brussells carpet	35.00	
Rossmore Baltimore Heater	65.00	
Stereoscope & stereoscopic views	25.00	
Stationery, postage stamps, ink stands	10.00	
Lamps	2.00	
Bric-a-brac, ornaments etc.	8.00	
		$ 297.00

O OFFICE:

Walnut book-case with drawers	24.00	
" " " " "	22.00	
Elm " " "	8.00	
Walnut table	5.00	
" "	4.00	
Black wood book shelves	3.00	
Walnut book shelves	4.00	
Chromos, pictures and frames	3.00	
Oak office chair, revolving screw	6.00	
Globe and maps	2.00	
Matting and rugs	2.00	
Rossmore Baltimore Heater	65.00	
4 chairs	4.00	
		152.00

BED-ROOM:

2 white wood bedsteads	16.00	
1 Elm "	5.00	
5 Hair mattresses	60.00	
California blankets, 1 pair	10.00	
2 Woolen "	5.00	
1 woven bed quilt	6.00	
2 cotton bed quilts	10.00	
2 counterpanes	2.00	
Sheets and sheeting	9.00	
Hair and Feather pillows	20.00	
3 Mosquito curtains	10.00	
Carried forward	153.00	449.00

Brought forward	$	153.00	$ 449.00
Camphor chest of drawers		12.00	
Veneered Mahogony chest of drawers		5.00	
White wood chest of drawers		5.00	
Elm chest of drawers		4.00	
Pictures, chromos etc.		7.00	
Spring mattress, woven wire		3.00	
3 clocks		2.00	
Table		2.00	
"		2.00	
3 Lamps, shades, chimneys etc.		4.00	
Oil stove		5.00	
3 Mirrors		8.00	
Comb and brush		1.00	
1 Box tooth brushes		1.00	
Trouser stretcher		1.00	
Two rattan chairs		1.00	
25 yds. woolen carpet		10.00	
30 yds. woolen carpet		15.00	
2 Wash-stands		6.00	
			246.00
BATH ROOM:			
Wash stand		3.00	
2 Iron pails		3.00	
3 Wash bowls		3.00	
2 pictures		2.00	
2 Japanese jars		3.00	
4 Bed pans		2.00	
Bath tub		4.00	
Commode		2.00	
Medicines		3.00	
Apothecary's scales & box		2.00	
Hot water bottle		1.00	
			28.00
DINING ROOM:			
Dining table		10.00	
Sofa, rosewood		15.00	
Sideboard		8.00	
Side table		3.00	
" "		2.00	
Base burner stove		30.00	
Carpet		6.00	
Matting		3.00	
Hanging lamp	4.00	5.00	
Shades and chimneys		2.00	
8 chairs, perforated bottoms		8.00	
Breakfast, Dinner and tea sets		23.00	
Glassware		2.00	
Silverware spoons & forks		7.00	
Silver plates tea ~~set~~ pot		2.00	
Cutlery		6.00	
Bread board and knife		1.00	
Crumb-brush & waiter		1.00	
Napkin rings		1.00	
			134.00
KITCHEN:			
2 Large water jars		3.00	
2 Small " "		2.00	
Rice boiler		1.00	
Wash boiler		1.00	
Carried forward		7.00	857.00

Brought forward	$ 183.00	$ 449.00
Camphor chest of drawers	12.00	
Veneered Mahogony chest of drawers	5.00	
White wood chest of drawers	5.00	
Elm chest of drawers	4.00	
Pictures, chromos etc.	7.00	
Spring mattress, woven wire	3.00	
3 clocks	2.00	
Table	2.00	
"	2.00	
3 Lamps, shades, chimneys etc.	4.00	
Oil stove	5.00	
3 Mirrors	8.00	
Comb and brush	1.00	
1 Box tooth brushes	1.00	
Trouser stretcher	1.00	
Two rattan chairs	1.00	
25 yds. woolen carpet	10.00	
30 yds. woolen carpet	15.00	
2 Wash-stands	6.00	
		246.00

BATH ROOM:

Wash stand	3.00	
2 Iron pails	3.00	
3 Wash bowls	3.00	
2 pictures	2.00	
2 Japanese jars	3.00	
4 Bed pans	2.00	
Bath tub	4.00	
Commode	2.00	
Medicines	3.00	
Apothecary's scales & box	2.00	
Hot water bottle	1.00	
		28.00

DINING ROOM:

Dining table	10.00	
Sofa, rosewood	15.00	
Sideboard	8.00	
Side table	3.00	
" "	2.00	
Base burner stove	30.00	
Carpet	8.00	
Matting	3.00	
Hanging lamp 4.00	8.00	
Shades and chimneys	2.00	
8 chairs, perforated bottoms	8.00	
Breakfast, Dinner and tea sets	25.00	
Glassware	2.00	
Silverware spoons & forks	7.00	
Silver plates tea pot	2.00	
Cutlery	6.00	
Bread board and knife	1.00	
Crumb-brush & waiter	1.00	
Napkin rings	1.00	
		134.00

KITCHEN:

2 Large water jars	3.00	
2 Small " "	2.00	
Rice boiler	1.00	
Wash boiler	1.00	
Carried forward	7.00	857.00

Brought forward	$	153.00	$ 449.00
Camphor chest of drawers		12.00	
Veneered Mahogony chest of drawers		5.00	
White wood chest of drawers		5.00	
Elm chest of drawers		4.00	
Pictures, chromos etc.		7.00	
Spring mattress, woven wire		3.00	
3 clocks		2.00	
Table		2.00	
"		1.00	
3 Lamps, shades, chimneys etc.		4.00	
Oil stove		5.00	
3 Mirrors		8.00	
Comb and brush		1.00	
1 Box tooth brushes		1.00	
Trouser stretcher		1.00	
Two rattan chairs		1.00	
25 yds. woolen carpet		10.00	
30 yds. woolen carpet		15.00	
2 Wash-stands		6.00	
			246.00
BATH ROOM:			
Wash stand		3.00	
2 Iron pails		3.00	
3 Wash bowls		3.00	
2 pictures		2.00	
2 Japanese jars		3.00	
4 Bed pans		2.00	
Bath tub		4.00	
Commode		2.00	
Medicines		3.00	
Apothecary's scales & box		2.00	
Hot water bottle		1.00	
			28.00
DINING ROOM:			
Dining table		10.00	
Sofa, rosewood		15.00	
Sideboard		8.00	
Side table		3.00	
" "		2.00	
Base burner stove		30.00	
Carpet		6.00	
Matting		3.00	
Hanging lamp	4.00	5.00	
Shades and chimneys		2.00	
8 chairs, perforated bottoms		8.00	
Breakfast, Dinner and tea sets		23.00	
Glassware		2.00	
Silverware spoons & forks		7.00	
Silver plates tea ~~xx~~ pot		2.00	
Cutlery		6.00	
Bread board and knife		1.00	
Crumb-brush & waiter		1.00	
Napkin rings		1.00	
			134.00
KITCHEN:			
2 Large water jars		3.00	
2 Small " "		2.00	
Rice boiler		1.00	
Wash boiler		1.00	
Carried forward		7.00	857.00

Brought forward	$ 185.00	$ 449.00
Camphor chest of drawers	12.00	
Veneered Mahogony chest of drawers	5.00	
White wood chest of drawers	5.00	
Elm chest of drawers	4.00	
pictures, chromos etc.	7.00	
Spring mattress, woven wire	3.00	
3 clocks	2.00	
Table	2.00	
"	2.00	
3 Lamps, shades, chimneys etc.	4.00	
Oil stove	5.00	
3 Mirrors	8.00	
Comb and brush	1.00	
1 Box tooth brushes	1.00	
Trouser stretcher	1.00	
Two rattan chairs	1.00	
25 yds. woolen carpet	10.00	
30 yds. woolen carpet	15.00	
2 Wash-stands	6.00	
		246.00

BATH ROOM:

Wash stand	3.00	
2 Iron pails	3.00	
3 Wash bowls	3.00	
2 pictures	2.00	
2 Japanese jars	3.00	
4 Bed pans	2.00	
Bath tub	4.00	
Commode	2.00	
Medicines	3.00	
Apothecary's scales & box	2.00	
Hot water bottle	1.00	
		28.00

DINING ROOM:

Dining table	10.00	
Sofa, rosewood	15.00	
Sideboard	8.00	
Side table	3.00	
" "	2.00	
Base burner stove	30.00	
Carpet	6.00	
Matting	3.00	
Hanging lamp	4.00	6.00
Shades and chimneys		2.00
8 chairs, perforated bottoms		8.00
Breakfast, Dinner and tea sets		25.00
Glassware		2.00
Silverware spoons & forks		7.00
Silver plates tea pot		2.00
Cutlery		6.00
Bread board and knife		1.00
Crumb-brush & waiter		1.00
Napkin rings		1.00
		134.00

KITCHEN:

2 Large water jars	3.00	
2 Small " "	2.00	
Rice boiler	1.00	
Wash boiler	1.00	
Carried forward	7.00	857.00

Brought forward	$ 7.00	$ 857.00
Skillets, tea kettle etc.	2.00	
Wash tubs	2.00	
Kitchen table	2.00	
Ironing Table & Board	2.00	
Sad irons	2.00	
Balance scales & weights	2.00	
Water pail and pole	1.00	
Shovels, stove irons etc.	1.00	
Crocks, basins etc.	1.00	
		24.00
WARDROBE:		
Dress suit	20.00	
2 overcoats	10.00	
Circular cape	8.00	
3 suits Jaeger's Union underwesr,new	10.00	
Shirts, drawers etc.	3.00	
Woolen stockings	3.00	
Socks, handkerchiefs etc.	1.00	
Cuffs, and cuff buttons	1.00	
Buttons	2.00	
Hats	2.00	
Shoes	2.00	
Umbrella	1.00	
Linen "duster"	1.00	
Spring suit etc.	3.00	
Muslin	1.00	
	1.00	
Trunk	7.00	
Packing case, very large	5.00	
2 Packing cases, large	4.00	
		85.00
LIBRARY:		
Leggs Chinese Classics	20.00	
Giles Chinese Dictionary	18.00	
2 Copies Wade's Lessons	12.00	
Mateer's Lessons	4.00	
New text Greek Lexicon	5.00	
Liddle & Scotts Greek Lexicon	5.00	
Andrews & Stoddards Latin Lexicon	5.00	
Hebrew Lexicon	5.00	
French Lexicon	5.00	
Latin & English Lexicon	4.00	
Italian Lexicon	2.00	
German Lexicon	1.00	
Worcester's Dictionary	6.00	
Knight's Shakspear 10 vols. illustrated	25.00	
Meyers Com. or New Testament 20 vols.	40.00	
Chinese Recorder, 30 vols. bound	100.00	
Hodges Teology 3 vols.	10.00	
Hamilton's Metaphysics	3.00	
" Logic	2.00	
Burton's Anatomy	5.00	
Lyell's Geology	2.00	
Gray's Botony	2.00	
Greek N. T. Concordance	3.00	
Smith's Bible Dictionary 4 vols.	14.00	
About 200 vols @ $1.00	200.00	
" 500 " @ $.40¢	200.00	
Manuscripts, addresses, sermons, copies letters, etc., etc.	1000.00	
		1700.00
Carried Forward		$ 2666.00

Brought forward	$ 7.00	$ 837.00
Skillets, tea kettle etc.	2.00	
Wash tubs	2.00	
Kitchen table	2.00	
Ironing Table & Board	2.00	
Sad irons	2.00	
Balance scales & weights	2.00	
Water pail and pole	1.00	
Shovels, stove irons etc.	1.00	
Crocks, basins etc.	1.00	
		84.00
WARDROBE:		
Dress suit	20.00	
2 overcoats	10.00	
Circular cape	8.00	
3 suits Jaeger's Union underwear, new	10.00	
Shirts, drawers etc.	3.00	
Woolen stockings	3.00	
Socks, handkerchiefs etc.	1.00	
Cuffs, and cuff buttons	1.00	
Buttons	2.00	
Hats	2.00	
Shoes	2.00	
Umbrella	1.00	
Linen "duster"	1.00	
Spring suit etc.	2.00	
Muslin	1.00	
	1.00	
Trunk	7.00	
Packing case, very large	5.00	
2 Packing cases, large	4.00	
		85.00
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Andrews & Stoddards Latin Lexicon	5.00	
Hebrew Lexicon	5.00	
French Lexicon	5.00	
Latin & English Lexicon	4.00	
Italian Lexicon	2.00	
German Lexicon	1.00	
Worcester's Dictionary	6.00	
Knight's Shakspear 10 vols. illustrated	25.00	
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" Logic	2.00	
Burton's Anatomy	5.00	
Lyell's Geology	2.00	
Gray's Botony	2.00	
Greek N. T. Concordance	3.00	
Smith's Bible Dictionary 4 vols.	14.00	
About 200 vols @ $1.00	200.00	
" 500 " @ $.40¢	200.00	
Manuscripts, addresses, sermons, copies letters, etc., etc.	1000.00	
		1700.00
Carried Forward		$ 2666.00

Brought Forward		$ 2666.00
STORES:		
2 1/4 Barrels flour	14.00	
About 560 lbs. cube & refined sugar	40.00	
about 30 lbs. butter	11.00	
" 30 " lard	4.00	
1 Box Laundry & Ivory soap	6.00	
1/2 packages Pearline	1.00	
Biscuit	1.00	
Raisins	1.00	
Hops	2.00	
Currants	2.00	
1 Case oysters	5.00	
100 lbs fine salt	3.00	
Baking powder	2.00	
Soda	1.00	
Cream tartar	2.00	
Candles	1.00	
Cereals	1.00	
Licorice	2.00	
Coffee & tea	1.00	
Vinegar	1.00	
Honey	1.00	
Prunes 1 box	2.00	
Tartaric acid	1.00	
Olive oil	2.00	
Lemon oil, spices etc.	2.00	
Sperm oil, clock oil, furniture polish	1.00	
		110.00
HARDWARE:		
3 Saws	3.00	
Plane	1.00	
4 Hatchets and hammers	2.00	
2 Prs. pincers	1.00	
1 Vise	2.00	
Grindstone	2.00	
Augurs	2.00	
Gimlets	1.00	
Brace	1.00	
Squares & rules	2.00	
Chisels & files	2.00	
Window shutters, gravity hinges &c	4.00	
Yale Locks etd. etc.	4.00	
Padlocks	1.00	
Brass & Iron rollers, castors &c.	3.00	
2 Door Bells & fixtures	3.00	
Table bells	1.00	
Transom levers	3.00	
Brass steam engine	20.00	
Coffee Mill	1.00	
Gardening Tools	2.00	
Lawn Mower	6.00	
Ice Cream Freezer	3.00	
Screws, nails, tools	2.00	
		72.00
SUNDRIES:		
Telephone & insulated wire	8.00	
Galvanic battery & chemicals	5.00	
Electric Bells	3.00	
Violin, Case, strings, bows, tuning fork	20.00	
Carried Forward	36.00	2848.00

Carried Forward	36.00	8848.00
Electric Bells	2.00	
Gas Stove & fittings, oven, trivet for	50.00	
Telephone & installation wire	8.00	
Sanitary pottery & chemicals	6.00	
Electric Bells	2.00	
Alcohol Cans, safety, oven, trivet for	50.00	
Carried Forward	36.00	8848.00

SUNDRIES:

Screws, nails, tools	5.00	57.00
Ice Cream Freezer	2.00	
Lamp Holder	6.00	
Gardening Tools	5.00	
Coffee Mill	1.00	
Brass broom cupline	50.00	
Trimmom jewels	2.00	
Tape pulls	1.00	
5 Door Bells & fixtures	2.00	
Brass & Iron letters, cranks &c.	2.00	
Padlocks	1.00	
Axle Locks &c. &c.	4.00	
Window sunflets, fixing pins &c	4.00	
Cutlets & Lids	5.00	
Spurtes & Lugs	5.00	
Brace	1.00	
Gimlets	1.00	
Vanes	5.00	
Grindstone	5.00	
1 Axe	5.00	
5 Pr. hinges	1.00	
4 Hatchets and hammers	5.00	
Frame	1.00	
2 Saws	2.00	

HARDWARE:

Sperm oil, clock oil, trimming bottles	1.00	110.00
Lemon oil, abyssa etc.	5.00	
Olive oil	5.00	
Tartaric acid	1.00	
Frames 1 pox	5.00	
Honey	1.00	
Almonds	1.00	
Coffee & tea	1.00	
Liquorice	5.00	
Cerasia	1.00	
Candles	1.00	
Cream tartar	5.00	
Soda	1.00	
Baking powder	5.00	
100 lbs lime salt	2.00	
1 Case oilcloth	8.00	
Curtains	5.00	
Hobs	5.00	
Matting	1.00	
Biscuit	1.00	
1 S backgrea Pestline	1.00	
1 Box Lammath & Ivory soap	6.00	
" 20 " Jam	4.00	
Upout 20 lbs. butter	11.00	
Upout 200 lbs. cube & refined sugar	40.00	
5 1\4 Bottles Liquor	14.00	

STORES:

Brought Forward		£ 8958.00

Brought Forward	$ 36.00	$ 2848.00
Swiss Nickel works watch	6.00	
Photographs	3.00	
Lenses	1.00	
Filter	1.00	
Ice Box	2.00	
Bridle	3.00	
Copper & gilt Idols	6.00	
Thermometers	1.00	
Pallette & desk	1.00	
Ancient coins	25.00	
Copal varnish	1.00	
Hat & shoe brushes, whisks &c.	2.00	
Shears, scissors	1.00	
Sewing box & supplies	2.00	
Shoe laces 100 +	1.00	
Carpenter's bench with 8 drawers	6.00	
Pantry cupboard	6.00	
White wash and wall brushes	2.00	
Brooms	1.00	
Dumb bells 2 sets	2.00	
Copper cash	2.00	
Gold plates	4.00	
Coal	8.00	
Kerosene	1.00	
17 window shades, spring rollers	20.00	
10 Packing boxes	5.00	
Personal money put in building house	250.00	
		399.00
	GOLD	$ 3247.00

Brought Forward	$ 36.00	$ 2848.00
Swiss Nickel works watch	6.00	
Photographs	3.00	
Lenses	1.00	
Filter	1.00	
Ice Box	2.00	
Bridle	3.00	
Copper & gilt Idols	6.00	
Thermometers	1.00	
Pallette & desk	1.00	
Ancient coins	25.00	
Copal varnish	1.00	
Hat & shoe brushes, whisks &c.	2.00	
Shears, scissors	1.00	
Sewing box & supplies	2.00	
Shoe laces 100 +	1.00	
Carpenter's bench with 8 drawers	6.00	
Pantry cupboard	6.00	
White wash and wall brushes	2.00	
Brooms	1.00	
Dumb bells 2 sets	2.00	
Copper cash	2.00	
Gold plates	4.00	
Coal	8.00	
Kerosene	1.00	
17 window shades, spring rollers	20.00	
10 Packing boxes	3.00	
Personal money put in building house	250.00	
		299.00
	GOLD	$ 3147.00

Claremont, California. June 10th. 1902.

Messrs W. T. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
United States Claims Commissions
Peking, China

Dear Sirs:

Thanks for the Memorial blanks which I have the honor to return herewith duly filled in and sworn to before a notary public.

My claim as filed at the American Legation is detailed so minutely as scarcely to require further explanation. Perhaps I might state that while the house I lived in belonged to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, yet I had personally invested in its construction the amount of my claim, $250.00. This was largely in closets, of which there were thirteen, built at my own expense to take the place of wardrobes, cupboards, and such like heavy articles of furniture which I should otherwise have had to purchase. This $250.00 was of course subtracted from and does not appear in the Board's claim for indemnity on the building.

On my claim for loss of Manuscripts, I would also like to say that these manuscripts represent very largely the labor of my literary life. They were partly in Chinese and partly in English. In English I had sermons, discussions, addresses, reports, copies of valuable letters, etc. etc. amounting in all to some four thousand octavo pages. The mere transscription of these, were this now possible, would probably cost the amount of my claim. They were largely my stock in trade in my calling, and their loss is a real one to me, not a sentimental one only, which I feel almost as much as that of my Library which was gathered with reference to my work in China and which, I may say, I cannot replace for the sum asked in indemnity.

I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours very respectfully,
John Wherry.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 34.

AWARD on Claim of JOHN WHERRY.

ALLOWED.

On Claim	$1,997.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1902	214.39 ✓
TOTAL.....	$2,211.39 ✓

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

Manuscripts	$1,000.00
Personal money in Mission Prpperty	250.00
	$1,250.00

1997.00
125
3247.00

Tientsin, China,
August 13th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James O. Rogdal
COMMISSIONERS.

approved August 30th, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

✓

No. 54

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, R. M. Tiomas., being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Chicago in the State of Illinois on or about the 26th day of February, 1873; that my father was a naturalized Denmark citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Chicago in the State of Illinois; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Customs Officer in the P. C. Customs

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 899.20 Mex (~~U. S. Gold~~); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of Myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

P M Fisman

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of August, 1902, at Tientsin

James W Ragsdale.
U.S. Consul.

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
S.S.

I, J. W. Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with R. M. Tessman the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W. Ragsdale

INDEMNITY CLAIM OF R. M. TISMAR FOR LOSS SUSTAINED during uprising in June and July 1900.

1	Wardrobe	$ 22.00
1	Dresser	6.00
1	Hatrack	8.00
4	Chairs rattan	12.00
1	Bookcase	12.00
1	Writing desk	9.00
2	Brackets bamboo	7.50
1	Table	6.50
1	Long chair	3.50
1	Dining table	14.00
1	Wash-stand	7.00
1	Iron bed	24.00
1	Camp bed	6.00
1	Stool	6.00
1	Mirror	4.50
1	Hanging lamp	14.00
1	Table "	6.00
1	Japanese screen	8.00
1	Fire screen	5.75
1	Vase	4.50
1	"	7.00
1	Rug	4.50
1	Door-mat	2.75
1	Carpet	12.00
1	Camphor chest	8.00
1	Kitchen table	2.75
1	Ice box	7.50
1	Bath tub	8.00
1	Oil stove	1.75
2	Water cangues	2.00
1	Tin Kerosene	2.50
1	Bed curtain	15.00
1	Mosquito curtain	10.00
2	Window "	8.00
1	Table cloth	9.50
1	Dinner set	14.00
1	Decanter	4.50
8	Tumblers	1.20
1	Winter suit	36.00
1	" "	28.00
1	Fur cap	8.00
1	Top coat	24.00
1	Spring suit	22.00
4	Khaki " @ 7.50	30.00
1	Uniform	18.00
1	" coat	10.00
1	" cap	3.00
1	Sun helmet	3.50
1	Felt hat	7.50
1	" "	4.00
1	Umbrella	6.00
1	Pair riding breeches	14.00
1	Pair " boots	12.00
1	" " shoes	6.00
1	" skates	11.00
1	Bicycle	175.00
1	Camera	68.00
1	Shot gun	75.00
1	Case cartridges	5.00
1	Saddle	18.00
1	Bridle	8.00
	TOTAL.....	$899.20

INDEMNITY CLAIM OF R. M. TISMAR FOR LOSS SUSTAINED

during upheaval in June and July 1900.

1	Wardrobe	$ 22.00
1	Dresser	6.00
1	Hatrack	8.00
4	Chairs rattan	12.00
1	Bookcase	12.00
1	Writing desk	9.00
2	Brackets bamboo	7.50
1	Table	6.50
1	Long chair	3.50
1	Dining table	14.00
1	Wash-stand	7.00
1	Iron bed	24.00
1	Camp bed	6.00
1	Stool	6.00
1	Mirror	4.50
1	Hanging lamp	14.00
1	Table "	6.00
1	Japanese screen	8.00
1	Fire screen	8.75
1	Vase	4.50
1	"	7.00
1	Rug	4.50
1	Door-mat	2.75
1	Carpet	12.00
1	Camphor chest	8.00
1	Kitchen table	2.75
1	Ice box	7.50
1	Bath tub	8.00
1	Oil stove	1.75
2	Water canyons	2.00
1	Tin Kerosene	2.50
1	Bed curtain	15.00
1	Mosquito curtain	10.00
2	Window "	8.00
1	Table cloth	9.50
1	Dinner set	14.00
1	Decanter	4.50
8	Tumblers	1.20
1	Winter suit	36.00
1	" "	28.00
1	Fur cap	8.00
1	Top coat	24.00
1	Spring suit	22.00
4	Khaki " @ 7.50	30.00
1	Uniform	18.00
1	" coat	10.00
1	" cap	3.00
1	Sun helmet	3.50
1	Felt hat	7.50
1	" "	4.00
1	Umbrella	6.00
1	Pair riding breeches	14.00
1	Pair " boots	12.00
1	" " shoes	6.00
1	" skates	11.00
1	Bicycle	175.00
1	Camera	68.00
1	Shot gun	75.00
1	Case cartridges	5.00
1	Saddle	18.00
1	Bridle	8.00
	TOTAL.....	$899.20

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 54.

AWARD on Claim of R. M. TISMAR.

ALLOWED.

In full	$899.20 (Mexican) =	U.S. Gold	$ 428.01 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900		.....	45.99 ✓
		TOTAL.....	$ 474.00 ✓

OK 3

Tientsin, China,
August 14th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

R. M. TISMAR, sworn, says: that he is a member of outdoor staff of Imperial Chinese Customs and in June 1900 was stationed at Taku; that his residence was looted during the military and naval operations at Taku; that the valuations placed on the property enumerated in his claim are just and reasonable and in conformity with the real expenditure necessary to replace it.

Approved August 30th, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 57

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Geo. W. Verity, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Vineland in the State of Wisconsin on or about the 4th day of July 1853; that my father was a naturalized citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Appleton in the State of Wis; that I am temporarily sojourning at Fleuton; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of a Christian Minister

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 2656.30 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

The above is the amount of my original claim. I have red of the Chinese provincial authorities in Shan Tung therefor my losses at fair an fair the sum of $1161.27

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss. except as above stated

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Geo. W. Verity.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of August, 1902, at Tientsin

(Seal)

James M. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin China
} S.S.

I, J. W. Ragsdale. U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Geo. W. Verity the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

20

James W. Ragsdale

Indemnity Claim.

The Chinese Imperial Government.

To Geo. W. Verity. Dr.

Household goods:—

2 Jap. tea sets	$6.50	Glass ware $15	$ 21.50
Coffee pot	$1.	alchohol kettle $4.	5.
Bamboo table	$1.	Medicated cotton $.50	1.50
2 Eye shades .40 slates 2.50	$2.90	Large rug $15.	17.90
3 Tsuen Hua rugs	$9.	3 skin rugs $5.	14.00
1 table cover	.75	Writing desk $8.	8.75
3 rolls	$3.	5 maps $11.50	14.50
Stationery & acct books	$11.	Material for lounge $6.	17.00
Rubber stamp	$1.	1 oil stove $12.	14.00
1 cloth Blackboard	3.25	10 boxes Chalk $1.25	4.50
Wash stand 3. White curtains 2.50	5.50	6 roller curtains $3.	8.50
7 brass rods 1.50, Side Saddle $15.		2 baskets 2.50	19.00
1 Fur robe $12. 4 stools 2.		acetylene lamp 13.50 pump 1.	18.50
Porcelain vases 12.		3 table cloths 1 doz. napkins 10.	22.00
3 bed spreads, quilts		pillows, bolsters	20.00
4 lace curtains 4. 1 cal 3.		1 folding bed & mattress 14.	21.00
1 oak rocking Chair		2 upholstered arm Chairs	30.00
1 folding chair 2. Bamboo Chair 2.		1 oak, revolving study Chair 12.	16.00
1 music rack 8. Centre table 5.		dictionary stand 3.	16.00
1 folding writing desk 10.		1 Brussels Carpet 28.	38.00
			327.65

2 Flat irons 2. 2 clocks 20.
1 Sewing Machine, 40.
1 Carved box + Tablamsut 2.
10 pictures + frames 40.
1 Bedsteam 5. 1 Valise 25.
1 trunk 15. 2 toilet sets 7.
sash curtains 3.
Japanese album + pictures 12.
Table linen 21. Towels 5.
3 Sofa pillows 4.50
Blue Silk dress 14.
Cloth + thread 5.
Silk Counterpane 6.
U.S. Flag 2.75 Knitting needles 1.
2 picture frames 2.25 5 doz photos 15.
Large Vase 8. work box 3.
1 Rocking Chair + 2 black chairs 6.
2 small tables 2.25
1 oz. Chimnies 3.60
1 Set White dishes 15.
yarn 1.

Clothing:—

1 Helmet 2. pr. Boots 5.
3 overcoats 23. Ulster 12.
2 White suits 7.
4 pr. woolen socks 2.50
2 sheepskin Coats 16.

Brot.

327.65
6 packing boxes 6. Hair brush 2. 30.00
2 mirrors 3. Metrinome 5. 48.00
1 Set Chair Soles 2.50 4.50
4 Paintings + frames 50. 90.00
3 Chints curtains 6. 36.00
1 toilet Washstand 5. towel rack 1. 28.00
3 rolls matting 12.50 16.50
cutlery 25. 37.00
Bedding 31. 57.00
Medicine 14, 3 trays 1.50 20.00
Medley pictures, 5 Selkolin 1.25 20.25
St Cecelia 1. 6.
2 games blocks 1.75 7.75
Handbag 3. 6.75
6 pictures + frames $10. 30.25
3 Italian chairs + Settee 8 19.
2 small tables 2.25 8.25
6 lamps + chimnies 21.50 23.75
2 Candlesticks 1.25 4.85
1 Set dishes 12. 27.00
646.50 1.00
5 pr. shoes 14. 2 pr. Slippers 3. 24.00
2 suits clothes 40. 75.00
3 suits underware 13. 20.00
4 pr. woolen stockings 2.25 4.75
1 Sheepskin cloak 6 22.00
995.25

2 Flat irons 2.- 3 Clocks 20.
1 Sewing Machine 40.
1 Carpet Sweeper 2.
10 Pictures assorted 20.
1 Lounge 25.- 1 Chairs 25.
1 Mirror 12.- 2 Table cloths 2.
Lace Curtains 3.
Polisher Cabinet + Pictures 12.
Table Linen 20. Towels 2.
3 Sofa Pillows 1.25
Fine Silk Shawl 1.00
Table + Mats 2.
Silk Centre Piece 6.
M.S. Rug 2.50 Knitting Needles 1.
Phonetic Pieces 2.50 3 Pairs Skates 4.
Sheet Music 8. Work Box 3.
1 Reading Glass + 2 Black Shawls 6.
2 Small Tables 2.50
1909 Calendar 30
1 Set White Dishes 10.
Vases 1.

Clothing :—

1 Velvet 2. Fur Set 5.
3 Overcoats 25. Vests 12.
2 White Coats 2.50
1 Fur Collarette 20.
1 Leather Leggins 2.50
1 Fur Muff 2.50
1 Fur Cap 1.50
1 Fur Boa 2.50
1 Fur Collar 1.50
1 Fur Cuffs 1.50
1 Fur Trimmed Coat 10.00
1 Fur Trimmed Coat 10.00
1 Fur Trimmed Coat 10.00

Slot.

995.25

1 Cap 2.50 1 Jacket 14. 1 pr Mittens 15.0 2 pr. Gloves 3. 21.00

1 Chamois skin Jacket 5. Heavy dress 10. 15.00

Red waist 3. Rubber cape 6. 9.

Tools, Instruments &c.

Saws, Hammers, Squares, Screwdrivers, Vise,
Hack saw & blades, Breast drill & bits
Gun fixtures & ammunition, 2 Set Head bits 5. 28.75

1 tricycle 90. 1 organ 160. 1 Cornet & case 20. 275.00

+ 1 Road wagon & 3 harnesses 200.00

1 Typewriter 90. 90.00

Stores:-

Flour, sugar, soap, canned fruits, candles,
Butter, milk, Meats Ice &c. 135.00

1769.00

1 Cap 2.50 1 Jacket 14. 1 pr Mittens 12.50 3 pr Gloves 3. 21.00

1 Chemise plain Jacket 5. Hemp shoes 10. 15.00

Pea waist 3. Waistcoat 6. 9.

Tools, Implements &c.

Saws, Hammers, Augers, Screwdrivers, Vices,
Jack Saw Planes, Pincers Chisels Hole-
Bow Files Compasses, 2 Sets Hand Nails 2 18.32

1 Triangle 20. 1 Gutter 10. 1 Gouge 25. 2 12.00

1 Rod wood 43 Hammers 2.00

1 Type metre 20. 20.00

Glass:-

Glass, Panes, Prop, Cement Putty, Candle,
Putting, nails, Nuts &c. 183.00

Books + Music:-

			1769.00
2 Music Stands	3.50	1 Music rack	8. 11.50
Instrumental Music	70.	1 Set Mason Charts	22. 92.00
1 Roll Chimes Hymns	6.	Hymn + Song Books	14.50 20.50
30 Cantatas David, Shepherd Boy	26.	6 oratorios	5.65 33.65
3 " Esther	1.80	Cook book, Birthday	1.25 5.05
Webster's Dictionary	13.	Williams dictionary	8. 21.00
1 Ger. + Eng. 1 "	3.	2 Fr.-Eng	5. 8.00
Tahlheimer's Hist. 2v.	4	Hist Eng. McCauley 5 Vol.	3. 7.00
Hist Rome Gibbon 5 Vol.	5.	" U.S. Ridpath	4.50 9.50
Am. Cyclopoedia 16 Vol.	75	McClintock + Strong Ency 11 Vol.	70. 145.00
" " 10 Annuals	50.	Century Mag. Bound Vol.	3 53.00
Gospel in all Lands 10 Vol.	18.	Chimes Recorder 10 Vol.	20. 38.00
4 Chimes Bibles	8.	2 Chimes Hymnbooks	2.40 10.40
Youth's Companion Bound 1 Vol.	2.	Nat. Hist. Illustrated	5. 7.00
Dante, Illustrated	4.	Scenery 2 Vol.	3 7.00
School + Text Books 25 Vol.	35.	Strongs Concordance	9. 44.00
Literature Miscellaneous 130 Vol.			130.00
Samantha 3. Land of the Vida	3	India + Malaysia	3 9.00
Hist Am. Methodism 3 Vol.	8.	Wesley's Sermons 2 Vol.	4. 12.00
Hours with Bible (Zeeke) 3 Vol.	6.	+ Whedon's Com. 12 Vol	28. 34.00
Clarke's Com. 3 Vol.	13.	Jameson, Fawcet + Brown	7.50 20.50
Lange's Com. 4 Vol.	16.	Types of David. 7 Vol.	16. 32.00
Henry's Bible 3 Vol.	20.	Bible Phrase	3.50 23.50
Parker's Bible 1 Vol.	2.25	Middle Kingdom	8.50 10.75
Demon possession	2.	Life of Nevius	2 4.
			2557.35

Quarter Music:-

2 Music stand	3.50	1 Music Rack	11.50
Duplicate Music	20.	1 Set Mason Duett	22. 95.00
Part Chorus Hymns	6.	Hymn & Song Books	14.50 20.50
30 Centeles Band Stands	25.	6 Overtures	6.25 33.25
3 " Cellos	120	Contest: Baritone	13. 5.05
Orchestra Orchestra	13.	Williams Baritone	8. 81.00
Bas. Cornet 1.	3.	2 Bb-Sup	8.00
Trombones Part. 24.	44.	Part Sup. Mc Cauley Sol.	3. 7.00
Part Horn Sub Sol.	5.	" N.S. Bellstedt	4.50
Cor. Euphonia Sol.	30.	Mc Clintock + Sharp Sup Sol.	70. 12.70
" 10 Cornets	50.	Bowling Mag. Trombone	55.00
Trumpet Sub Cornets Solo	15.	6 Tuners Recorder Solo	20. 86.00
4 Tenor Saxophones	2.50		10.40
Part Unit Clarinets	2.		7.00
Bassoon Sol.	3		7.00
Clarinets Concertones	9		44.00
			180.00
Baritone Bassoon Sol.	30.		
Saxophone - 3 Bass & Alto Sols.	3	Baritone + Clarinet	9.00
Part Cor. Mellophone Sol.	8.	Trombone Saxophone Sol.	4. 1.00
Horn with Bells (Bass) Sol.	9.	Mellophone Cor. Sol.	35. 34.00
Clarinets Cor. Sol.	13.	Bassoon, Tenor & Trom	7.50 10.50
Saxophone Cor. Sol.	10.	Trom. & Bass. Sol.	16. 35.00
Hornists Bells Sol.	20.	Bells Percussion	2.50 2.50
Baritone Bells Sol.	1.25	Mallets Timpani	2.50 10.25
Trumpet Percussion	5.	Bells & Drums	4.

Glances	1.25	Paton	1.00
Pocket Dic. Eng.	.75	Natures Lessons	5.50
" " Chimes	1.25	" " Written Copy	3.
Slentz Vocabulary	4.	Scroll map	6.
Introduction to Scriptures	5.	Plain acct.	1.50
Rhetoric 1.50 Tongue of Fire	1.25	Digest of Meth. Law	1.50
Systematic Theology	4.	Ch. Archeology	4.50
Hist. Mis. Soc. M.E.Ch. 2 Vol.	4.50	Bib. Hermaneutics	3.50
Theo. Encyclopedia Meth.	3.50	Analogy	1.50
Hist. of Rationalism	2.50	Fletcher's Checks	3.50
Bible Looking Glass	3.50	Pilgrims Prog. Illustrated	3.50
Prose Illustrations 2 Vol.	8.50	3 Bibles	5.00
Bowne's Theism	1.80	10 Book boxes	14.

Brot Forward $57.35
2.25
6.25
4.25
10.00
6.50
4.25
8.50
8.00
5.00
7.00
7.00
13.50
15.80

Total Books $ [redacted]
$ 886.65
grand total $ 2655.35
U.S. gold 1161.27

1494.08

Less Hwa

Week ending Nov 25-35

Mon	Pres Illustrations Dict	8.50	13.50
	Pres Illustrations Dict	8.50	13.50
	Pres Illustrations Dict	8.50	13.50

List of Articles destroyed by the Boxers in the Summer of 1900 – Sec. U. Vesity.

Porcelain vases	12.00
3 table cloths & 1 doz. napkins	10.00
2 overcoats	10.00
3 bed spreads, quilt, pillows & towels	20.00
4 lace curtains	4.00
1 cot $3.00 – 1 folding bed & mattress $14.00	17.00
1 oak rocking chair (upholstered)	10.00
2 upholstered arm chair	20.00
1 folding chair $2.00, 1 bamboo chair $2.00 –	4.00
1 oak revolving chair (study)	8.00
1 music rack $8.00 – 1 corner table $5.00 –	13.00
1 dictionary stand $3.00 – 1 folding writing desk $10.00	13.00
~~1 sewing machine $30.00~~ – 1 parlor carpet $25.00 –	55.00
2 irons $4.00 – 2 clocks $20.00	24.00
6 packing boxes $6.00 – tools &c. $7.00	13.00
1 hair brush $2.00 – 2 mirrors $2.00 – 1 vase $2.00 –	6.00
1 carved box & Testament $2 – 1 set chair poles $2.50 –	4.50
1 mattress $5.00 – 4 yards $1.00	6.00
10 pictures & frames $40.00 – 4 paintings $50.00	90.00
~~1 organ $160.00 – Lace $20~~	160.00
1 scrap cabinet	12.00
	574.50

List of Articles delivered by the Depot in the Summer of 1900 — Sec. of Navy

Pantaloons brass

Belts cloth & leg. trimmings

Cravats

Hat Ornaments small, Pillars & Cord

Hose Suspenders

Cap & Bro — Flushing Hat & Cords & Bro

Jack Lanyard Plain Wh Tabling)

Shoulder Scarf Plain

Flushing Plain & Bro, Fancy Plain Bro

Jack Lanyard Plain (Fancy)

Trousers Black & Bro — Overalls Cloth & Bro —

Pantaloons Plain & Bro — Flushing Overalls Cloth & Bro —

~~Trousers Overalls Plain~~ — Jacks Cotton & Bro —

Jumper & Bro — 2 Cloths & Bro

Overalls Duck & Bro — Cloth Reg. & Bro

Jean Blue & Bro — 2 Trousers & Bro — Jean & Bro —

Canvas Leg & Leggings & — Cotton Twill & Bro —

Pantaloons & Bro — Drawers & Bro

Pantaloons & Bro — Flannel & Bro

Drawers & Bro —

Total Cotton

		$514.50
30 Cantata books $28.00 - 6 oratorios $5.65		$33.65
8 Cantatas $1.80 - Hymn & eng books $2 - 8 bk boxes $8 -		21.80
1 roll Chinese hymns $6 - 1 set reward charts $22 -		28.00
Instrumental music		50.00
1 Webster's Dic. $13 - 1 Williams' Dic. $8		21.00
1 Ger.-Eng. Dic $3 - 1 Sp. Eng. Dic. $3 - 1 Fre-Eng. Dic. $1.50		7.50
Set Histories		4.00
Hist. of Eng. Macaulay		3.00
" " Rome Gibbon		5.00
" " U. S. Bridgeport		4.00
American - Appleton Cyclopedia	16 vols.	75.00
M'Clintock & Strong's	10 Annual	50.00
" "	11 vols.	70.00
Century Magazines bound -	1 "	3.00
Gospel in All Lands	10 vols.	18.00
Chinese Recorder	10 "	20.00
Chinese Bibles $5 - Hymn books $4 - Yates' Comp. $2 -		11.00
Natural Hist. illustrated $5 - Dante $4 -		9.00
Scenery 2 vols. $3 - School text books 22 vols. $25 -		28.00
Strong's Concordance $7 - Samantha $3 -		10.00
Sand of the Veda $3 - India & Malesia $3 -		6.00
Hist. of Am. Methodism 3 vols.		8.00
Wesley's sermons (calf) 2 vols.		4.00
History of the Missionary Soc. of the M.E. Ch. 2 vol.		4.00
		100.00
100 vol. literature @ $1.00	$594.25	1078.95

Books continued — Brought forward ~~$1178.75~~

Introduction to the Scriptures	5.00
Rhetoric $1.50 — Tongue of Fire $1.25	2.75
Plain Cat. Urshy	1.50
Systematic Theology $4 — Christian Ascheology $4.50	8.50
Digest of Methodist Law	2.00
Hist. of Mis. Soc. of the M. E. Church. 2 vols.	4.50
Theological Encyclopedia of Methodology	3.50
Biblical Hermeneutics (Terry)	3.50
Analogy $1.50 — Hist. of Calvinism $3.50 —	5.00
Church 2 vols $4 — Bible Lecturing class $3.50	7.50
Prose Illustrations 2 vols.	8.50
2 Bibles (R. V.) $3.00 — 1 Bible $1.50	4.50
Browne Theism	1.50
	~~58.55~~ ~~60.00~~
Total Books	~~1146.00~~
" Household goods	~~1156.00~~
Gold	~~1137.50~~
	1.40
	4579200
	113730
	$ 1592.2200

	584.25
	58.55
Books	652.80
N. Y. Goods —	514.50
	$ 1167.30
	1.4
	46692
	11673
	$ 1634.22
	200.00
Total.	$ 1834.22

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 57.

AWARD on Claim of GEORGE W. VERITY.

ALLOWED.

On Claim	$1,100.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	118.94 ✓
TOTAL.....	$1,218.94 ✓

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

Paid by Chinese authorities in Shantung	$1,161.27
Books recovered	119.50
Road wagon (withdrawn)	200.00
Furniture	74.58
	$1,555.35

1,100
1,555.35
2,655.35

Tientsin, China,
August, 12th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge

approved aug. 30th, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

GEORGE W. VERITY, sworn, says: that a portion of the losses for which he claims indemnity were destroyed at Tsun Hua, in Chihli and part at Tai-an, Shantung; that the loss at Tai-an, amounting to $1,161.27 has been settled by the Chinese authorities; books to the value of $119.50 have been recovered; claim for road wagon is withdrawn.

No. 58.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Chas. D. Tenney, Vice Chairman of the Rocky Point Association, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Boston in the State of Mass on or about the 29th day of June, 1857; that my father was a Native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at ~~_____~~ in the State of ~~_____~~; that I am temporarily sojourning at ~~_____~~; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of ~~_____~~

that I am the Vice-Chairman of the Rocky Point Association, a voluntary society organized under the auspices of the North China Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the U. S. A.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by ~~me~~ the said Society through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ No. 3600 (~~U. S. Gold~~); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of the said Society; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to the Rocky Point Association.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

Not insured.

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Chas. W. Tenney,
Vice Chairman of the
Rocky Point Association

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19 day of August, 1902, at Tientsin

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consul
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, J.W. Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with C.D. Tenney the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W. Ragsdale

Indemnity Claim.

The Chinese Imperial Government.

To the Rocky Point Association &c.

To Losses sustained during the

Uprising of June and July 1900.

		£	£
1.	Assembly Hall. Gate House & Watchmans quarters.	3500-	
2.	Bridges &c	100	3600-

J. H. Pyfle
Chairman &
Tientsin Nov 26 1900

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 58.

AWARD on Claim of ROCKY POINT ASOCIATION.

ALLOWED:

For Assembly Hall, etc. Taels 3,500.00 = U.S.Gold 2,380.00
Non producing property, no interest.

DISALLOWED.

Bridges Taels 100.00 = U.S. Gold $ 68.00

Tientsin, China,
August 19th, 1902. William E. Bainbridge

Approved August 30 1902. James D. Ragsdale

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

COMMISSIONERS.

CHARLES D. TENNEY, sworn, says: that he is Vice Chairman of the The Rocky Point Association; that said Association was a voluntary society organized under the auspices of the North China Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States for the management of houses built on land belonging to said Mission at Rocky Point, Pei-tai-ho; that the Assembly Hall for which indemnity is claimed herein was erected by said said Association from subscriptions for said purpose and was owned by said Association; that the amount claimed is approximately the cost of said building.

No. 60.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Frank D. Gamewell, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Camden in the State of South Carolina on or about the 31 day of August, 1857; that my father was a Native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at New York City in the State of New York; that I am temporarily sojourning at Peking, China; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of a Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $7725.— (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of Myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

There was a fire insurance on house at Peitsikee, but policy did not cover loss by mob violence & was taken with other effects.

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Frank D. Gamewell.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3 day of July, 1902, at 150-52 ave, Newyork

(Seal)

Wm. T. Stanbrough
Notary Public #16

State of New York }
City & Co of New York } S.S.

I Ida D. Staubrough hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Franklin Gamewell the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

Ida D. Staubrough
Notary Public
#162

Indemnity Claims-

The Chinese Imperial Government-

To F. D. Gamewell Dr.

To Losses sustained during the Uprising of June & July 1900-

	£.	£	£
Heavy Furniture	218-		
Bedding. Curtains Carpets &c	182-		
Crockery. tableware & Kitchen furnit.	137-		
Pictures	83-		
Books	1765		
Clothing of Mr and Mrs Gamewell	325-		
Furniture Furnace	150-		
Sundries. Camera. Negatives, hardware	85-		
2 Bicycles. lamps extra tires &c	80		3025-
Peitaiho House	2000-		
> Added for increased cost of building	1000		
Furniture	300		
> Site	700		
Rent for two years @ £350	700		4700-
After two years int at 8% till paid.			
U.S. Gold.			7725.00

COPY.

150 Fifth Ave., New York,
July 3rd, 1902.

Hon. W. E. Bainbridge,
Hon. Jas. W. Ragsdale,
Commissioners U. S. Claim Commission in China.
Peking, China.

Dear Sirs:-

In reply to your communication #23, bearing date Peking, May 9th, 1902, I return herewith the memorial which has been filled out and sworn to before a Notary Public. I may say that a statement of my losses was placed with the United States consul at Tien Tsin by Rev. J. H. Pyke, whom I empowered to act for me. The matter was given as careful consideration as possible at the time and after the lapse of nearly two years I see no reason to revise it.

I may say in connection with the losses on books, that as I was just leaving for the United States at the time the outbreak occurred, I had had my books inventoried. There were about seven hundred volumes. Some of these, as for instance Giles' Dictionary of the Chinese Language, Williams' Dictionary of Chinese, Stent's Dictionaries, Wade's Tzu Erh Chi, Mateer's Lessons in Chinese, were valuable books. In addition to these I had a large number of scientific books which would range in price from $3.00 to $5.00 per volume, on which there was practically no discount, and several volumes of engravings, also Picturesque America, the purchase price of the two volumes being $50.00; Webster Unabridged, a Standard Dictionary, a large and valuable atlas, such books as Williams' Middle Kingdom, etc.

In 1886 I passed through an experience in Chungking, West China which resulted in the total loss of my library and personal effects. I found that my estimate made at the time did not enable me to replace things without personal loss. The estimate on other items was made out by Mrs. Gamewell at the time,

while

1893
MAIL ROOM

while things were still fresh in mind, I at that time being occupied with my work on the fortifications, and having no time for personal matters, and we believe it to be as nearly correct as is possible when one is estimating under such conditions.

As regards the losses at Peitaiho, you will notice that $700.00 is estimated for the site. I believe there was an agreement reached at Tien Tsin, by which this estimate was put on a uniform basis. Of course I prefer retaining the property there. I may say that in addition to that which appears in this estimate I have some shares in the East Cliff Land Co., but I presume that foreigners will hold their property at Peitaiho, so this matter need not be considered.

Hoping that the memorials are in satisfactory form, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Frank D. Gamewell.

while things were still fresh in mind, I at that time being occupied with my work on the fortifications, and having no time for personal matters, and we believe it to be as nearly correct as is possible when one is estimating under such conditions.

As regards the losses at Pettatiro, you will notice that $700.00 is estimated for the site. I believe there was an agreement reached at Tien Tsin, by which this estimate was put on a uniform basis. Of course I prefer retaining the property there. I may say that in addition to that which appears in this estimate I have some shares in the Kaat Cliff Land Co., but I presume that foreigners will hold their property at Pettatiro, so this matter need not be considered.

Hoping that the memorials are in satisfactory form, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Frank D. Gamewell.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 60.

AWARD on Claim of FRANK D. GAMEWELL.

ALLOWED.

Heavy furniture	$ 218.00
Bedding, curtains, carpets	182.00
Crockery, tableware, kitchen utensils	137.00
Pictures	83.00
Books	1,200.00
Clothing	325.00
Furnace	150.00
Camera and supplies	85.00
Bicycles and supplies	80.00
Peitaiho house	2,250.00
Furniture at Peitaiho	200.00
	$4,910.00
	526.46
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	~~546.43~~ $526.46
TOTAL.....	$5,456.43
	$436.46

Computed by Bureau of Accts. Dec. 19-1902.

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

Books	$ 565.00
Peitaiho house	750.00
Furniture in above	100.00
Rent for two years	700.00
Site	700.00
	$2,815.00

4.910.
2.815
7.725

Tientsin, China,
August 12th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge

Approved August 30-1902. Jamisco Ragsdale

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

COMMISSIONERS.

No. 75

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Sara J. Ragsdale, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at San Francisco in the State of California on or about the 29th day of Jan., 1871; that my father was a Native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Santa Rosa in the State of California; that I am temporarily sojourning at Pinkow; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Missionary

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $500.50 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Sara J. Ragsdale

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of August, 1902, at Tientsin, China.

W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy & Legation

Empire of China
City of Tientsin } S.S.

I, W. E. Bainbridge 2nd Secy of Legation hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Isaac J. Rosedale the affiant above-named, and know ~~him~~ her to be a citizen of the United States of America and know ~~him~~ her to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by ~~him~~ her.

W. E. Bainbridge

Indemnity Claim.

The Chinese Imperial Government

To Sara J. Ragsdale, Dr

To losses sustained by reason of the uprising in June and July 1900

To	Expenses baggage at Tangku and Taku Bar July 2.	Gold	3.00
"	Board on transport self and nurse		8.00
"	sampan + baggage at Nagasaki		2.50
"	One day at Hotel		4.00
"	Board of self and nurse from July 7 to Oct. 6. a $2.00 per day		220.00
"	" Expenses of Husband from Tientsin to Nagasaki		12.00
"	Board of Husband from July 20. to September 13 day of death 55 days		111.00
"	Medical attendance of my Husband who was injured at Gordon Hall from which he never recovered, including medicines + Nurse		50.00
"	Expenses of self and nurse on return to Tientsin		10.00
	Total, Gold		$500.50

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Sara J. Ragsdale being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Sara J. Ragsdale

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of December 1900.

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Sara J. Ragsdale #15
$1,000.00

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 75.

AWARD on Claim of SARA J. RAGSDALE.

ALLOWED.

On Claim	$ 500.50 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1902	53.70 ✓
TOTAL.....	$ 554.20 ✓

OK J

Tientsin, China,
August 13th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge

James W Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

SARA J. RAGSDALE, sworn, says: that her late husband, Bertrand Ragsdale, was a native born citizen of the United States and was at the time of his death U. S. Vice Consul and Marshal at Tientsin, China; that during the Chinese bombardment of the foreign settlement of Tientsin in June 1900, he was accidentally injured while engaged in the performance of his duties as a volunteer in the defence; that his said injury induced a severe illness which resulted in his death on September 13th, 1900; that owing to conditions then existing at Tientsin he was unable to obtain the necessary medical attendance and was obliged to go to Nagasaki, Japan, for that purpose; that affiant had previously gone to Nagasaki for safety under order of the military authorities at Tientsin; that her continued presence at Nagasaki was rendered necessary because of her husband's

#15

husband's illness and that her claim for indemnity is for actual and necessary expenses during the time and for the purposes therein designated.

Approved August 30th, 1902.

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

No. 76

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, George Mulland, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a ~~native~~ citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Plymouth in ~~the State of~~ England on or about the 29th day of June, 1862 that my father was a British Citizen ~~citizen of the United States~~; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Norfolk in the State of Virginia; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tafsw; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of

Master in the Tafsw Tug & Lighter Company
I became a citizen of the United States through naturalization, by the Court of Common Pleas for the city & county of New York Feb 12th 1890

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 2340.50 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Geo. Mulland

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of August, 1902, at Tientsin

(S

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, Jas W Ragsdale, US consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Geo. Butland the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W Ragsdale

COPY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

CITY AND COUNTY }
of New York, ss: }

BE IT REMEMBERED,

That on the Twelfth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety

GEORGE BUTLAND

appeared in the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS for the City and County of New York (a Court of Record, having Common Law Jurisdiction, a Clerk and Seal), and applied to the said Court to be admitted to become

A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

pursuant to the provisions of the several Acts of the Congress of the United States of America for that purpose made and provided. And the said applicant having produced to the said court such evidence, having made such declaration and renunciation, and having taken such oaths as are by the said Acts required:

THEREUPON, It was ordered by the Court, that the said applicant be admitted, and he was accordingly admitted to be A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, The seal of the said Court is hereunto affixed this 12th day of February one thousand eight hundred and ninety and in the one hundred and 14th year of the Independence of the United States.

Per Curiam,

S. JONES.
Clerk.

Duplicate

Tatsu January 1901

Indemnity claim
of George Rutland &c

To losses sustained during the
uprising on & after the Bombardment
of Tatsu Fort in June & July 1900

Damages to rooms by Shot & Shell	Gold
Broken walls	$ 115.00
Broken Glasses	30.00
Repapering rooms	60.00
Painting rooms	60.00
Carpenters work & material	25.00
Gold	$ 280.00

Bed room. Damages to
furniture & goods looted

Bed broken by shell completely destroyed	Gold	$ 40.00
Hair mattress looted	"	25.00
All Bedding looted	"	45.00
One large Tientsin Carpet looted	"	35.00
Three Small Tientsin rugs	"	" 10.00
One wall clock this room	"	" 20.00
One mantle clock	"	" 35.00
		227.00

Carried over

Bed room Continued

Gold

Bed room stone booked ₱ 30. 00
Two valuable rings set
with rubies & diamonds each ₱50.00 booked " 100. 00
One Ladies pin set with
Sapphire stone booked " " 50. 00
1 Solid silver cut glass cruet
stand six bottles, given as wedding
present (not used) booked 60. 00
1 silver jam stand with spoon " 20. 00
1 Doz silver tea spoons " 24 " 00
8 Towels 4 Blankets 8 Sheets " 60. 00
4 Counterpanes 12 pillow slips " 20 00
3 Chairs " 10. 50
Wearing apparel booked from
wardrobes, suits of clothes: Mercals
Mgr. Rutland's dresses, all underwear
Total in all 300 00
Gold ₱ 674. 50

Kitchen Utensils

Dishes, plates, cups jugs
glass ware, enamelled cooking
utensils, pongs. &c including
all Kitchen requisites booked
₱ 100. 00

Dining Room

		Gold
One tea set 32 pieces [illegible] & locked		$25.00
One dinner set	" "	40.00
Fancy glass ware tumblers & wine glasses etc etc	" "	30.00
Two silk Japanese screens	" "	25.00
4 Japanese wall screens	" "	30.00
Coal & coal scuttle locked	" "	40.00
6 pictures each $10 locked	" "	60.00
3 old valuable oil paintings	" "	90.00
Rack a brack work rack & including many small articles too numerous to mention locked		100.00
1 Doz ivory handle knives best locked		12.00
1 Doz best plated forks	Locked "	15.00
1 Doz dessert spoons	" "	15.00
1 Doz silver tea spoons	" "	12.00
1 Doz table spoons (best)	" "	15.00
1 Best plate tea pot	" "	20.00
1 silver milk jug	" "	15.00
1 silver sugar jug	" "	20.00
1 Best coffee egg [illegible]	" "	25.00
3 Pairs best lace curtains	" "	45.00
1 Large mantel mirror $15. $20	" "	50.00
2 Hanging Lamps locked	" "	40.00
		$729.00

Expenses incurred on flight of wife & 2 sons to Shanghai

Steamer fare of wife & two sons to Shanghai — Gold $65.00

Carried on

Brought me

Two months Hold bills in Shanghai
for wife & two sons Gold $ 260.00

Returned Steamer Fares & Tolls 65.00

$ 265.00

Total amount as itemized $ Gold 2340.50

Signed. George Rutland

United States Consulate,
TIENTSIN, CHINA.

George Rutland being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief. George. Rutland

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of January 1909.

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

INDEMNITY CLAIM OF GEORGE BUTLAND FOR LOSSES SUSTAINED DURING UPRISING IN JUNE AND JULY 1900.

Damage to rooms by shot and shell	GOLD
Broken walls	$ 115.00
Broken glasses	30.00
Repapering rooms	60.00
Painting rooms	50.00
Carpenter work and material	25.00
	$ 280.00

Bed room. Damages to Furniture and goods looted.

Bed broken by shell completely destroyed	$ 45.00
Hair mattress looted	27.00
All bedding looted	45.00
One large Tientsin carpet looted	35.00
Three small Tientsin rugs "	15.00
One wall clock bed room "	25.00
One mantel clock "	35.00
	$ 227.00
Bed room stove looted	35.00
Two valuable rings set with rubied and diamonds	100.00
One ladies pin set with saphire stone looted	50.00
1 Solid silver cut glass cruet stand six bottles	50.00
1 Silver jam stand with spoon	20.00
1 Doz. silver tea spoons	24.00
8 Towels 4 Blankets 8 Sheets	60.00
4 Counterpanes 12 pillow slips	25.00
3 Chairs	10.50
Wearing apparel looted from wardrobes, suits of clothes, overcoats Mrs. Butland's dresses, all underwear	300.00
	$ 674.50

Kitchen Utensils

Dishes, plates, cups, jugs, glass ware, enamelled crockery utensils, Kangs etc. including all kitchen requisites looted	$ 100.00

Dining Room

1 Tea set 50 pieces broken & looted	$ 25.00
1 Dining set " "	45.00
Fancy glassware tumblers, wine glasses etc. etc	30.00
2 Silk Japanese wall screens	25.00
4 Japanese wall screens	30.00
Stove & coal scuttle looted	40.00
6 Pictures	60.00
3 Old valuable oil paintings	90.00
Bric-a-brac work	100.00
1 Doz. ivory handle knives best	12.00
1 Doz. Best plated forks	15.00
1 Doz. dessert spoons	15.00
1 Doz. silver tea spoons	12.00
1 Doz. table spoons (best)	15.00
1 Best plate tea pot	20.00
1 Silver milk jug	15.00
1 Silver sugar jug	20.00
1 Best coffee pot $25.00; 3 prs. Lace curtains 45.00	70.00
1 Large mirror 50.00; 2 hanging lamps 40.00	90.00
	$ 729.00

INDEMNITY CLAIM OF GEORGE BUTLAND FOR LOSSES SUSTAINED DURING UPRISING IN JUNE AND JULY 1900.

Damage to rooms by shot and shell GOLD

Broken walls	$ 115.00
Broken glasses	30.00
Repapering rooms	60.00
Painting rooms	50.00
Carpenter work and material	25.00
	$ 280.00

Bed room. Damages to Furniture and goods looted.

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Three small Tientsin rugs "	15.00
One wall clock bed room "	25.00
One mantel clock "	35.00
	$ 227.00

Bed room stove looted	35.00
Two valuable rings set with rubied and diamonds	100.00
One ladies pin set with sapphire stone looted	50.00
1 Solid silver cut glass cruet stand six bottles	50.00
1 Silver jam stand with spoon	20.00
1 Doz. silver tea spoons	24.00
8 Towels 4 Blankets 8 Sheets	60.00
4 Counterpanes 12 pillow slips	25.00
3 Chairs	10.50
Wearing apparel looted from wardrobes, suits of clothes, overcoats Mrs. Butland's dresses, all underwear	300.00
	$ 674.50

Kitchen Utensils

Dishes, plates, cups, jugs, glass ware, enamelled crockery utensils, Kangs etc. including all kitchen requisites looted	$ 100.00

Dining Room

1 Tea set 50 pieces broken & looted	$ 25.00
1 Dinner set " "	45.00
Fancy glassware tumblers,wine glasses etc. etc	30.00
2 silk Japanese wall screens	25.00
4 Japanese wall screens	30.00
Stove & coal scuttle looted	40.00
6 Pictures	60.00
3 Old valuable oil paintings	90.00
Bric-a-brac work	100.00
1 Doz. ivory handle knives best	12.00
1 Doz. Best plated forks	15.00
1 Doz. dessert spoons	15.00
1 Doz. silver tea spoons	12.00
1 Doz. table spoons (best)	15.00
1 Best plate tea pot	20.00
1 Silver milk jug	15.00
1 Silver sugar jug	20.00
1 Best coffee pot $25.00;3 prs. lace curtains 45.00	70.00
1 Large mirror 50.00; 2 hanging lamps 40.00	90.00
	$ 729.00

Expenses incurred in flight of wife & 2 sons to Shanghai, steamer fare of wife & two sons to Shanghai		$ 65.00
Two months Hotel bill in Shanghai for wife and two sons		$ 200.00
Return steamer fares to Taku		$ 65.00
Total amount as itemized	Gold	$ 2340.50

Signed George Butland

Expenses incurred in flight of wife & 2 sons to Shanghai, steamer fare of wife & two sons to Shanghai		$ 65.00
Two months Hotel bill in Shanghai for wife and two sons		$ 200.00
Return steamer fares to Taku		$ 65.00
Total amount as itemized	Gold	$ 2540.50

Signed George Butland

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 76.

AWARD on Claim of GEORGE BUTLAND.

ALLOWED.

On Claim	$1,595.50
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	169.50
	$1,765.00

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

On repairs	$ 80.00
" Furniture	250.00
" Crockery and cutlery	150.00
" Living expenses of family at Shanghai and return	265.00
	$ 745.00

1595.50
745
2340.50

Tientsin, China,
August 15th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge

Approved Aug. 30th, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

GEORGE BUTLAND, sworn, says: that his residence was in range of fire from the Taku forts; that the walls were badly damaged from shells and that his household goods mentioned in his claim were looted and destroyed; that the valuations placed on the property enumerated in his claim are just and reasonable and in conformity with the real expenditure necessary to replace it.

No. 77.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, William Blanchard, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Cleveland in the State of Ohio on or about the 22 day of November 1892; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Cleveland in the State of Ohio; that I am temporarily sojourning at Saku China that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Pilot

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $Ple 1000 ~~(U. S. Gold)~~; that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

H. Blanchard

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of August, 1902, at Tientsin

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, Jas Ragsdale U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with W Blanchard the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James D Ragsdale

Indemnity Claim

The Chinese Imperial Government

To N. Blanchard Dr

To loss sustained during the up-
rising in North China in June and
July 1900

To two 6 room houses utterly de-
stroyed at Taku, cost Taels 800.00

To losses sustained in Pilot
office at Taku " 200.00

" Interest at 7 percent per
annum until claim is paid. " ——— "

Tls 1000.00

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

N. Blanchard being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief N. Blanchard.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17 day of January 1906.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

1000 Taels

INDEMNITY CLAIM OF WILLIAM BLANCHARD FOR LOSSES SUSTAINED DURING THE UPRISING IN NORTH CHINA IN JUNE AND JULY 1900.

Two 6 room houses utterly destroyed at Taku cost Taels		800.00
Losses sustained in Pilot office at Taku		200.00
Interest at 7% until claim is paid		
	Taels	1000.00

INDEMNITY CLAIM OF WILLIAM BLANCHARD FOR LOSSES SUSTAINED DURING THE UPRISING IN NORTH CHINA IN JUNE AND JULY 1900.

Two 6 room houses utterly destroyed at Taku

cost Taels 800.00

Losses sustained in Pilot office at Taku 200.00

Interest at 7% until claim is paid

Taels 1000.00

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 77.

AWARD on Claim of WILLIAM BLANCHARD.

ALLOWED.

On Claim Taels 825.00= @ 68/ GOLD $ ~~571.00~~ 561.00 561.00

Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900. ..... 60.67

TOTAL..... $ ~~631.67~~ 621.67

Corrected by Bur. of Accts, Dec. 1902.

DISALLOWED.

On Claim Taels 175.00 = 68/ GOLD $ 119.00

Tientsin, China,
August 15th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

WILLIAM BLANCHARD, sworn, says: that his claim for the two houses destroyed represents the actual cost of building and that no extra amount is included for the extra cost of rebuilding; that the claim 200 taels represents the losses of the Pilot Association in which he is one eighth owner and the secretary and that this amount was claimed in behalf of said Association.

approved August 20th, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 79.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Edwin G Adams Jr, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Lansingburg in the State of New York on or about the 22nd day of August, 1870; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Cohoes in the State of New York; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Civil Engineer

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ Mex. 6591 82/100 (Mex. Dollars); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

The above is the amount of my Original claim, and I file this date a Supplemental claim for Mex. 3818.50/100

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Edwin G. Adams

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of August, 1902, at Tientsin

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, J. W. Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with E. G. Adams Jr the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W. Ragsdale

— INDEMNITY CLAIM —

THE IMPERIAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT

TO E. G. Adams, Jr., Dr.

To Losses Sustained by Reason of Uprising in June and July, 1900.

30	15 19/30 Months Salary @ Tls. 240.00 (See Contract, Art. 4.)	Tls	3752	00	
"	Passage from Tientsin to New York (" " " 7)	"	479	00	
	13½ Months Rent of Furnished Room @ Tls 50.00 (" " 8)	"	675	00	
	Materials purchased from Tze Hop Shing & Co, for University		3	43	
	Winchester Rifle, purchased to defend University		35	00	
	Living Expenses in Japan from July 8th to Sept. 12th including passage there and return		410	00	420
		Tls.			5354 43
	1 Pony, taken by Soldiers	Tls.	60	00	
"	2 Saddles " " " (Tls 30.00 equ. to $18.00)		42	60	
"	2 Bridles " " "		8	00	
"	2 Blankets " " "		16	80	
"	Clippers, Brushes, etc (approx. value as $12.00)		8	40	
"	1 Gold Watch Chain ($40.00 gold)		57	14	
"	1 A.M.S.C.E " Charm (10.00 ")		14	28	
"	1 Delta Phi College Pin (10.00 ")		14	28	
"	1 T.N.E. " " (5.00 ")		7	14	
"	1 Scarf Pin (3.00 ")		4	28	
"	1 pair Sleeve Links (8.00 ")		11	43	
"	1 Picture Frame (8.00 ")		11	43	
"	1 " " (4.00 ")		5	71	
"	1 Ash Tray (3.00 ")		4	28	
		Tls.			265 77
30	3 doz Wine at $5.00 (Mess)	$	15	00	
"	1 " " " $9.00		9	00	
"	12 " Soda Water (See Watkins Acct)		12	00	
"	1 - Case and 7 doz Bottles Lost or Stolen (		10	00	
	Cigars on hand, approx.		20	00	
"	Whiskies and Liquiers.		15	00	
"	Canned goods and General Supplies on hand		80	00	
"	Aquarius, as per A. Philipsoff & Co's Acct.		18	00	
"	Supplies from Taylor & Co. purchased June 16th		104	50	
"	" " " " " " 19th		9	15	
"	Cooking Utensils in Kitchen (approx.)		60	.00	Tls.
		$	352	65	5620 20

				Tls.	
Amount brought forward	$	352	65	5620	20
1 Cooking Stove		12	00		
1 Ice Chest		15	00		
Table Linen, &c (approx)		45	00		
Glassware, Knives, Forks, &c		80	00		
1 Sideboard		25	00		
2 Photograph Frames		7	00		
1 Large Picture		18	00		
2 Framed Prints		4	00		
1 Table Spread in Sitting Room		6	00		
Curtains (@ 40¢) and Rods ($10¢)		67	15		
5 Pillows and cushions @ $5¢		25	00		
1 pair Sheets		3	00		
Underwear and pajamas		30	00		
Hats ($2⁰⁰, $3⁵⁰ and $3⁰⁰)		8	50		
Books, approx		40	00		
Postage Stamps, uncancelled		5	00		
Collection of Foreign Stamps		150	00		
1 Stove and Piping (Cost to replace)		22	30		
Mosquito Curtains on Bed		4	00		
Mosquito Blinds on Windows		20	00		
Handkerchiefs		6	00		
Drugs, &c		8	00		
Drawings, Blue Prints, &c Instruments		300	00		
3 pair Shoes @ $3⁰⁰		9	00		
1 " Riding Boots		12	00		
1 " " Gaiters		5	00		
1 " " Trousers		10	00		
1 " Gloves		2	50		
1 " Sealskin gloves (from America)		20	00		
Cartridges for Shot Gun		30	00		
Photographic Materials on Hand		28	00		
1 Small pictures @ $5⁰⁰		20	00	Tls.	
	$	1389	60	971	62
TOTAL				Tls. 6591	82

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

E. G. Adams Jr , being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief E. G. Adams Jr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of January 1904.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

T 6591 82

Tientsin, August 22nd, 1902.

J.W.Ragsdale,

W.E.Bainbridge,

U.S.Claim Commission,

Tientsin,

ar Sirs,-

With reference to the first three items of my Claim for Indemnity I beg to advise you that I have arranged with S.Y.Tong, Customs Taotai of Tientsin, for a settlement covering these items which releases the Chinese Government from any furthur obligation under my Contract with the Imperial Tientsin University. I would therefore ask that you omit these items from my claim. Thanking you for your kindness in this matter, I remain

Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully

Chas Adams

Tientsin, August 23rd, 1902.

Ragsdale,

Bainbridge,

U.S.Claim Commission,

Tientsin,

Dear Sirs,-

With reference to the first three items of my Claim for
munity I beg to advise you that I have arranged with U.S.Con-
ons Tsotai of Tientsin, for a settlement covering these items
n releases the Chinese Government from any further obligation
my Contract with the Imperial Tientsin University. I would
efore ask that you omit these items from my claim. Thanking you
your kindness in this matter, I remain

Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

No. 79.

AWARD on Claim of EDWIN G. ADAMS.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	Taels	1167.39
" Supplemental Claim	"	34.30
	"	1201.69 = U.S. $ 817.15
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900		88.73
TOTAL.....		$ 905.88

O.K. J.

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

15 19/30 Months Salary	Taels	3752.00
Passage from Tientsin to New York	"	479.00
13 1/2 Months Rent of Room	"	675.00
Materials	"	3.43
Winchester	"	35.00
Living expenses in Japan	"	410.00
On collection postage stamps	"	70.00
On Supplemental Claim	"	3781.27
TOTAL.....	"	9205.70 = U.S. $6259.87

9205.70
1201.69
8007.39

Tientsin, China,

August 22nd, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge

Approved Aug. 30-1902.

James C. Ragsdale

E. H. Conger

COMMISSIONERS.

U.S. Minister.

V

No. 80, 96 and 132.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Chas. D. Tenney, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Boston in the State of Mass. on or about the 24th day of June, 1857; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Oberlin in the State of Ohio; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of President of the Tientsin University.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ Taels 45867.80 ~~(U. S. Gold)~~; that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

Not insured against war risk.

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Chas. H. Tenney

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of August, 1902, at Trentain

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, Jas. W. Ragsdale U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with C.D. Tenney the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W. Ragsdale

(Duplicate)

Tientsin, Jan. 17, 1901.

Hon. J.W.Ragsdale, U.S.Consul,

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to present herewith a list of my losses during the late war, and to ask you to present my claim for indemnity.

1. I had a block of Chinese shops on the Taku Road on my lot of land registered on page 177 of the U.S.Consulate Land Register. These were entirely destroyed. I estimate their value at Tls. 50 per chien, or room, and tere were 42 rooms.

Value of 42 rooms at Tls.50, ---------- Tls.2100.

Estimated increased cost of rebuilding, 50 per cent, 1050.

Loss of rent for one year, ---------- 327.

Total claim for this property, ---------- Tls.3477.

2. A half finished house which I was building on my lot registered on page 176 of the U.S.Consulate Land Register. This was leveled and all the building materials, bricks, lime, timber, and a part of of the hardware were stolen. I estimate my loss as follows:

Amount paid on contract, as per receipt herewith, Tls.3000.

Hardware lost (approximate) ---------- 500.

Amount due architect on demolished half of house, 1200.

Estim. increased cost of rebuilding, 50 per cent. 2900.

Loss of one year's rent, ---------- 1080.

Total loss on claim on Claim No.2, ---------- Tls.7680.

The building as contracted for last year, was to have cost Tls.7400, made up, Builder's contract, Tls.5800., Hardware, roofing, furnaces, and paint, Tls.1200., Architect's fee, Tls.400. The increase in cost of rebuilding has been reckoned on the builder's contract only.

3. I had on my lot registered on page 245 of the U.S.Consulate Land Register, four Chinese houses constructed of brick with tile roofs, The number of chien, or rooms, was 32 amd the value of such

houses was approximately Tls.65per room.

Value of 32 rooms at Tls.65 per room, ----------Tls.2080.
Estim. increase in cost of rebuilding,50 per cent., 1040.
Loss of one year's rent, ---------- 300.
Total loss on this property, ----------Tls.3420.

4. I had on my lot registered on page 250 of the U.S.Consulate Land Register, four Chinese houses constructed of adobe, as shown on the plan annexed 13 rooms. The value of such houses was approximately Tls.45 per room.

Value of 13 rooms at Tls.45 per room, ----------Tls.585.
Estim. increased cost of rebuilding,50 per cent., 292.
Loss of one year's rent, ---------- 60.
Total loss on this property, ----------Tls.937.

6. I had on my lot registered on page 252 of the U.S.Consulate Land Register, a block of Chinese houses constructed of adobe. The number of rooms is 103. The buildings were badly injured during the war and I had the property surveyed and the damages estimated by Mr. E.G.Adams, Civil Engineer. I enclose his estimate amounting to Tls.1415.

7. In addition to the above I lost furniture and sundries during the battle which waged around my house, and during the subsequent occupation of my premises by the allied forces. The following is an incomplete list: One carriage, Tls.165., one set harness Tls.50 two saddles Tls.60., one pony Tls.50., one donkey Tls.20. one sail and row boat Tls.50. sundry loss and damage of furniture during the bombardment Tls.100. Total of miscellaneous items Tls. 490.

5. I had on my lot registered on page 294 of the U.S.Consulate Land Register, one Chinese house constructed of brick with tile roof, number of rooms 16.

Value of 16 rooms at Tls.65, ----------Tls.1040.
Estim. increase in cost of rebuilding,50 per cent., 520.
Loss of one year's rent, ---------- 150.
Total loss on this property----------Tls.1710.

The grand total of my losses sustained in Tientsin is as follows:

Claim No.1 Houses,	Tls.3477.
Claim No.2 Houses,	7680.
Claim No.3, Houses,	3420.
Claim No.4 Houses,	937.
Claim No.5 Houses,	1710.
Claim No.6 Houses,	1415.
Claim No.7 Miscellaneous,	490.
Grand Total,	Tls.19129.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

Chas. W. Tenney.

List of Enclosures.

No.1 Plan of Houses, Claim No.1.

No.2 Plan of Houses, Claim No.3.

No.3 Plan of Houses, Claim No.4.

No.4 Plan of Houses, Claim No.5

No.5 Estimate of Mr. E.G.Adams, Claim No.6.

No.6 Receipt of Building Contractor, Claim No.2.

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

C. W. Tenney being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Charles W. Tenney.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19 day of January 1906.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

The grand total of my losses sustained in Tientsin is as follows: Claim No.1 Houses Tls.3477.

Claim No.2 Houses, 7680.

Claim No.3, Houses, 3420.

Claim No.4 Houses, 307.

Claim No.5 Houses, 1740.

Claim No.6 Houses 1415.

Claim No.7 Miscellaneous, 450.

Grand Total, Tls.19129.

I am,Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

List of Enclosures.

No.1 Plan of Houses, Claim no.1.

No.2 Plan of Houses, Claim no.2.

No.3 Plan of Houses, Claim no.4.

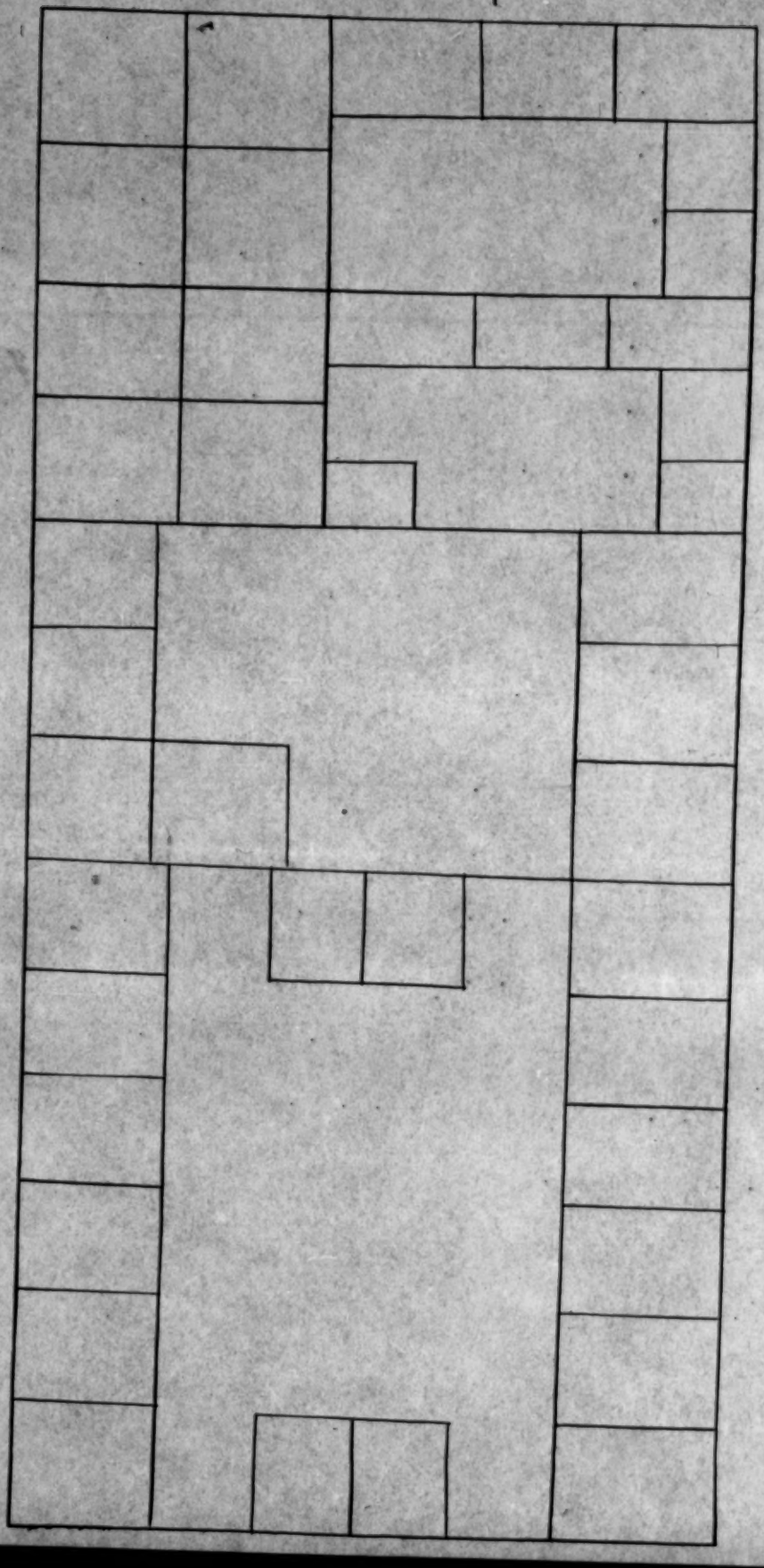
No.5 Plan of Houses, Claim No.5

No.5 Receipt of Building Contractor, Claim No.5.

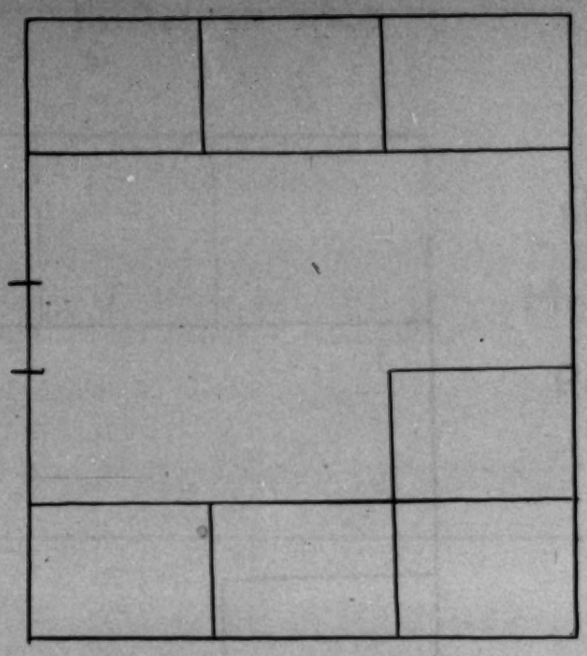
No.5 Estimate of Mr. T.C.Adams, Claim No.5.

Enclosure No. 1 (Duplicate)

Plan of Mr. Tenney's Houses
on
Lot , registered , Page 177 . Claim No. 1

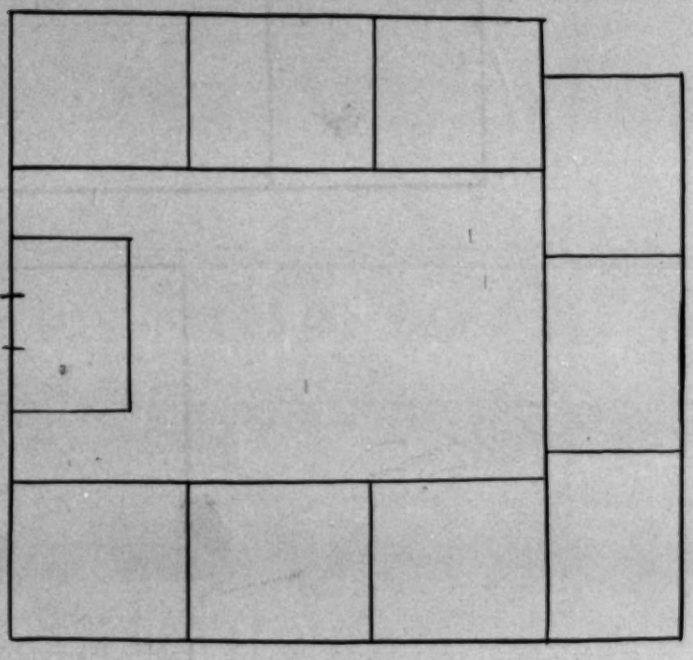


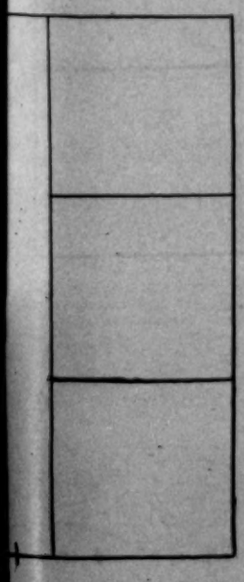
losure No. 2

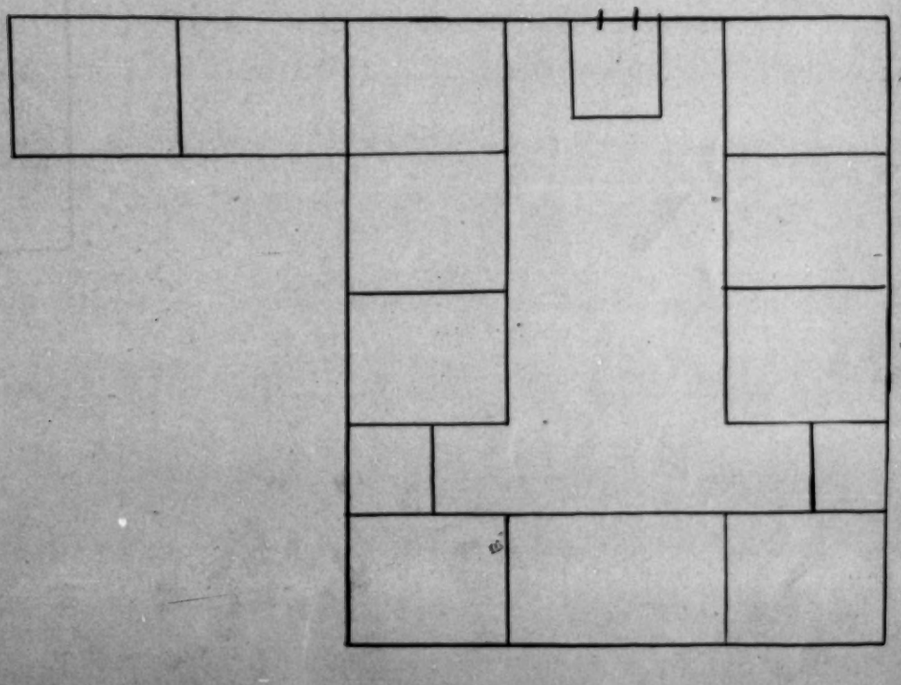


Plans of Mr. Tenney's Houses on Lot Page 245

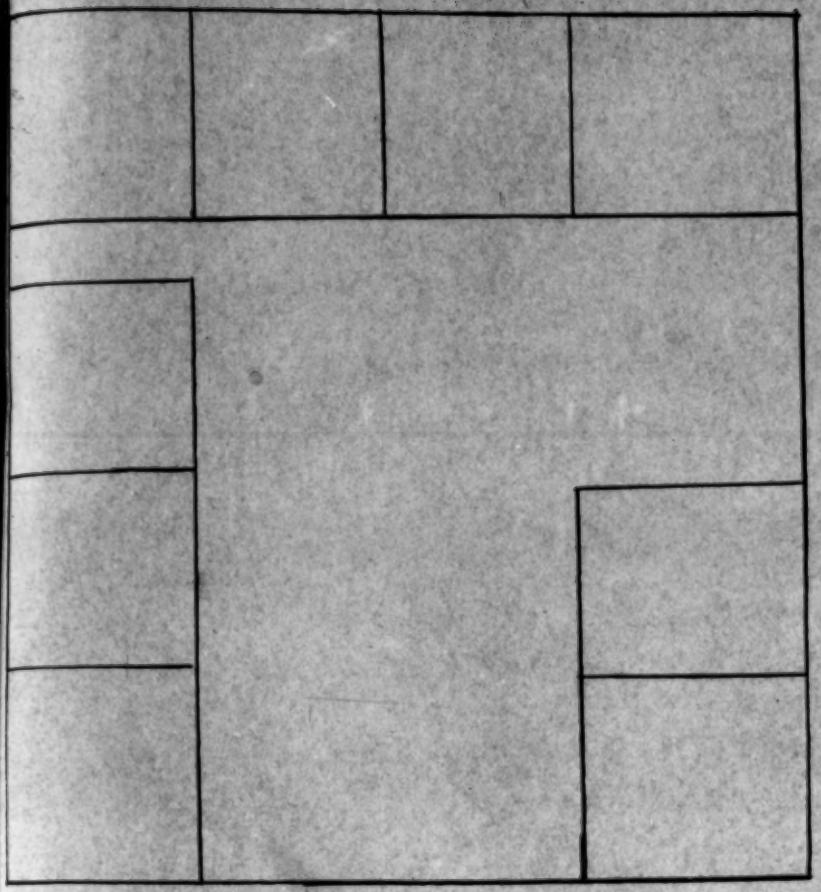
Claim No. 3.







Enclosure No. 3.



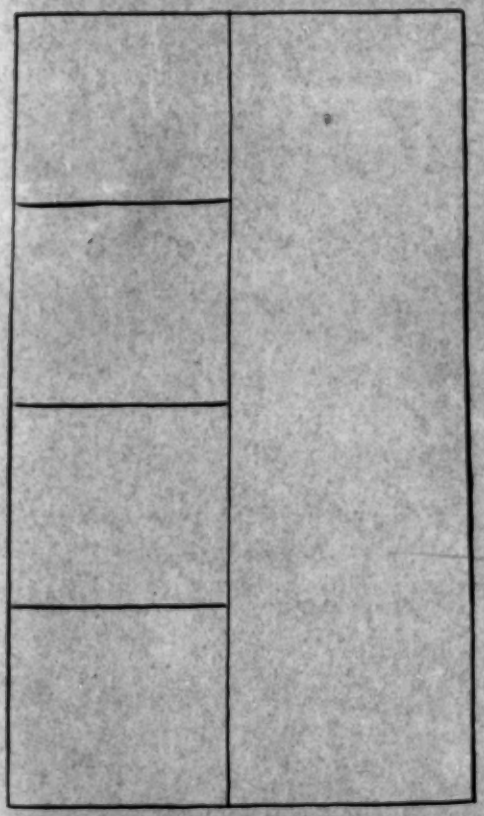
Plan of

Mr. Tenney's Houses

on

Register, Page 250

Claim No. 4.



Enclosure No. 3

Plan of

Mr Tennyy's Houses

on

Register Page 230

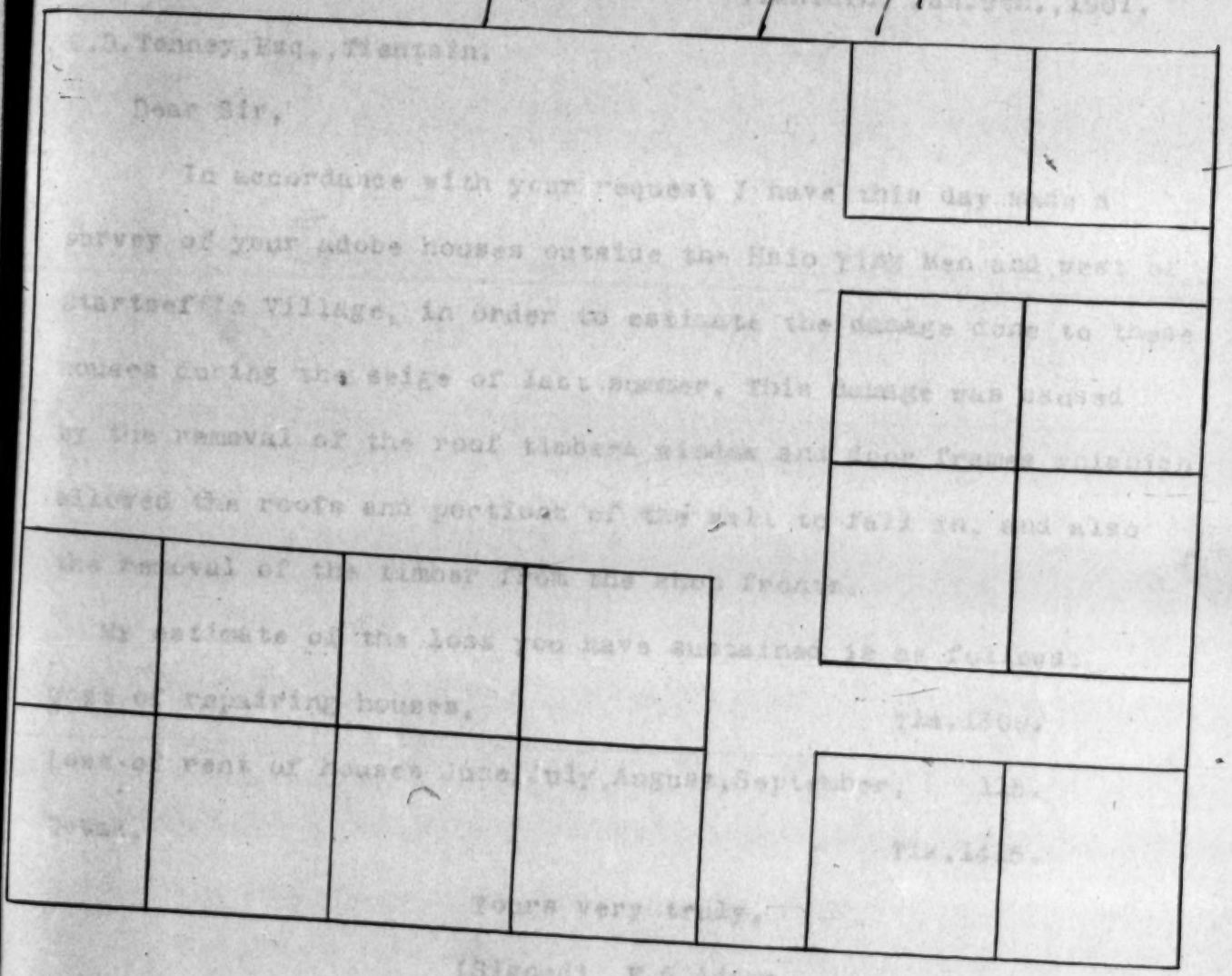
Lining No. 4

Enclosure No. 4 (Duplicate)

Claim No. 5.

Plan of Mr. Tenney's Houses.

Registered Page 294.



Enclosure No. 4

Claim No. 3.

Time of Injury Reported Promptly.

Injury Due to Fall.

Enclosure No. 5

(Copy.)

Tientsin, Jan.9th.,1901.

C.D.Tenney,Esq.,Tientsin.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with your request I have this day made a survey of your adobe houses outside the Hsio Ying Men and west of Startseff's Village, in order to estimate the damage done to these houses during the seige of last summer. This damage was caused by the removal of the roof timbers window and door frames whichich allowed the roofs and portions of the wall to fall in, and also the removal of the timber from the shop fronts.

My estimate of the loss you have sustained is as follows:

Cost of repairing houses,	Tls.1300.
Loss of rent of houses June,July,August,September,	115.
Total,	Tls.1415.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) E.G.Adams.

Enclosure No. 5

(Copy.)

Tientsin, Jan.9th.,1901.

C.D.Tenney,Esq.,Tientsin.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with your request I have this day made a survey of your adobe houses outside the Hsio Ying Men and west of Starkeff's Village, in order to estimate the damage done to these houses during the seige of last summer. This damage was caused by the removal of the roof timbers window and door frames whereby allowed the roofs and portions of the wall to fall in, and also the removal of the timber from the shop fronts.

My estimate of the loss you have sustained is as follows:

Cost of repairing houses, Tls.1300.

Loss of rent of houses June,July,August,September, 115.

Total, Tls.1415.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) E.G.Adams.

80. (Duplicate.)

Tientsin, Jan. 17, 1901.

Hon. J.W.Ragsdale, U.S.Consul, Tientsin.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to report to you the loss of the following property at Pei-tai-ho, and to request you to present my claim for indemnity.

1. One house on the sea front at the Rocky Point Settlement consisting of six rooms with outhouses and servants' quarters, as shown on the plan annexed. A part of the building was constructed of stone and a part of ~~wood~~brick. A part was covered by a lime roof and a part by iron.

value of house at construction prices, A.D.1900,	Tls.2900.
Estimated cost of rebuilding, increase of 50per cent.	1540.
Furniture, five Reed Screens,	5.
Total valuation of house No.1,	Tls.3745.

2. One Double House at the Rocky Point Settlement, near the Assembly Hall, consisting of seven rooms, with bath rooms and servants' quarters as shown on the plan annexed. The building was constructed of brick and iron.roof.

	Tls.3170.
Furniture in house No.2, as per inventory annexed,	272.90
Estimated cost of rebuilding, 50 per cent. increase,	2219.
Total valuation of house No.2,	Tls.5661.90

3. One House on the slope back of the Rocky Point Settlement brick, with iron roof, consisting of five rooms, with bath rooms, servants' quarters, and stable, as shown on the plan annexed,

	Tls.3040.
Furniture in house No. 3, as shown on the plan annexed	797.
Estimated cost of rebuilding, 50 per cent. increase,	2107.
Total valuation of house No.3,	Tls.5944.

Enclosure No.4

(Copy.)

Tientsin, Jan.16, 1901.

C.D.Tenney, Esq.

Dear Sir,

At your request I have made an estimate of what I think would have been the cost in 1900 of building the three houses which you owned in Pei-tai-ho, and which were burned last summer. I will first consider the house marked No.1 on the accompanying sketch. It consists of one large room , three moderate sized rooms and two small rooms, besides bath room and servants' quarter

One large room, ----------Tls.	300.
Three moderate sized rooms, at Tls.250	750.
Two small rooms, at Tls.175,----------	350.
Verandah, ----------	300.
Two servants' rooms, one kitchen and one laundry,-------at Tls.100,--------	400.
Brick Wall around the compound,-------	100.
Total for house No.1---------- Tls.	2200.

House No.2.

This house consists of two semi-detached houses, the total number of rooms in the two houses is as follows:

Six moderate sized rooms, at Tls.300, ----------Tls.	1800.
One small room at Tls.150,----------	150.
Six servants' rooms at Tls.100,----------	600.
Verandah, ----------	500.
Wall around compound, ----------	120.
A total of ~~Tls.~~----------Tls.	3170.

House No.3.

This house consists of one large room,----------Tls.	400.
Four moderate sized rooms,----------at Tls.300,	1200.
Five servants' rooms,&c.,at Tls.110. ----------	550.
Two bath rooms, at Tls.55. ----------	110.
Verandah front and back of main house and front of servants' quarters, ----------	600.
Brick wall around compound, ----------	150.
A total of ----------Tls.	3010.

As regards cost of reconstructing houses at Pei-tai-ho it will for the present, and for the near future, be much higher, due to the ruling higher wages, but still more to the enhanced cost of building materials, and I am of opinion that the increased cost will not amount to less than 70 per cent.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) A.deLinde,
Civil Engineer.

(Copy.)

Tientsin, Jan.1o, 1901.

C.D.Tenney, Esq.

Dear Sir,

As your request I have made an estimate of what I think would have been the cost in 1900 of building the three houses which you owned in Pei-tai-ho and which were burned last summer. I will first consider the house marked No.1 on the accompanying sketch. It consists of one large room, three moderate sized rooms and two small rooms, besides bath room and servants' quarter:

One large room,	Tls.300.
Three moderate sized rooms, at Tls.250	750.
Two small rooms at Tls.175,	350.
Verandah,	300.
Two servants' rooms, one kitchen and	
one laundry, at Tls.100,	400.
Brick wall around the compound,	100.
Total for house No.1-	Tls.2200.

House No.2.

This house consists of two semi-detached houses, the total number of rooms in the two houses is as follows:

Six moderate sized rooms at Tls.300,	Tls.1800.
One small room at Tls.1bo,	1b0.
Six servants' rooms at Tls.1oo,	600.
Verandah,	500.
Wall around compound,	120.
A total of Tls.	Tls.3170.

House No.3.

This house consists of one large room,	Tls.4oo.
Four moderate sized rooms, at Tls.3oo,	1200.
Five servants' rooms, &c., at Tls.11o.	55o.
Two bath rooms, at Tls.5o.	11o.
Verandah front and back of main house and front	
of servants' quarters,	8oo.
Brick wall around compound,	1bo.
A total of	Tls.3o1o.

As regards cost of reconstructing houses at Pei-tai-ho it will for the present and for the near future be much higher due to the ruling higher wages but still more to the enhanced cost of building materials, and I am of opinion that the increased cost will not amount to less than 7o per cent.

I am Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) A.Watkins.
Civil Engineer.

(Enclosure No. 2)
(Duplicate)

Inventory of Furniture in House No.2.

Two Beds, with Mattresses,	Tls.	60.
One pair Curtains,		7.
One Ice-chest,		5.
Two Basins and Jugs,		3.
Two Wash-stands,		2.
One Rattan Table,		3.
Two Dining Tables, at Tls.7,		14.
Six Small Tables, at Tls.2,		12.
Four Cup-boards at Tls.5,		20.
One Large Lamp,		10.
Six Wine Cups,		3.
Six Tea-cups and Saucers,		7.
Six Window Blinds,		12.60
Nine Mats,		12.30
One Water Jar,		1.50
One Commode,		7.
Three Rattan Chairs,,		10.50
One Pump,		50.
~~Ten Reed Screens~~, Four Tables		~~10.~~
~~Two Large Water Kongs~~, Six Dishes		~~2.~~
Ten Reed Screens,		10.
One Kitchen Table,		3.
Two Large Water Kongs at 4.		8.
Total		272.90

Inventory of furniture in house No.2.

Two beds, with mattresses.	Tls. 50.
One pair Curtains.	7.
One ice-chest.	5.
Two Chairs and Jugs.	3.
Two Wash-stands.	4.
One Rattan Table.	5.
Two Dining Tables at Tls.7	14.
Six Small Tables at Tls.4.	24.
Four Cup-boards. Tls.5	20.
One large Lamp	12.
Six Wine Cups.	6.
Six Tea-cups and Saucers.	4.
Six Window Blinds.	24.00
Nine Mats.	12.50
One Water Jar.	4.50
One Commode.	7.
Three Rattan Chairs.	10.50
One Pump.	50.
One Washstand.	10.
Two large Water Kongs.	6.
Ten Reed Screens.	10.
One Kitchen Table.	5.
Two large Water Kongs at 4.	8.
Total	

(Duplicate) (Enclosure No.3)

Inventory of Furniture in House No.3.

1	Extension Dining Table	Tls.30.
8	Rattan Chairs at	Tls.3, 24.
1	Sideboard	30.
2	Iron Beds with Mattresses	80.
1	Single Bed ,, ,,	25.
1	Large Mirror	8.
8	Bent-wood Chairs at Tls.3,	24.
1	Reclining Chair	5.
1	Cabinet Organ	50.
3	Canvass Cots at Tls.3	9.
2	Wooden Beds with Mattresses	10.
2	Bamboo with Mirrors, at Tls.15,	30.
1	Wardrobe	25.
4	Washstands at Tls. 3	12.
1	Skin Rug, 10 ft. square,	20.
4	Camel's Hair Rugs (small) at Tls,	32.
17	Muslin Window Curtains	17.
1	Red Table Cloth	5.
16	Table Knives	16.
6	Table Forks	6.
12	Spoons	12.
2 doz.	Cups and Saucers	12.
2	Tea-pots	2.
2	Milk-jugs	2.
2	Sugar-bowls	2.
4 doz.	Plates at Tls.3	12.
5	Vegetable Dishes	3.
2	Castors at Tls.5 & 8	13.
6	Glass Tumblers	3.
6	Salt-sellars	1.
2	Meat Dishes	2.
1	Butter Dish	1.
1	Soda Water Machine	8.
1	Filter	10.
3	Water Pitchers	6.
10	Pictures with Frames	18.
1	Whatnot	3.
3	Toilet Sets at Tls.7	21.
1	Bath-tub	6.
3	Agate Water Pails at Tls.2	6.
2	Hammocks at Tls. 5	10.
2	Stoves	30.
6	Ornaments (bric-a-brac)	6.
6	Clothing Boxes at Tls.2	12.
6	Flower Vases at " 2	12.
2	Lamps at Tls.4.	8.
4	Spring Candle-sticks at Tls.2,	8.
2	Chests of Drawers	20.
1	Pantry Table	4.
1	Pantry Cup-board	6.
3	Commodes at Tls.2	6.
	Amt. Carried forwd.	~~617.~~
		723.

	Amt. brt. forwd	723. ~~Tls.617.~~
1	Coil of Rope	7.
1	Cooking Stove	25
21	Cooking Dishes	25.
1	Large Water Kongs	8.
3	Small ,, ,,	6.
1	Kitchen Table	3.
	Total ---	~~Tls.691.~~ 797.00

Inventory of Furniture in House No.3.

Summary.

House No.1 ----------	Tls.3745.00
House No.2 ----------	5661.90
House no.3 ----------	5914.00
Grand Total ----------	Tls.15320.90

In addition to the above should be reckoned the loss of rent for one year, amounting to -------Tls.1100.00 .

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully yours,
Chas. D. Tenney.

List of Enclosures.

No. 1. Ground Plans of the three houses.
No. 2. Inventory of Furniture in House No.2.
No. 3. Inventory of Furniture in House No.3.
No. 4. Statement of Mr. A deLinde, Civil Engineer.

Summary.

House No.1 ---------- Tls.3745.00
House No.2 ---------- 5001.50
House No.3 ---------- 5544.00
Grand Total ---------- Tls.13520.50

In addition to the above sum is required the loss of rent for one year, amounting to ------Tls.1100.00

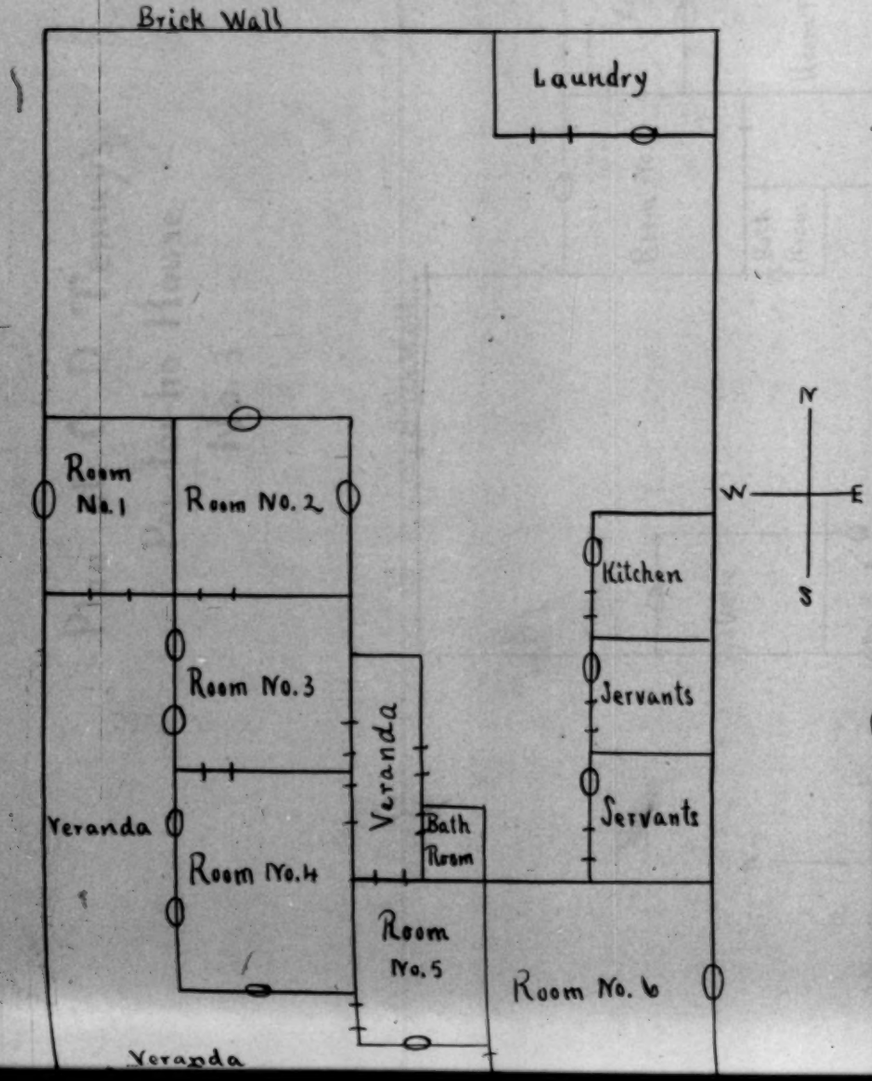
I am, Sir,
Very respectfully yours,

List of Enclosures.

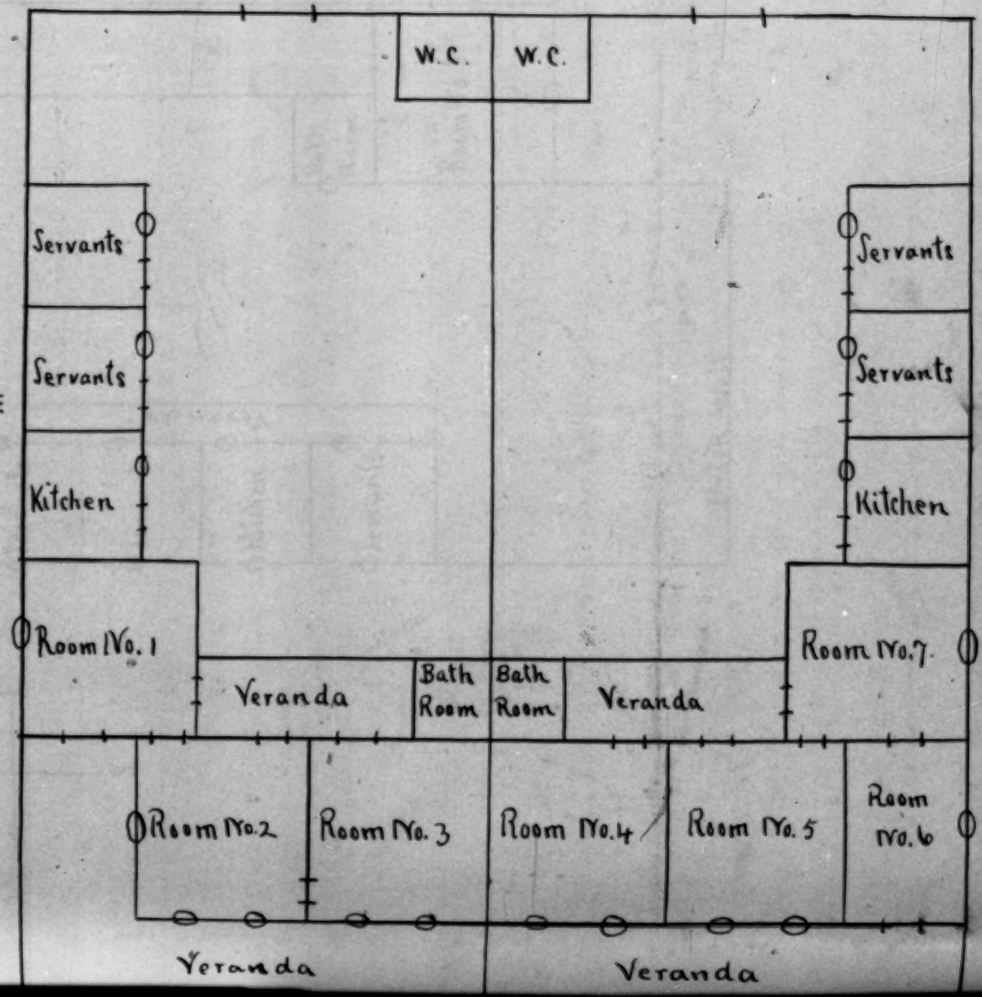
No. 1. Ground Plans of the three houses.
No. 2. Inventory of furniture in House No.2.
No. 3. Inventory of furniture in House No.3.
No. 4. Statement of Mr. A Lelinde, Civil Engineer.

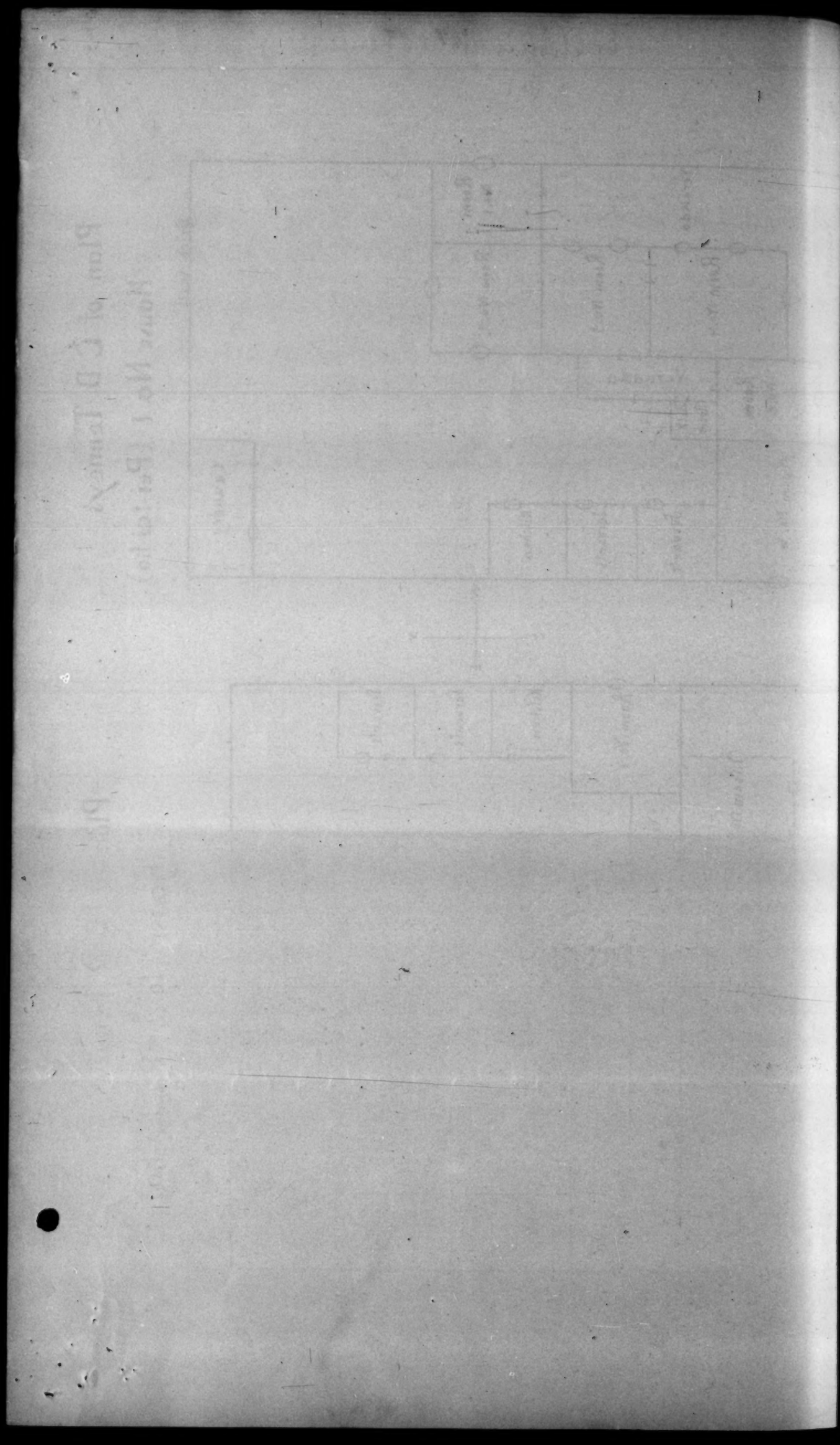
Enclosure No. 1 (Duplicate)
(2)

Plan of C. D. Tenney's House No. 1 (Pei-tai-ho).

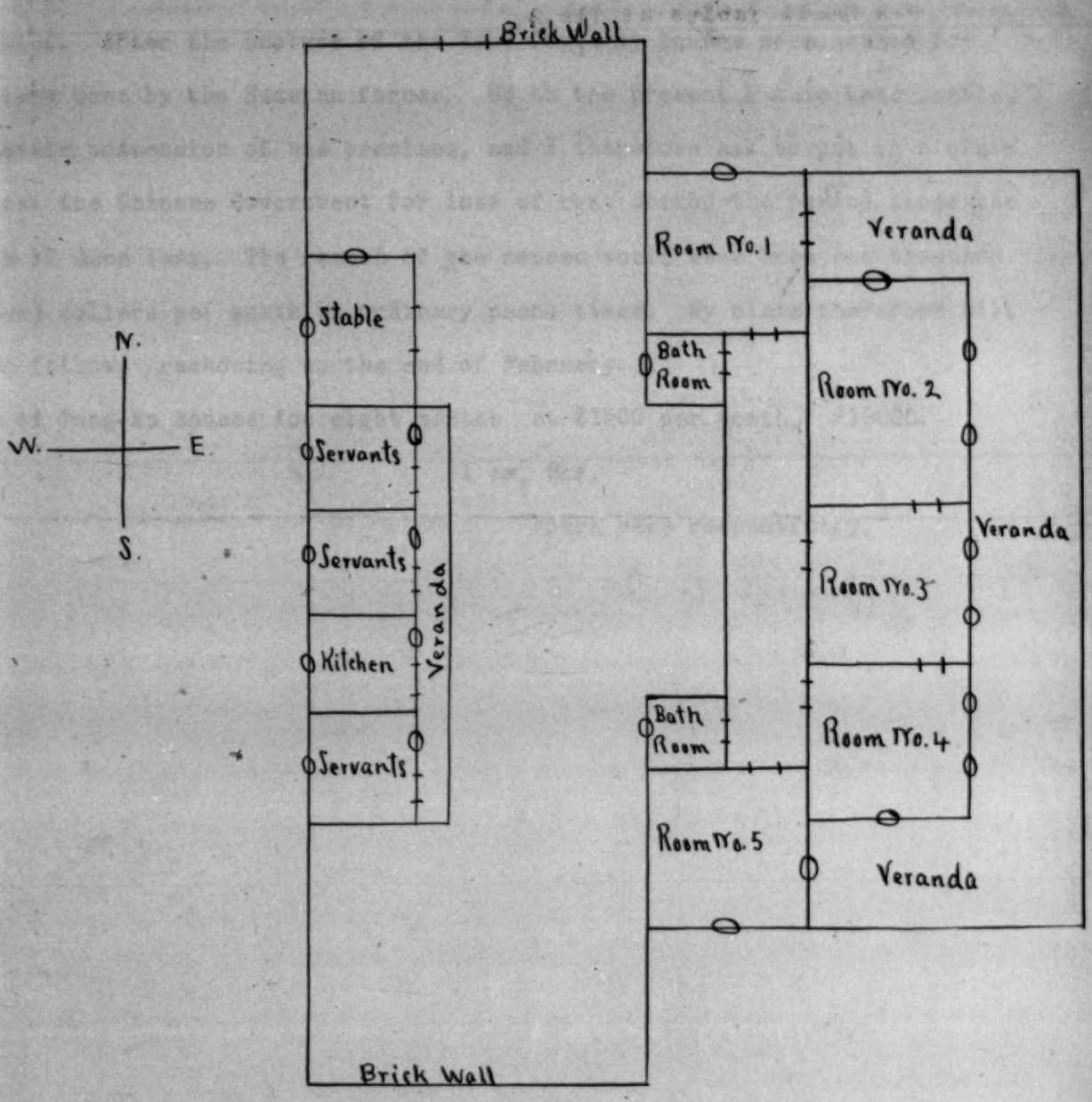


Plan of C. D. Tenney's House No. 2 (Pei-tai-ho).





Plan of C. D. Tenney's
Pei-tai-ho House
No. 3



(Original)

Tientsin, Feb. 7, 1901.

Hon. J. W. Ragsdale, U. S. Consul Tientsin.

Dear Sir,

As is well known to you I am the owner of land and houses at Tong-ku, the deeds for which are registered on Page 42 of the U. S. Consulate Land Register. After the capture of the Taku Forts my houses were seized for military uses by the Russian forces. Up to the present I have been unable to obtain possession of the premises, and I therefore ask you to put in a claim against the Chinese Government for loss of rent during the period since the month of June last. The rental of the houses would have been one thousand five hundred dollars per month in ordinary peace times. My claim therefore will be as follows, reckoning to the end of February:

Rent of Tong-ku houses for eight months, at $1500 per month, $12000.

I am, Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

C. W. Tenney.

96.

C. W. Tenney
Island (Mex.)

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

C. W. Tenney being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief C W. Tenney

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of February 1904.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Tientsin, June 18, 1901.

ear Sir,

With regard to the military occupation of my Tongku houses last year and he first two months of this year by the Russian forces, I am a loser by the amount f one thousand five hundred dollars per month. This estimate is based on ordinary entals and not on the abnormally high rents that have been paid during the last ear. It is under rather than over what I should have actually received if the ouses had remained in my hands. I reckon from the first of July to the end of ebruary, so that my claim for loss is as follows;

For loss of eight months rent on Tongku houses, at $1500 per mo., $12000

I shall be greatly obliged if you will present this claim for me before the uthorities concerned with the war indemnities.

I am,

Very respectfully yours,

C. W. Tenney.

o Major General C. deWogack,

Commander of Russian Forces,

P.S. I enclose a statement of the U.S. Consul in substantiation of my claim

Please return to Tenney to be made in proper form,

Mukden, June 15, 1903.

Dear Sir,

With regard to the military occupation of my Fongku houses last year and the first two months of this year by the Russian forces, I am a loser by the amount of one thousand five hundred dollars per month. This estimate is based on ordinary rentals and not on the abnormally high rents that have been paid during the last year. It is under rather than over what I should have actually received if the houses had remained in my hands. I reckon from the first of July to the end of February, so that my claim for loss is as follows;

For loss of eight months rent on Fongku houses, at $1500 per mo., $12000

I shall be greatly obliged if you will present this claim for me before the authorities concerned with the war indemnities.

I am,

Very respectfully yours,

To Major General O. Gerngross,

Commander of Russian Forces,

P.S. I enclose a statement of the U.S.Consul in ascertaination of my claim

I have examined the account books of Mr. C.D.Tenney, showing the amount of rent which his houses on the Tongku lot near the Railway Station were bringing in at the time of the outbreak of hostilities last year and I find that the rentals of the fourth Chinese month amounted to over one thousand three hundred dollars ($1300). His books show that new buildings were just completed at that time which at rates at which the old buildings were rented would have brought in additional rent for the 5th. and subsequent months of at least two hundred and fifty dollars $250) per month. Mr. Tenney's claim therefore of one thousand five hundred dollars $1500) is somewhat under the actual amount which he lost by the military occupation of last year.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

I have examined the account books of Mr. C.B. Tenney, showing the amount of rent which his houses on the Yonkers lot near the Railway Station were bringing in at the time of the outbreak of hostilities last year and I find that the receipts of the Fourth Ward amounted to over one thousand three hundred dollars ($1300). His books show that new buildings were just completed at that time which at rates at which the old buildings were rented would have brought in additional rent for the ensuing year, and subsequent months at least two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) per month. Mr. Tenney's claim therefore of one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500) is somewhat under the actual amount which he lost by the military occupation of last year.

$12,000.00

Mis. No. 789.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 27th, 1901.

C. D. Tenney, Esquire,

Tientsin.

Dear Sir :

The Russian Minister has transmitted to this Legation your claim for losses by reason of the occupancy of your houses at Tongku by the Russian forces. It is not made out in the form required, and I therefore return it to you in order that the necessary correction as to form may be made.

Yours very truly,

H. G. Squiers

Enclosure: As above.

P.S. The Russians declined to present it but we will do so if you will comply with above.

(Triplicate)

Tientsin, April 27, 1901.

On the 7th. of February I sent to you my claim for loss of rent on the Tongku property owing to the military occupation of my houses by the Russians and others. I was unable at the time to put in my bill for loss of building materials as my Chinese manager and accountant had not returned from the South where he went at the time of the outbreak of hostilities. He has now returned bringing the accounts with him. At the outbreak of troubles I was engaged in building new houses at Tongku on my lot registered Page 42 of the U.S.Consulate Land Register, and the building materials which I had collected were entirely lost.

My Chinese manager and his assistant have also handed me lists of their private losses which I enclose.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

C. W. Tenney.

To Hon. J.W.Ragsdale, U.S.Consul, Tientsin.

Tientsin, April 27, 1901.

th. of February I sent to you my claim for loss of rent on the Tongku
owing to the military occupation of my houses by the Russians and
I was unable at the time to put in my bill for loss of building materials
Chinese manager and accountant had not returned from the South where he went
time of the outbreak of hostilities. He has now returned bringing the
nts with him. At the outbreak of troubles I was engaged in building new
es at Tongku on my lot registered Page 42 of the U.S.Consulate Land Register,
the building materials which I had collected were entirely lost.

My Chinese manager and his assistant have also handed me lists of their
ate losses which I enclose.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

J.W.Pegadis, U.S.Consul, Tientsin.

Claim of Mr. C. D. Tenney for loss of Building Material at Tongku.

Poles, 24 ft. long, 1200 pieces,	Tls. 720.00
Hard Wood ~~Posts~~ logs, 26 ft. long, ~~12~~ 32 pieces,	256.00
,, 14 ft. long, 32 pieces,	96.00
Pine ~~Planks~~ Squared Timbers, 24 ft. long, 8 pieces,	86.40
Hard Wood Beams, 260,	260.00
Pine ~~Boards~~ Logs, 16 ft. long, 36 pieces,	396.00
,, 8 Ft. long, 50 ,,	275.00
Bricks, 150 thousand	600.00
Tiles, 120 thousand,	240.00
Dressed Stone, 150 feet	22.50
Lime, 300 thousand catties,	120.00
Total,	Tls. 3071.90

C. D. Tenney.

Subscribed and sworn to
before me by C. D. Tenney
this 26 day of April 1901

James W. Rapidale
U.S. Consul

Disposal of W.O.D. Tramway for loan of Building Material at Tongku.

24 ft. long, 1800 pieces,	Tls. 720.00
ood Posts, 28 ft. long, 12 pieces,	268.00
" 14 ft. long, 82 pieces,	98.00
anks, 24 ft. long, 8 pieces,	88.40
ood Beams, 280,	280.00
oists	
anks, 18 ft. long, 96 pieces,	384.00
8 ft. long, 50 "	375.00
150 thousand	800.00
150 thousand,	240.00
ngone, 150 feet	22.50
00 thousand cattles,	120.00
Total,	Tls. 3071.90

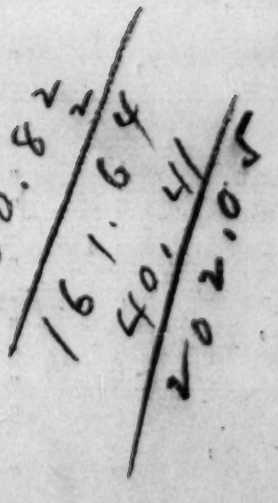
UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

Nos.80, 96, and 132.

AWARD on Claim of CHARLES D. TENNEY.

ALLOWED:

I.	LOSSES AT TIENTSIN:			
1.	Block Chinese shops Taku Road	Taels.	2100.00	
	Increased cost rebuilding 25%	"	525.00	
		"		2625.00
2.	Unfinished House:			
	Amount paid on contract,	"	3000.00	
	Hardware,	"	500.00	
	Amount due architect,	"	200.00	
	Increased cost rebuilding 25%	"	1450.00	
		"		5150.00
3.	Chinese Houses,	"	2080.00	
	Increased cost rebuilding 25%,	"	520.00	
		"		2600.00
4.	Chinese adobe houses,	"	585.00	
	Increased cost rebuilding 25%,	"	146.25	
		"		731.25
5.	Chinese brick house,	"	1040.00	
	Increased cost rebuilding 25%	"	260.00	
		"		1300.00
6.	Block Chinese adobe houses,	"		1300.00
7.	Miscellaneous personal property,	"		490.00
II.	LOSSES AT PEITAIHO:			
1.	Six Room House Rocky Point,	"	2200.00	
	Increased cost rebuilding 25%	"	550.00	
	Screens,	"	5.00	
		"		2755.00
2.	Double House, Rocky Point,	"	3170.00	
	Increased cost rebuilding 25%	"	792.50	
	Furniture therein,	"	272.90	
		"	4235.40	
	Less Salvage,	"	100.00	
		"		4135.40
3.	Five Room House, Rocky Point,	"	3810.00	
	Increased cost rebuilding 25%,	"	752.50	
	Furniture therein,	"	797.00	
		"	4559.50	
	Less salvage,	"	300.00	
	Carried Forward,	"		4259.50
				25346.15


80.82
161.64
40.41
202.05

Brought Forward	Taels	25346.15
III. LOSSES AT TONGKU:		
Building Material,	"	3071.90
Loss of rentals on houses at Tongku due to Russian Military occupation of same, Mex.$12000. =	"	8400.00
TOTAL-----	"	36818.05

Taels 36,818.05 @ .68 = U.S.Gold $25,036.27

Interest at 5% from June 20,1900 2,708.74

Grand Total U. S. Gold $27,745.01

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

On Tientsin Claim	Taels	4878.75
On Pei-tai-ho claim	"	4171.00
TOTAL----	"	9049.75

Taels 9,049.75 @ .68 = U. S. Gold $6,153.83

36.818.05
9.049.75
45867.80

Tientsin, China,
August 19th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge Jr.

James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

Approved August 20th, 1902.

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

No. 90 and 98.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Walter S. Emens, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Sand Lake in the State of New York on or about the 14 day of Feby 1859; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at New York in the State of New York; that I am temporarily sojourning at Trenton, ; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Merchant

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 21087 65 (~~U. S. Gold~~); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; ~~and~~ that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss. against war risk

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

W. S. Emens

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of August, 1902, at Tientsin

James W. Ragsdale
U. S. Consul.

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, Jas. Ragsdale, US Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with W. S. Emens the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James. Ragsdale

Tientsin Jan. 30, 1901

J.W.Ragsdale Esq.
Consul of the United States
Tientsin

Sir,

I herewith submit a claim against the Chinese government for a loss to property belonging to me as follows

To 4858 bags of groundnuts containing 3788 piculs which were totally destroyed by fire on the 19th and 20th of June 1900 during the bombardment of Tientsin, while stored pending shipment, on the river bank at Tls 3.85 per picul Tls.14587.65

W. S. Emens

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

W. S. Emens being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief W. S. Emens

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 day of January 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

II
90

W. D. Evans

14.587.65

Laels

收訖　計糙花重肆拾斤

茂生洋行還欠英主公法銀壹萬叁仟貳佰六拾壹刃五分

易老爺台照

庚四月芜　永興泰書莫

Rec'd 3789 Amount

Translation

Receipt for Tls 13,261.5 for 3789 piculs of ground nuts paid by Mr. Emens of The American Trading Co.

Dated 29th day of 4th moon 26th Year

Yung Hsing Lai

-Tientsin-

茂生洋行批買此

易老爺

花生四仟捌佰伍拾八包

每仟價銀叁拾五元正

庚四月十八日

永興書局 單

4850
3.50

Translation

Mr. Emens of the American Trading Co.

4858 bags ground nuts -

@ 3.50 per each catty -

Dated 26th year 4th moon 28th

Yung Hsing Tai

Tientsin

Tientsin Jan. 30th 1901

J.W. Ragsdale Esq

Consul of the United States

Tientsin

Sir,

I herewith submit my personal claim against the Chinese government for losses arising from the recent hostilities.

To expenses connected with sending my family to a place of safety	Tls.	3000.00
To damage to furniture and clothing in my residence in Consular road Tientsin	"	3500.00
	"	6500.00

W. S. Emens

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

W. S. Emens being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief W. S. Emens

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 day of January 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Tientsin Feb.7th 1901

Details of my claim filed in U.S.Consulate Jan.30th 1901

Item 1.

Expenses to Kobe	$	185.
Board and lodging in Japan for 64 days		1275.
Upon arrival in Japan it became necessary to buy clothing inasmuch as departure from Tientsin was hurried & made and the U.S.Marine officer in charge of the despatch boat from Tientsin to Taku would only allow hand baggage.		
Cost of such clothing		850.
Board and lodging in Shanghai for 52 days		1045.
Steamer fares		256
Expenses connected with leaving children in Shanghai for the winter it being considered unsafe to have them return to Tientsin		500.
	$	4111
Exchange at 73		Tls.3000.00

Item 2

Carpets and rugs destroyed	Tls.	850.
Damage to wardrobe of family(4 people)		2300.
Damage to furniture		500.
One lot of stores destroyed by shell		50.
		Tls.3500.00

W. S. Emens

Mrs. J. W. Green

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

Nos. 90 & 98.

AWARD on Claim of WALTER S. EMENS.

ALLOWED:

On Claim for groundnuts destroyed	Taels	13,261.50 =	~~$9,178.20~~ 9.017.82
Expenses to Japan	"	98.53 =	$ 67.00
Carpets, rugs, etc.	"	300.00 =	$ 204.00
Clothing	"	1,200.00 =	$ 816.00
Furniture	"	250.00 =	$ 170.00
Stores	"	50.00 =	$ 34.00
			~~$10,469.20~~ 10.308.82
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900			~~$ 1,135.61~~ 1.118.41
		TOTAL.....	~~$11,604.81~~ 11.427.23

Corrected by Bureau of Accts. Dec. 19-1902

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

One expenses to Japan & Shanghai	Taels	2,901.50 =	$ 1,973.00
Carpets, rugs etc.	"	350.00 =	$ 238.00
Clothing	"	1,100.00 =	$ 748.00
Furniture	"	250.00 =	$ 170.00
Groundnuts	"	1,326.15 =	$ 901.78
		TOTAL.....	$ 4,030.78

Tientsin, China,
August 21st, 1901.

William E. Bainbridge
James O. Raycdale
COMMISSIONERS.

WALTER S. EMENS, sworn, says: that the item of groundnuts

was a purchase made by him for shipment to Canton; were stored on river bank and were completely destroyed by fire during bombardment of Tientsin on the 19th or 20th of June 1900; that the amount claimed is the cost price of the property destroyed; no other parties interested in said property; that household goods were ruined during siege; clothing destroyed; house used as quarters by officers; furniture damaged and destroyed to amount claimed.

Approved August 30th, 1902.

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

No. 94

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Frederick Peterson, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Canajoharie in the State of New York on or about the 22 day of Jan. 1860; that my father was a Physician citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Helena in the State of Mont.; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Dentist.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 6683.50 U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

Not insured against Marine Risks

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Herbert Pelham

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of July, 1902, at Tientsin

James W. Ragsdale,
U.S. Consul

United States Consul
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I James W Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Denton E. Peterson the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W. Ragsdale

Indemnity Claim

The Chinese Imperial Government

To Mr Denton E Peterson Debtor.

To Losses sustained during the Uprising in June & July 1900-

To Books

"	I Volume	Chinese Sketches U.S. Gold	$ 1.75
"	"	Giles's Chinese Teacher	.75
"	II	Glossary of Reference	1.50
"	III	China Coast Tales	2.25
"	I	Map of China	1.00
"	"	Spanish Grammar	1.50
"	6	Doyles China	2.50
"	"	Martins Chinese &c	2.00
"	"	Morocco Illustrated Lady of the Lake in	5.00
"	"	Tape measure	.50
"	"	L'Art Chin	2.50
"	II	½ Morocco Longfellows prose	6.00
"	I	Daylors Bellards out of Pt	6.00
"	"	Williams Middle Kingdom	6.00
"	"	Philippine Islands-	5.00
"	"	Things Chinese	3.00
"	"	Things Japanese	3.00
		Carried forward	$ 51.25

Indemnity Claim

To	Carried forward	$	51.25
To	1 Volume Chines Characteristics		2.00
"	" " Medical Dictionary Sheep		7.50
"	" " Chinese Porcelain		5.00
"	" " Materia Medica Sheep		3.50
"	" " Operative Dentistry "		5.00
"	" " Family Bible Morocco		10.00
"	" " Morocco do		5.00
"	" " Classical Dictionary		5.00
"	" " Latin Quarter Paris Illustrated		6.00
"	" " Boccaccio Illustrated		4.00
"	" " Hon. Hunters Indian		3.00
"	" " Romeo Porter		1.00
6	II Language & Punctuation		5.00
1	II Written Exercises		5.00
	Carried forward	$	119.25

(3)

Indemnity Claim	Carried forward	$ 189.25
Do	Formosan Savage ornaments &c.	
"	One Head Hunters short sword & Carved Sheath	15.00
"	One Pair Childs Silver Anklets	6.00
"	One Pair do do Bracelets	5.00
"	One Head ornament Silver and Gilt	4.50
"	One do do Ladies Hair pin Gilt	11.00
"	Two do do Do "	12.00
"	2 do do do Silver & Gilt	1.00
"	Eleven Silver Gilt ornaments	3.50
"	Nine Silver ornaments	7.00
"	2 Small Lions 2 Small Dragons Gilt	10.00
"	2 Laughing Buddhas Gilt	2.00
"	15 Etched Formosan bark pipes	10.00
Japanese Curios bought at Kioto Japan 1887-		
2	4 Carved Ivory figures	50.00
"	1 Silver box engraved figures within	10.00
"	6 Pelagus Ivory figures in Relief family life	24.00
"	1 Nest of 12 Bowls illustrating family life	12.00
Chinese Snuff bottles & Curio		
Do	4 Kien Loong Snuff bottle 1736	20.00
"	5 Jung Tching do do 1722	40.00
"	5 Imperial 5 Claw dragon bottles	20.00
"	5 Snuff bottles 1861	25.00
"	1 Do Kong bottle	2.00
	Carried forward	$ 420.25

Indemnity Claim	Carried forward	$	420.25
Do to 26	1 Blue & white old Cracked Vase		7.00
" 14 - 7	old red Samshu Cups		7.00
" 23 - 1	Blue & white 5 Claw dragon box 1736		2.00
" 24 1	Ivory Box Figures in Relief		3.00
" 28@ 1	Blue & white 5 Claw dragon box		5.00
" 28 8. 1	Ivory Paint box carved		5.00
" 29 @ 1	Fookien white Vase Dragon		30.00
" 30 " 3	old Blue & white Cups		3.00
" 32-36-37	3 old Medalion bowls		9.00
"	One Bronze Chariot		4.00
" 2	Blackwood Carved Ink Stands		12.50
" 1	Bronze figure		4.00
" 2	Enamel Vases		3.50
" 1	Box Enamel Cups & Kettle		3.00
" 1	Iron Coal in Coal House		12.00
" 4	Pair Antique Curtain Chairs & Covers		8.00
" 1	Pair Japanese Curtains Cloth of gold		9.25
" 1	Pair Velvet Curtains		12.00
" 1	Pink Satsuma box decorated Cover		5.00
" 1	Champlain Enamel Censer with Gold Dragons Presented by Dr Bushell		50.00
" 1	Pair Bronze Vases		18.00
Carried forward		$	633.50

$633.50

Indemnity Claim — Carried forward $ 693.50

Chinese Porcelain

Do to 61- 1 old Cloisonie Opium box 2.00

" " 62- 1 Silver opium box fine worked
Presented by Dr Bushell 7.50

" No 63- one old Japanese Bronze Vase 5.00

" " 25 one Nest of old blue & white boxes 10.00

" " 23 one blue and white Ginger & Cover 15.00

" " 26 @ one Imperial Yellow tea cup Caps and
" " " Saucer Chenie Green and Yellow 30.00

" " 24-5- Two Blue & white Rice bowls
with tops complete 10.00

" " 52 White Buddha with base 3.00

" " 39.40.41.42. Crackle Vase & bolob 8.00

" " 45 1 Fancy d boney Vase 3.00

" " 46-47- Two pair Vases new crackle 2.00

" " 49 Cup & Saucer blue dragon 2.00

" " 50-51- 2 Japanese Satsuma Vases 3.00

" " 2 Corean brasses & 1/2 Doz Rice Spoons, d. 6.00

" " 56.57. 2 Carved Jade stone bowls 20.00

" " 65 1 Tashuwk Tea Cup 5 Color 5.00

" " 66 one Pair Fancy de boney Vases 30.00

" " 67-8 Corean Ink & Sponge bowls 2.00

" " 69-70 2 B & W Vases new 2.00

" " 43-44 2 Korean Rice bowls brass 8.00

Carried forward— $ 810,00

Indemnity Claim Continued

		$
To amount Carried forward.		$10.00
" No 71-72.	Two Green & white Jars	5.00
" " 73-74	Two Egg shell Vases Peacocks	40.00
" " 75	one Vase & Stand "The Mann" b.	20.00
" " 76	one unglazed Vase Brown & white	5.00
" " 75@1	Dancing vase flambe	20.00
" " 76@1	Kien loong Vase	20.00
" " 77@1	Blue & Gold Vase	18.00
" " 78	One Pair 5 Color Vases	5.00
" " 79-80	— 2 5 Color Vases	3.00
" " 81	— 1 Kang shi Blue & white	3.00
" " 82-83	— One Pair Sang de boeuf Vases	20.00
" " 106-107	— One Pair Ming Vases for	6.00
" " 108-109	— Two old Jars	7.00
" " 110-111	Two 5 Claw 5 Color Saucers	5.00
" " 112	— one oblong Kien loong 5 Claw box	6.00
" " 113	— one Bl & W Box 5 Claw	3.00
" " 114-115	— One Pair Blue & white Statues	20.00
" "	One Pair Venetian Vases	6.00
" "	One Fancy Tea cup and saucer	1.00
" "	One Korean Portfolio	5.00
" "	One Oblong 5 Color & Gilded desk	7.00
	Carried forward $	1055.00

1055.00

Indemnity Claim	Carried forward- $1055.00
Do 1 Enamel Kettle 1 Pail & 1 Basin	4.00
" 1 Toilet-set & 2 Jugs gilt	9.00
" 5 Fancy glass fruit dishes	5.00
" 1 French China Tea service	20.00
" 1 Toilet-set 6 one Iron Kettle & Lip 5.	11.00
" 2 Decanters 1 Doz Tumblers	8.25
" 1 Large Iron boiler & Jelly dish	10.50
" 2 Large Cutten Jars for Butter	4.50
" 1 Doz Cleek Fowls	4.00
" " One Carriage Clock & Stove complete	45.00
" " 1 Block tin kettle 2 Thermometers	5.00
" " 1 Rug- one Cp & one soled below	5.00
" 2 Crust Stands Complete.	10.00
" 5 Pairs Chenele Curtains @ $22 mex	55.00
" 3 " Lace Curtains of Guipure $12- =	18.00
" Lot of Rings & Hooks for same	12.00
" 1 Morocco Leather Portfolio	11.00
" 7 Pairs Lace Curtains @ 750	52.50
" One Iron Bedstead complete	36.00
" One Pair Rose Blankets white	10.00
" One Hatchet 3 Coal Rods	4.00
" One Coal Vase 7. one Commode 7.	14.00
Carried forward	$1429.75

Indemnity Claim Carried Forward $1429.75

2	1 Instrument & Clock cabinet	"	40.00
"	6 Pair Curtains 2 Silk brocade 28/ 2 common 25/	"	52.00
"	5 Pair Cotton chairs @ 2.50	"	12.50
"	12 Yds Linnen checking 12 Yds Pillow cotton	"	18.00
"	Lot of Table cloths Napkins & Covers	"	35.00
"	1 Teak Morocco leather couch	"	35.00
"	1 All Teak writing Desk	"	45.00
"	1 Office Chair 12/ one Teak boy "	"	28.00
"	2 Teak Cabinets	"	65.00
"	6 Teak Morocco Dinner chairs	"	72.00
"	1 Teak do Carving Chair	"	20.00
"	1 Drawing Room Suit Silk Tapestry Couch & Couch chair 2 Easy chairs	"	105.00
"	3 Pair Lace Curtains 1 Pair Red brocade		29.00
"	2 Fancy Blackwood chairs silk brocade		32.00
"	1 Hall stove 25/ 1 Boxwood table 5/		30.00
"	1 Teak drawing room table		7.00
"	1 American Sofa feather Mattress 60 Yards		50.00
"	1 Large Sofa Leather Mattress Kangaroo		15.00
"	1 Gold Embroidered Mantle Lambrequin		30.00
"	1 Japanese screen		13.00
"	1 Lot of Envelopes & Paper		10.00
6	6 Pair Cotton Sheets		12.00

Carried forward $ 2186.25

Indemnity Claim — Carried forward $ 2186 25

1	Body Brussels Carpet 75 Yds	"	50.00
" 1	Persian rug reception room.	"	60.00
" 1	Imperial Chinese silk rug Pekings	"	35.00
" 1	Red Chinese silk rug Pekings	"	40.00
1	Persian Lambs wool rug	"	30.00
" 1	Roman Rug silk & wool	"	20.00
" 1	Red and black wool rug hand made	"	15.00
3	Pair white rose blankets	"	45.00
" 1	Sable skin Couch or Carriage rug	"	100.00
" 1	Dressing bureau with bevel Mirror Maroon linings	"	25.00
" 1	Canton black wood Cabinet with drawers		20.00
" 1	Pair Lace curtains $4.50 10 Curtain chains @ 25 =		29.50
" 1	Canton dinner service 138 pieces Golden butterflies		60.00
" 1	Water Color in Gilt frame		4.50
" 1	American base burner stove		25.00
140 Lbs " 7	Brocade silk Curtains 20 yds @ 2.50 =	$	150.00
" 2	Decanters 2 / 1 Enamel bottle 6		8.00
" 1	Fancy table cover		3.50
" 1	Yard stick 1 foot rule		2.50
" 1	No 9 Dentists foot stove		12.00
" 1	Chefoo china hand splasher		200
" 1	Chefoo " " basket lunch		200

Carried forward $ 2925.25

Indemnity Claim — Carried forward $2925.25

Do	1 Gold locket with Photograph	"	10.00
"	1 Gold Watch Chain 18K	"	55.00
"	1 Repeater Gold Watch " $200	"	200.00
"	1 Step ladder Chair teak	"	7.00
"	1 Teak Carving table	"	10.00
"	1 Electroplate tea tray $5 3 lacquer trays $3	"	8.00
"	Damage to teak side board	"	10.00
"	3 Walking Sticks 1 Buckhorn 1 Bone mallacca Sterling Silver Knob	"	22.50
"	15 Korean fans	"	1.50
"	1 Large Panama fan	"	3.00
"	Lot of stores ben Vichy &c	"	35.00
"	1 Sonoran Russian Arms Co attachment	"	25.00
"	1 Plat Iron Stand 2 Kettle prints for fire place	"	3.00
"	1 Re Ep Nut Crackers	"	1.50
"	1 Bench brush & tray gold work	"	3.00
"	1 American Oak Porcelain lined Refrigerator	"	63.00
"	1 Land Antimonous Pyro porcelain furnace	"	50.00
"	1 Dental flask press	"	5.00
"	6 Doz D. Petersons Valine Paste 6 tubes	"	36.00
"	2 Doz tartarlithine	"	24.00
"	1 Set of knives forks Spoons & table stuff	"	50.00
"	Damage to two Kenkin Carpets	"	20.00
"	To Carried forward	$	3578.25

Mehrmonatige Miete Transport [illegible]

2

Indemnity Claim Carried forward - $ 3578.25

2 Lot of glass ware in Dining room 25.00

" 2 Pair Riding Breeches " 20.00

" 1 Tientsin Carpet for Hall " 30.00

" 2 Heavy fur Coats 1 Caracul " 35.00

" Lot of scarves ties Collars &c " 30.00

" 3 Suits Winter Pyjamas " 15.00

" 2 Flannel lined Vests 1 Muffler " 18.00

" 3 Pr Winter Gloves " 6.00

" 1 Real skin Cap Fawn inside " 10.00

" 1 Heavy wool Sweater " 3.50

" 1½ Doz Winter Socks " 10.50

" 1 Morning Coat & Vest flannel lined " 15.00

" 1 Rain Coat " 14.00

" 2 Pr Tweed Trousers " 14.00

" 1 Tweed Coat & Vest felt lined " 17.00

" 1 Tweed Suit felt lined. " 25.00

" 2 Coats & Waistcoats " 55.00

" 1 Dress Winter Clothing " 25.00

" 1 Sable Lined Overcoat with Sable

" Collar & Cuffs 125 Skins used " 800.00

" 2 Doz Winter Singlets & Pants " 65.00

" 1 Top Coat blue Beaver " 30.00

" 2 Carried forward - $ " 4838.25

XI

(12)

Indemnity Claim 2 Carried forward $4838.25

To 1 Ulsta overcoat flannel lined " 32.00

" 1 Nellis Coat & Waistcoat " 25.00

" 2 Black wood square tables " 15.00

" 2 Benches & Cuspidors Verandah " 10.00

" 4 Holland Covers for furniture " 15.00

" Lot Holland Covers for Cabinet " 10.00

" Old Wood Engraving in frame Transplantation 15.00

" 1 Black Felt Operating Coat " 10.00

" 1 Set of Pipe Cigarette Cigar holders "

" Skull & Cross bones Merchant 1877 " 50.00

" " 1 Formosan Savage Pipe Carved head 5.00

" 4 Lots Indian Water Colors. " 20.00

" Savage & Electric Plant " 17.00

" 1 Mahogany Cash & Cheque box " 10.00

" 6 Korean Venetian blinds " 12.00

" To Loss of Professional Income for "

" Six Months Arrears of work done in "

" Previous 13 Years @ $100.00 Sold per Yr " 1600.00

" $6684.25

" I undry Items not included in above.

" Stanton E Nelson

"

Denton E. Peterson $66.64 25 Cash.

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Denton E. Peterson being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief. x Denton E Peterson ANP.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9 day of February 1904.

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No.94.

AWARD on Claim of DENTON E. PETERSON.

ALLOWED.

Claim	$3,863.40 ✓
Interest at 5% from July 8th, 1900	390.62 ✓
TOTAL.....	$4,254.02 ✓

O.K.S.

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

Watches	$ 255.00
Loss income	1,600.00
On Books	51.25
On general over valuations	914.40
	$2,820.65

2820.65
3863.40
1684.05

Tientsin, China,
July 16th, 1902.

William E. Barrett

James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

DENTON E. PETERSON, sworn; says: that at the outbreak of hostilities in Tientsin in June 1900 he resided at No. 9 Victoria Terrace; that in consequence of the then existing state of affairs he left Tientsin on July 8th; that at the time of his departure his house contained the personal property enumerated in his claim; that upon his return to Tientsin he found that the property for which he claims indemnity had disappeared or

been destroyed in consequence of the events; that the valuations made upon said property are just and reasonable and less than the actual expenditure necessary to replace; that certain of the property enumerated in his claim has been returned since his claim was made out and that the value of the articles returned is withdrawn.

Approved August 30th, 1902.

E. H. Conger

United States Minister.

No. 114.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, W. I. Emens, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at _____ in the State of New York on or about the _____ day of _____, _____; that my father was a natio citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at _____ in the State of _____; that I am temporarily sojourning at _____; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of _____

I am the duly authorized agent of Capt. J. Rasmussen, master of the American schooner "Lottie Bennett"

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have that he filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $5490— (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of said schooner Lottie Bennett; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to owners of said schooners who are Geo. E. Billings of San Francisco & others

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

W. O. Evans

Agent of Master of Schr Lottie Bennett

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of August, 1902, at Dieterin

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate } S.S.

I, Jno Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with W.S. Emens the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W Ragsdale

Copy.

Tientsin Nov. 8th 1900.

J. W. Ragsdale Esq.

Consul U. S. A. Tientsin

Sir:

I hereby make claim against the Government of China for U. S. $5490.(five thousand four hundred and ninety) IN SUPPORT of which I enclose an affidavit setting forth the facts. I also inclose a copy of my charter party showing that I sailed for Tientsin before hostilities had commenced... that I was under charter to deliver my cargo at Tangku...and that the rate of demurrage agreed upon was at the rate of $90 per day in the currency of the United States.

I DESIRE THE AMERICAN TRADING CO of this port to act for me in the matter in my absence.

I am Sir

Your Obedient Servant

Master of the American J. Rassmussen,

Schooner "Lottie Bennett"

of San Francisco.

Signed Sealed and delivered in the presence of

James W. Ragsdale,

U. S. Consul.

$5490 owed

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 114.

AWARD on Claim of J. RASSMUSSEN.

ALLOWED:

In full	$5,490.00
	489.53
Interest at 5% from November 9th, 1900	~~510.82~~ 489.53
TOTAL.....	~~$6,000.82~~
	5,979.53 OKB

Corrected by Bruns[illegible]

Tientsin, China,
August 21st, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

W. S. EMENS, sworn, says: that he is the authorized agent of the master of the American Schooner "Lottie Bennett"; that said schooner arrived at Taku on or about August 25th; 1900; that in consequence of hostilities and military occupation was unable to discharge her cargo, and thereby incurred demurrage amounting to $5490.00

Approved August 30th, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 145.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Olivia C. Clifford, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Wadsworth in the State of Ohio on or about the 4 day of Feb., 1870; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Wadsworth in the State of Ohio; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Professor in The Imperial Tientsin University

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 1475 25 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Oliver C. Clifford

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of Aug, 1902, at Tientsin.

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, Jas W Ragsdale U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with O.C. Clifford the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W Ragsdale

Indemnity Claim
The Chinese Imperial Government
To O. C. Clifford Dr.
For losses sustained by reason of the uprising of I900-0I.

Matting in Veranda	G$I2 00	
" IN six rooms	36 00	
Lace Curtains in six rooms	20 00	
Tsun Hua Rug	5 00	
2 Small Tables	20 00	
Settee	I0 00	
Ist Folding Tables	I0 00	
2 Pictures	I2 00	
Triplicate Mirror	I0 00	
3 Common Mirrors	7 00	
4 Hanging Lamps	I8 00	
Student Lamp with Green Shade	5 00	
Ruby Lamp	3 00	
Ingrain Rug ruined	I5 00	
I0 Dining Room Chairs	30 00	
Bricabrac in Parlor	I0 00	
I0 or more Sofa Pillows	25 00	
6 Large Bed Pillows	I2 00	
Mattress 3/4 hair	I2 00	
2 " full size	30 00	
Springs full size	8 00	
2 Fancy Silk Quilts	40 00	
2 Cotton Quilts	I2 00	
3 Towel Racks	6 00	
9 Comfortables	I8 00	
3 Toilet Sets Complete	30 00	
3 Porcelain Coated Slop Pails	6 00	
4 Covered Shoe Boxes ruined	6 00	
Long Covered Box ruined	3 00	
Ornaments in Bed Room	3 00	
American Oak Bed	30 00	
Baby Clothes	3 00	
Ambrotype of Mother Coltman as a girl	50 00	
Commode	3 00	
Spool Cotton	2 00	
Toilet Soap	I 00	
Ribbons	3 00	
Buttons	I 00	
Stove and Pipe gone	20 00	
Damage to Heating Stove	I0 00	
Blue Serge Dress	5 00	562 00

Amount forward	G$562 00	562 00
Wrapper	5 00	
Ipr Rubbers	I 00	
2pr Shoes	8 00	
2 Overcoats	40 00	
Old Clothes	25 00	
2 Corsets	5 00	
Damage to Kitchen Stove and Still	20 00	
4 Small Water Crocks	4 00	
Roaster	I 50	
6 Stew Pans	3 00	
3 Kettles	2 25	
Flour Sifter	50	
Cake, Pie, Milk and other Pans	4 00	
Ice Cream Freezer	4 00	
Sheet Iron Oven	4 00	
Iron Spoons, Egg Beaters, etc.	2 00	
Kitchen Knives	I 00	
Wash Board	50	
Watering Pot	I 00	
5 Wooden Tubs	I 50	
Water Cart	5 00	
Ice Box	5 00	
Waffle Iron	I 50	
2 Drawing Boards	8 00	
Drawing Table	5 00	
Washing Soap	5 00	
Vinegar	2 00	
5 Brooms	2 50	
3gal Maple Syrup	3 75	
2 " Apple Butter	2 00	
Hartford Bicycle ruined	50 00	
Hickory " gone	60 00	
Bicycle Repairs	8 00	
Kerosene	2 50	
Carpenter's tools, saws, plane, hammers, hatchet, screw drivers, wrenches, etc., etc.	I0 00	
2 Oil Stones	2 00	
Nails and Screws	2 50	
Shovel	75	
Art Studies	I0 00	
Pastels, Oils, etc'	5 00	
Papers	2 00	
40 Large Photos of Peking	20 00	
112 Ink Sketches of Peking	30 00	937 75

Amount forward	G$937 75	
I0doz Photo Negatives	I00 00	
New curtain Goods	6 00	
Silver Coffee Urn	25 00	
Chafing Dish	5 00	
Fancy Tea Pot	5 00	
3 Trays	I 50	
Fruit Dish	I0 00	
Plants and Pots	I00 00	
2 Plant Stands	6 00	
3bts Dishes, I French and 2 Common, so badly broken as to be ruined	I45 00	
Fruit Set much broken	5 00	
Ice Cream Set "	3 00	
Idoz Tea Cups "	3 00	
Chocolate Set "	6 00	
Coffee Set "	3 00	
5 Odd Pitchers	I 75	
Chow Dish	75	
I/2doz Glass Finger Bowls	I 50	
Glass Fruit Set	2 00	
Idoz Glass Table Dishes	2 00	
3 " Tumblers	3 00	
2 Cruets	I 00	
2 Bread Boxes	2 00	
Bicycle Lantern	3 50	
2 Clothes Baskets	2 00	
Cracker Jar	I0 00	
Charcoal Iron	I 50	
Candle Stick	25	
Punkah Lamp	I 00	
2 Hand Lamps	3 00	
Tin Dispatch Box	2 00	
Piano Box burnt up	I0 00	
5 Thermometers	I 25	
4pts Fish Glue	I 50	
Supplies Lost from Store Room	64 00	I475 25

This Store Room contained flour, canned corn, peas, fish, meats, jams, dried fruits, baking powder, brandy, wine spices, etc. We had some things remaining over from the years before and had just received two orders that had not been touched.

O. C. Clifford

Subscribed and sworn to before me by O. C. Clifford as being true and correct

James W. Haysdale
U.S. Consul

Yours truly,
O. C. Gilliland

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No.145.

AWARD on Claim of OLIVER C. CLIFFORD.

ALLOWED.

On Claim	$1,105.25 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	117.42 ✓
	$1,222.67 ✓

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

On Furniture	$ 100.00
" Ambrotype	50.00
" Bicycles	20.00
" Photo negatives	50.00
" Dishes	50.00
" Plants and pots	100.00
	$ 370.00

370.00 ✓
1105.25 ✓
1475.25 ✓

Tientsin, China,
August 16th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved August 30th, 1902,

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 199.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, William P. Sprague, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at East Bloomfield in the State of New York on or about the 20 day of June, 1843; that my father was a former citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Sharonville in the State of New York; that I am temporarily sojourning at Sharonville; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $2559.50 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of William P. Sprague, and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to William P. Sprague.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

William P. Sprague.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1902, at Shortsville Ontario Co New York

(Seal)

E. D. Mather
Notary Public.

State of New York
County of Putnam } S.S.

I, E. D. Mathis hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with William O Hogue the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

E. D. Mathis

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 199.

AWARD on Claim of WILLIAM P. SPRAGUE.

ALLOWED.

On Claim	$2,282.50
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	245.04
TOTAL.....	$2,527.54

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

On pictures	$ 75.00
" stores	25.00
Miscellaneous	50.00
"	30.00
Photographs	62.00
Magic lantern and slides	35.00
	$ 277.00

Tientsin, China,
August 13th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved August 30th, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

List of property of William P. Sprague, destroyed by Boxers in Kalgam in Summer of 1900.

Bedroom set	$51.50
Chairs/and tables	70.50
Two writing deaks	16.00
Five book cases	15.00
Sofa	5.00
Mason and Hamlin Organ	50.00
Six stoves	121.00
Mirrors	4.75
Table dishes & crockery	49.15
Silver spoons, forks &c	29.50
Cooking utensils	39.65
Lamps	14.90
Engravings and Pictures	38.50
Twenty Oil paintings	219.00
Paints and material	8.15
Five clocks	15.50
Bric-a-brac	10.50
Fancy work	42.00
Window curtains	46.00
2 " shades	18.00
Carpets & rugs	92.00
Miscellaneous articles	50.00
Gramaphone & records	30.00
Sewing machine	80.00
Remington Type writer	100.00

TITLE

List of property of William T. Sprague, destroyed by flames
in Malden in Summer of 1900.

Bedroom set
Chairs and tables
Two writing desks
Five book cases
Safe
Piano and Hanlin Organ
Six stoves
Mirrors
Table dishes & crockery
Silver spoons, forks, &c
Cooking utensils
Lamps
Engravings and pictures
Sheet Oil
Paints and materials
Five locks
Brick-work
Metal work
Window curtains
2 M Studies
Carpets & rugs
Miscellaneous articles
Prescriptions & records
Sewing machine
Remington Type writer

	Forward	II64.60
Camera and dry plates &c.		20.00
New cloth goods		32.40
Clothing &c.		I44.42
Old cloth goods		5.00
Bedding		69.50
Miscellany		30.00 Coal
Coal		24.00
Magic lantern and slides		75.00
Iron safe		I0.00
Fire extinguisher		25.00
Goods enroute		25.00
Curios		25.00
Books (about 700 vols.)		666.50
Photographs		62.00
Stationary		I6.00
Stores		I2.00
Japanese tea set		46.00
Loom and spining wheels &c.		40.00
San Francisco stores enroute		67.I0
		/ 2559.52

Carried forward 1134.64

Waters and dry plates &c. 30.00

New cloth goods 23.40

Clothing &c. 144.42

Old cloth goods 5.00

Bedding 22.30

Miscellany 30.00

Coal 24.00

Magic lantern and slides 75.00

Iron safe 10.00

Fire extinguisher 25.00

Goods ordered 25.00

Curios 23.50

Books (about 200 vols.) 200.80

Photographs 22.00

Stationary 15.00

Stores 15.00

Japanese tea pot 45.00

Room and Upstairs Hire &c. 40.00

Sam Trenbeth Stores account 2.00

2457.26

V

No. 203

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I A. P. Peck, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Racine in the State of Wisconsin on or about the 30 day of April 1878; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Oakland in the State of Calif.; that I am temporarily sojourning at Boston; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Medical Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. living at Pangchuang, Shantung.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 600.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

A. P. Peck

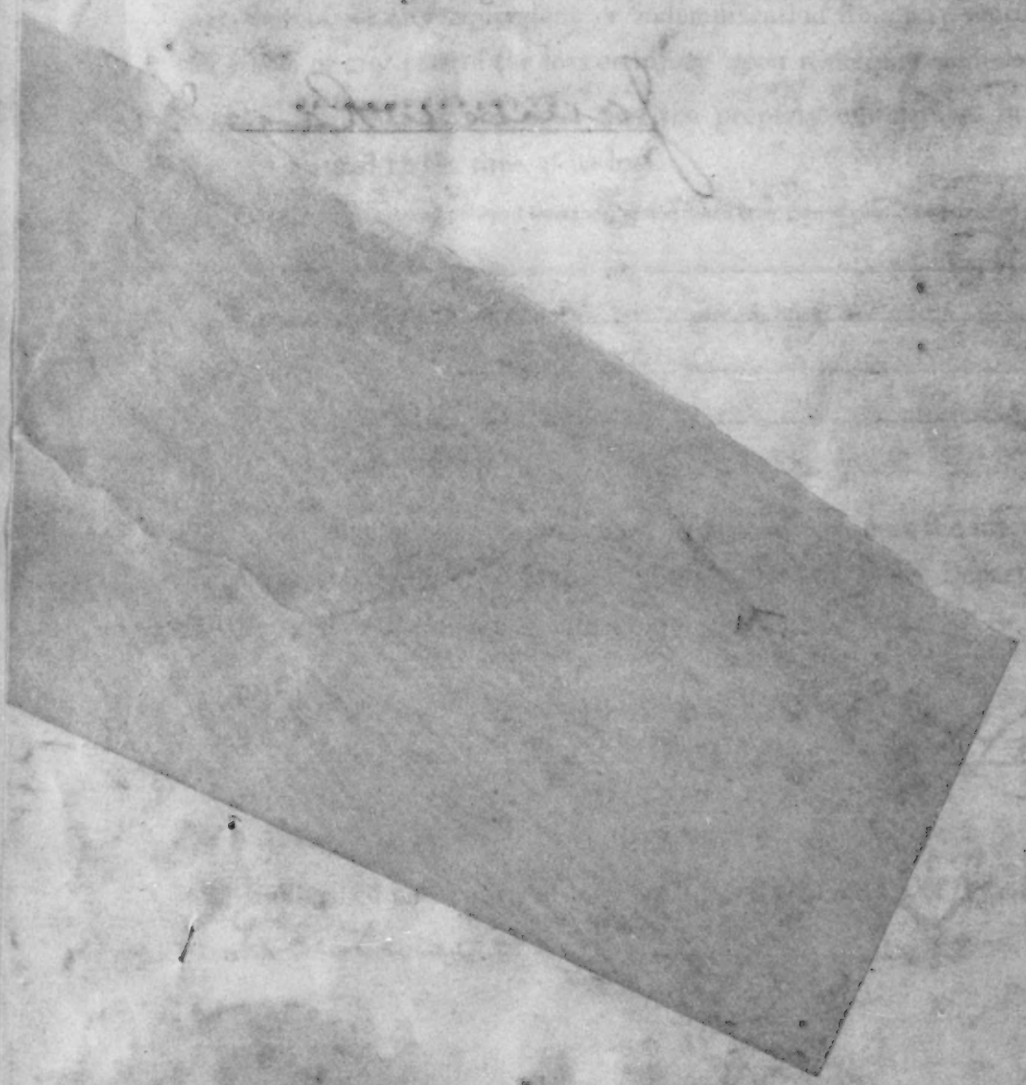
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 day of July, 1902, at Tientsin

James W. Ragsdale
U. S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, Jas Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Dr A.P. Peck the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W Ragsdale



INDEMNITY CLAIM OF A. P. PECK for LOSSES SUSTAINED DURING THE BOXER UPRISING IN JUNE AND JULY 1900.

Damages to Furniture	$ 600.00

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

INDEMNITY CLAIM OF A. P. PECK for LOSSES SUSTAINED DURING

THE BOXER UPRISING IN JULY AND JULY 1900.

Damages to Furniture ..... $ 500.00

Hon. J.W.Ragsdale,

U.S.Consul, Tientsin,

Dear Mr. Ragsdale:

Dr. A.P.Peck tells me that the commissioners on Indemnity Claims wish from me a satement as to the losses of Dr. Peck at Pang Chuang by rust, mold, thieves, &c., since the Boxer outbreak.

From Rev. Arthur H.Smith I learned that during the period of the troubles, the Chinese who were in possession regarded the buildings as certain to be destroyed or looted, and acted accordingly. Hence everything which could be turned into money was sold. The Wycloff suisters who lived in the same house with Dr. Peck, lost goods of considerable value in this way.

That goods of various kinds would suffer in other ways, is to my mind certain. The Chinese told me that every house including Dr. Peck's, leaked during the rainy seasons of '00 and '01. How great Dr. Peck's losses were from this and other causes, I have of course no means of knowing. I should estimate his ordinary household effects including books at from $1600.00 to $2500.00.

Very sincerely yours,

F. M. Chapin

Tientsin
June 30, 1902

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 203.

AWARD on Claim of A. P. PECK.

ALLOWED:

Claim in full	$ 600.00
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	60.63
TOTAL.....	$ 660.63

MUS

Tientsin, China,
July 30th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James O. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

A. P. PECK, sworn, says: that his household effects were located at Pang Chuang; were reasonably worth $1800.00 gold; that his enforced absence by reason of the Boxer uprising prevented protection from leaking roofs as well as looting; that such goods as remain are greatly deteriorated owing to mold and rust; that the sum asked for will not place himself in as good a position as he was before the trouble.

Approved August 30th, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 4 1902
BUREAU

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
3
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

From Peking,

September 3, 1902.

Received 11.50 A.M.

Substance given to press. Confirm.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Third.

Imperial Decree abolishing likin has been changed by new edict to take effect after the powers agree to increase of duties instead of immediately as first published.

CONGER.

Ciphered by OTC, Chief Clerk's Office, September 3, 1.30, P.M.

No. 1093.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
OCT
13
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

OCT 17 1902
BUREAU.

September 4th, 1902.

DEP'T OF STATE
OCT
16
1902
2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack & file. W.W.R.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Legation telegrams of August 30th and September 3rd. Imperial Decree abolishing Likin tax.

No. 1093.

September 4th, 1902.

Mr. Cooper to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Legation telegrams of August 30th

and September 3rd. Imperial Decree abolishing

Likin tax.

No. 1083.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 4th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Confirming my cipher telegrams of August 30th and September 3rd, and enclosing copies of the Imperial Decrees mentioned, which are self-explanatory,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures;

Copies of Imperial Decrees as above.

Telegram sent. (Cipher).

Peking, August 30th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Thirtieth. Imperial Decree yesterday orders immediate abolition of all Likin stations.

(Signed) Conger.

Telegram sent. (Cipher)

September 3rd, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Third. Imperial decree abolishing Likin has been changed by a new edict to take effect after the Powers agree to increase of duties, instead of immediately as first published.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No 1. In Despatch No. 1083.

Translation from the Pekin Gazette, Dated 26th of the 7th Moon.(August 29th, 1882).

****

Imperial Edict.

The collection of likin was originally meant to be a help to the exchequer, in time of war or as sinews of war, for which the government administration had no other resource. Yet though the amounts collected of late have been considerable, the Deputies, Managers and likin examiners have not been absolutely upright, and have hampered also the merchants by detentions and numerous irregularities.

The Throne is considerate of the People's hardships, and has for a long time in contemplation the entire abolition of likin; and the removal of defects in the administration .

WE are now making a new Commercial Treaty with foreign nations, with increased duties on foreign goods, as well as on exports of native goods. This being already settled, WE command that the likin stations throughout the Provinces be abolished at once, and that no more likin be collected.

As to the expenses in the Provinces, the forwarding or retaining of funds, or the making up of deficiencies for the increased duty collected, after likin has been done away with, We command the Board of Revenue forthwith to communicate with the Provinces and to make their plans beforehand, and after the system has been put in operation, that Board may memorialize US again, on the subject, to obtain the sanction of the Throne.

Enclosure No. 2. In Despatch No. 1083.

Translation from Peking Gazette, Dated

August 29th, 1902.

****

Edict.

The Grand Council had the honor to receive an Imperial Edict, on the 26th of the 7th Moon , (August 27th), as follows:

In the Edict about the collection of likin for revenue, the original text was:--經定議"as soon as settled".

By mistake in copying the character 業 "already" (settled) was used instead of — which must be at once corrected.

Enclosure No. 2. In Despatch No.1083.

Translation from Peking Gazette, Dated

August 29th, 1902.

****

Edict.

The Grand Council had the honor to receive an Imperial Edict, on the 26th of the 7th Moon, (August 27th), as follows:

In the Edict about the collection of likin for revenue, the original text was:--平定後"as soon as settled" By mistake in copying the character 平 "already" (settled) was used instead of — which must be at once corrected.

DEP'T OF STATE
OCT
17
1902
ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack & file.
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS
will note.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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Sept. 6th. 1902.

Ackd Oct. 21

RECEIVED
OCT
22
1902
BOARD ACCOUNTS DEP. OF STATE

To The Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:- I have the honor to report that I have this day arrived in Pekin and have resumed my duties as Chinese Secretary of this Legation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. T. Williams

Chinese Secretary.

No. 1084. FOR RELS. 1902.

DIPLOMAT.C
NOV 21 1902
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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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September 9th, 1902.

Ack. by subsequent file.
Hoke
Nov. 25

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject; Vicarious punishment of relatives. Complaint of Chinese citizens of the United States in Honolulu. Further correspondence with the Foreign Office.

(Legation despatch No. 1070).

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No. 1084.

No. 1084.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 9th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 1070, of August 16th, concerning the complaint made by certain Chinese, citizens of the United States, in Honolulu, against the Chinese Consul there, and the vicarious punishment of their relatives in China, resulting from his actions, I enclose further correspondence with the Foreign Office, and have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures;

1. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, August 28th, 1902.
2. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, August 30th, 1902.
3. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, September 5th, 1902.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1084.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 405.

Your Excellency:

I am in receipt of Your Excellency's despatch with reference to certain complaints from Lam sai and Wong Liong, Chinese residents at Honolulu, citizens of the Unites States of America, who sent a petition to the Department of State, making accusation against Mr. Yang Wei-pin, Chinese Consul at Honolulu.

That, the American Government instructed the Governor of Hawaii to inquire carefully into the truth of the charg es, and inform the Department of the result of his investigation.

That, the Acting Governor carefully examined Petitioners and found their testimony true.

Further, that complainants and others were members of the Bow Wong Society which was looked upon as a seditious organization, but that the Consul Yang Wei pin adopted a method of supression which punished the friends and relatives in China, for those (suspects) abroad; in other words by coercion.

In complying with instructions, Your Excellency requests the Chinese Government to take such prompt action as will adequately respond to the sentiments of justice and humanity.

The Foreign Office has already sent the contents of the above despatch, accusing Consul Yang Wei pin, to His Excellency Wu (Ting-fang) Chinese Minister in your Honorable country, to examine and dealwwith it in a just and reliable manner.

As in duty bound, I send this reply for Your Excellency's information.

A

1084

A necessary despatch.

dated Kuanghsu 28th Year,

, 7th Moon, 25th day.

(August 28th, 1902).

A necessary despatch.

Dated Kuangsu 28th Year,

7th Moon, 28th day.

(August 28th, 1902).

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1084.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

****

F. O. No. 421. Legation of the United States of America

Peking, China, August 30th, 1902

Your Highness:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch from Your Highness, dated the 25th of the 7th Moon, in which Your Highness states that the complaints against Consul Yang Wei-pin have been referred to His Excellency Wu Ting-fang, for investigation, and that he would deal with the case.

With reference to this subject, I beg to remark that, dealing with the the complaints against Consul Yang Wei-pin is a small matter as compared with the far more serious question of vicarious punishment.

Your Highness will note in my letter of August 14th 1902, that I specially emphasized this points of vicarious punishment of offences by the imposition of fines and imprisonment upon innocent kinsmen of the offenders. And that it is a species of moral torture, not only inconsistent with the conduct of civilized States, but that it is a form of coercion incompatible with the enjoyment of the recognized rights of asylum.

No civilized State would permit resort to vicarious punishment.

It is, therefore, not a question of what His Excellency Wu Ting-fang can do, but what the Central Government will do to prevent the Officials throughout the Empire from committing such outrages.

As China is endeavoring to be counted in the Comity of nations, her Government should alter and adapt her laws, so as to be in harmony with the laws of the great nations of the world, which do not countenance vicarious punishment.

I can only reiterate the hope that t he Chinese Government

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1084.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

****

P. O. No. 421. Legation of the United States of America

Peking, China, August 30th, 1902

Your Highness:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch from Your Highness, dated the 28th of the 7th Moon, in which Your Highness states that the complaints against Consul Yang Wei-pin have been referred to His Excellency Wu Ting-fang, for investigation, and that he would deal with the case.

With reference to this subject, I beg to remark that, dealing with the complaints against Consul Yang Wei-pin is a small matter as compared with the far more serious question of vicarious punishment.

Your Highness will note in my letter of August 14th 1902, that I specially emphasized this points of vicarious punishment of offences by the imposition of fines and imprisonment upon innocent kinsmen of the offenders. And that it is a species of moral torture, not only inconsistent with the conduct of civilized States, but that it is a form of coercion incompatible with the enjoyment of the recognized rights of asylum.

No civilized State would permit resort to vicarious punishment.

It is, therefore, not a question of what His Excellency Wu Ting-fang can do, but what the Central Government will do to prevent the Officials throughout the Empire from committing such outrages.

As China is endeavoring to be counted in the Comity of nations, her Government should alter and adapt her laws, so as to be in harmony with the laws of the great nations of the world, which do not countenance vicarious punishment.

I can only reiterate the hope that the Chinese Government

ernment will speedily take up this important question and consider it in the same light which prompted the United States Government to draw attention to the question.

I would avail myself of this occasion to assure Your Highness of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister plenipotentiary of the
United States of America.

To His Highness,
Prince of Ch'ing.

ernment will speedily take up this important question and consider it in the same light which prompted the United States Government to draw attention to the question.

I would avail myself of this occasion to assure Your Highness of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

To His Highness,

Prince of Ch'ing.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1084.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 410.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 29th of the Seventh Moon (September 1st.) of Your Excellency's despatch relating to the case of the charges preferred against the consul to Hawaii by Chinese who are naturalized citizens of the United States; that an examination of the affair of the charges shows that however small, it has caused innocent relatives of the guilty parties to suffer very severe punishment vicariously and Your Excellency asks whether or not our Government can instruct the officials of the various provinces to abstain from further employment of these severe measures, and hopes that attention may be given to the matter and that in accordance with the kindly sentiments of your Government the law permitting vicarious punishment may be revised, etc.

Our Board has examined and finds that the Chinese Code has no statute as to vicarious punishments and that the principles of justice and humanity are the same as in other lands. In compliance with Your Excellency's despatch, we have already instructed the Viceroy of the Two Kuang and the Governor of Kuangtung to command the local officials that hereafter they will not be permitted to subject the families of Chinese who have gone abroad to harsh treatment, which is strictly in accordance with the sentiments expressed by your Honorable Government.

As in duty bound we send this reply for Your Excellency's perusal.

Kuanghsu XXVIII Year, Eighth Moon, Fourth Day,

(September 5th, 1902).

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1084.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

P. O. No. 410.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 29th of the Seventh Moon (September 1st.) of Your Excellency's despatch relating to the case of the charges preferred against the consul to Hawaii by Chinese who are naturalized citizens of the United States; that an examination of the affair of the charges shows that however small, it has caused innocent relatives of the guilty parties to suffer very severe punishment vicariously and Your Excellency asks whether or not our Government can instruct the officials of the various provinces to abstain from further employment of these severe measures, and hopes that attention may be given to the matter and that in accordance with the kindly sentiments of your Government the law permitting vicarious punishment may be revised, etc.

Our Board has examined and finds that the Chinese Code has no statute as to vicarious punishments and that the principles of justice and humanity are the same as in other lands. In compliance with Your Excellency's despatch, we have already instructed the Viceroy of the Two Kuang and the Governor of Kuangtung to command the local officials that hereafter they will not be permitted to subject the families of Chinese who have gone abroad to harsh treatment, which is strictly in accordance with the sentiments expressed by Your Honorable Government.

As in duty bound we send this reply for Your Excellency's perusal.

Kuangsu XXVIII Year, Eighth Moon, Fourth Day,

(September 5th, 1902).

No. 282.

DEPT OF STATE SEP 10 1902 2nd ASST SECRETARY
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TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Confirmed Sept 19

From PEKING,

September 10, 1902.

Received 6 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

10th. British Commercial Treaty has been signed.

CONGER.

Ciphered by Miss Greer, C.C's Office,

September 10, 1902.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 10 1902
BUREAU.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

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ecstate,
ERK'S OFFICE
ECEIVED

Received 7:36 a.m.

From PEKING------September 10th, 1902.

by telegraph.

Washington.

Viceroy accepts terms of Magruder and Enery named in your telegram August twenty-eighth and requests them come immediately. Wire date of departure.

Conger.

Assayer and machinist for the Mint at Tientsin, recommended by the Treasury Department.

8/27 for Tracy

No. 1085.

DEP'T OF STATE OCT 18 1902 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
To Treasury for information
Ack & file
aaa

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
PEKIN, CHINA.

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DIPLOMATIC OCT 18 1902 BUREAU.

September 10th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ack'd and J. Gray Oct. 20

Subject; Americans for the mint in Tientsin. Confirming Department's telegram of the 28th ultimo, and Legation's telegram of this date. Correspondence with Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai on the subject.

8/13 to Gray

1082

No. 1085

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 10th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your telegram of the 28th ultimo, and mine of to-day, as follows:

Conger,

Peking.

Your telegram of August twelve. Laonard MaGruder, assayer, L. G. Emery, machinist of mint at New Orleans, recommended by Treasury, will go for three or four years. Expect thirty-six hundred and three thousand dollars gold per annum respectively.

(Signed) Adee.

Conger,

Peking.

Viceroy accepts terms of MaGruder and Emery named in your telegram August twentyeighth, and requests them come immediately. Wire date of departure.

(Signed) Conger.

I enclose copies of my letter to the Viceroy of the 29th ultimo, and telegraphic correspondence with him, which explains why no reply was received, and which authorized me to request Mr. MaGruder and Mr. Emery to come to China

at

No. 1052.

September 30th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of the 29th ultimo, and mine of to-day, as follows:

Conger.

Peking.

Your telegram of August twelve. Leonard Mowry, assayer, U. S. Mowry, machinist of mint at New Orleans, recommended by Treasury, will go for three or four years. Expect thirty-six hundred and three thousand dollars gold per annum respectively.

(Signed) Adee.

Conger.

Peking.

Mowry accepts terms of McCrudy and Mowry named in your telegram August twenty-six, and requests them come immediately. Wire date of departure.

(Signed) Conger.

I enclose copies of my letter to the Viceroy of the 29th ultimo, and telegraphic correspondence with him, which explains why no reply was received, and which authorized me to request Mr. McCrudy and Mr. Mowry to come to China

ec

at once, and my letter of to-day in reply.

I consider all of this a sufficiently good contract to justify their coming out. One more definite and final can be executed on their arrival, and I am sure there cannot possibly be any misunderstanding or trouble in the matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, Aug. 29th, 1902.
2. Mr. Conger to Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, Tel. Sept. 9th, 1902.
3. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai to Mr. Conger, Tel., Sept. 9th, 1902.
4. Mr. Conger to Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, Sept. 10,1902.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1085

Mr. Conger to Viceroy Yuan.

****

Mis. No. 1370.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China. August 29th, 1902.

Excellency:

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that in accordance with your verbal request of the 12th instant, I asked the Department of State, by telegraph, to recommend a competent assayer and a competent mint machinist who would be willing to come to China for employment in your mint at Tientsin, and I have to-day received reply from the Secretary of State that Leonard Magruder is a compent assayer who will come out to China for a term of three or four years for a compensation of $3600.00 gold per year, and L. G. Emery is a competent machinist from the United States mint at New Orleans who will come out for the same period, for a compensation of $3000.00 per year. Both are recommended by the Treasury Department. I apprehend they will expect their expense of transportation, although the Secretary of State did not mention it in his brief telegram.

I am very glad to have been able to secure these capable men for you so soon, and if you so authorize me I shall wire them to come at once.

Awaiting an early reply, and congratulating you on your return to Tientsin, I improve the opportunity to assure Your Excellency of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger

His Excellency,

Yuan Shih-k'ai,

Viceroy of Chihli.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1085

Mr. Conger to Viceroy Yuan.

****

No. 190.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, August 28th, 1900.

Excellency:

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that in accordance with your verbal request of the 25th instant, I asked the Department of State, by telegraph, to recommend a competent assayer and a competent mining engineer who would be willing to come to China for employment in your mint at Tientsin, and I have to-day received reply from the Secretary of State that Leonard Waryder is a competent assayer who will come out to China for a term of three or four years for a compensation of $3000.00 per year, and H. A. Perry is a competent mining engineer from Nova Scotia who will come for $5000.00 per year. Both are recommended by the Treasury Department. I apprehend they will expect their expense of transportation, although the Secretary of State did not mention it in his brief telegram.

I am very glad to have been able to secure these capable men for you so soon, and if you so authorize me I shall wire them to come at once.

Awaiting your early reply, and communicating to your Excellency to-morrow, I improve the opportunity to assure Your Excellency of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

His Excellency,

Yuan Shih-k'ai,

Viceroy at Sianfu.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1095

Telegram to Viceroy Yuan.

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Telegram Sent.

Peking, September 9th, 1902.

Viceroy Yuan,

Tientsin.

I am awaiting reply to my letter of August twenty-ninth concerning mint employees.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1085

Telegram to Viceroy Yuan.

****

Telegram Sent.

Peking, September 9th, 1902.

Viceroy Yuan,

Tientsin.

I am awaiting reply to my letter of August twenty-
ninth concerning mint employees.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. 3. In Despatch No. 1085

Viceroy Yuan to Mr. Conger,

Telegram//

.....

For the examination of Mr. Conger, Minister of the United States at Pekin:-

Some time ago I received your kind letter, contents of which were carefully noted. Owing to the illness of the officer deputed to attend to t his matter, there was delay in making reply. Now on receiving your telegram, urging action, I am much ashamed, Will you please immediately , in accordance with the letter which came (from you) settle the engagement and also urge the master workmen mentioned to come soon and give their assistance. I shall be greatly pbliged.

Yuan Shih-k'ai (SEAL).

Dated Tientsin, Eighth Moon, 8th Day.
(September 9th, 1902.)

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 1085

Viceroy Yuan to Mr. Conger,

Telegram.

****

For the examination of Mr. Conger, Minister of the United States at Pekin:-

Some time ago I received your kind letter, contents of which were carefully noted. Owing to the illness of the officer deputed to attend to this matter, there was delay in making reply. Now on receiving your telegram, urging action, I am much ashamed. Will you please immediately , in accordance with the letter which came (from you) settle the engagement and also urge the master workmen mentioned to come soon and give their assistance. I shall be greatly obliged.

Yuan Shih-k'ai (SEAL).

Dated Tientsin, Eighth Moon, 8th Day.

(September 9th, 1902.)

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No. 1086.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 1085.

Mr. Conger to Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Legation of the United States of America, 1902.

Peking, September 10th, 1902.

Excellency:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of the 9th instant, and Your Excellency's reply of the same date:

Viceroy Yuan,

Tientsin.

I am awaiting reply to my letter of August 29th, concerning mint employees.

(Signed) Conger.

"For examination of Mr. Conger, Minister of the United States at Peking:

Some time ago I received your kind letter, contents of which were carefully noted. Owing to the illness of the offices deputed to attend to this matter, there was delay in making reply. Now on receiving your telegram, urging action, I am very much ashamed. Will you please, immediately, in accordance with the letter which came (from you) settle the engagement, and also urge the master workmen mentioned to come soon and give their assistance. I shall be greatly obliged.

Yuan Shih-k'ai (SEAL)."

I have, in compliance with your telegram of to-day, telegraphed for Mr. MaGruder and Mr. Emery to come to China immediately, asking them to wire me the date of their departure, of which I shall give you due notice.

I improve another opportunity to assure your Excellency of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

His Excellency, Yuan Shih-k'ai,

Viceroy of Chihli,

T i e n t s i n.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 1082.

Mr. Conger to Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, September 10th, 1902.

Excellency:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of the 9th instant, and Your Excellency's reply of the same date:

Viceroy Yuan,

Tientsin.

I am awaiting reply to my letter of August 29th, concerning mint employees.

(Signed) Conger.

"For examination of Mr. Conger, Minister of the United States at Peking:

Some time ago I received your kind letter, contents of which were carefully noted. Owing to the illness of the officers deputed to attend to this matter, there was delay in making reply. Now on receiving your telegram, urging action, I am very much ashamed. Will you please, immediately, in accordance with the letter which came (from you) settle the engagement, and also urge the master workmen mentioned to come soon and give their assistance. I shall be greatly obliged.

Yuan Shih-k'ai (SEAL)."

I have, in compliance with your telegram of to-day, telegraphed for Mr. MacGruder and Mr. Emery to come to China immediately, asking them to wire me the date of their departure, of which I shall give you due notice.

I improve another opportunity to assure your Excellency of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

His Excellency, Yuan Shih-k'ai,

Viceroy of Chihli,

T i e n t s i n.

No. 1086.

DEP'T OF STATE OCT 17 1902 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ack & file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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September 10th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject; Surrender of strip of land to Russo-Chinese Bank. Confirming Department telegram of the 7th. Note to the Manager of the Bank.

No. 1681.

September 10th, 1903.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject; Surrender of strip of land to Russo-Chinese

Bank. Confirming Department telegram of the

9th. Note to the Manager of the Bank.

No. 1086.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 10th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your telegram of the 7th as follows:

Conger, Minister,

Peking.

Your proposition to surrender occupancy of strip of land mentioned in despatch ten fifty-seven approved.

(Signed) Adee, Acting.

As proceeding to carry out your instructions, I enclose copy of my note to the Manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank, informing him of the Department's decision.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Mr. Conger to Mr. Pokotilow, September 8th, 1902.

No. 1088.

September 10th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your telegram of the 7th as follows:

Conger, Minister,

Peking.

Your communication of yesterday concerning sale of land mentioned in Tongaton ten fifty-seven approved.

(Signed) Adee, Acting.

As proceeding to carry out your instructions, I enclose copy of my note to the Manager of the Yuano-Chinese Bank, informing him of the Department's decision.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Mr. Conger to Mr. Pokotilow, September 8th, 1902.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

No. 1087.

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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No: 1086. 1902.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Pokotilow.

Legation of the United States of America,

Mr. Conger to the Peking, September 8th, 1902.

Mr. D. Pokotilow,

Secretary of State.

Chinese Eastern Railway Administration,

P e k i n g.

Sir:

Referring to your communication of the 25th of July last, I have now to inform you that, in accordance with your request, I have procured telegraphic instructions from the Department of State, to surrender to you the occupancy of a strip of land running along the west wall of your property, from Legation Street to the street along the city wall, of sufficient width to equal in total area the superficial area of the so-called "bath-house lot" or "Childs property."

Martin. Legation instructions to Consul Martin.

permitting the arrest of the Chinese in his em-

partment's Instructions No. 544).

This is to be in lieu of, and compensation for the so-called "bath-house lot," the occupancy of which was conceded to you by Mr. Squiers, Charge d'Affaires of this Legation, but which was afterwards claimed by Mr. Childs.

I have requested Mr. C. D. Jameson, an American Engineer, to join you in measuring and properly designating the limits of the above-mentioned strip of land.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. ~~2~~ In Despatch No. 1018.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Pokotilow.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, September 8th, 1902.

Mr. D. Pokotilow,

Chinese Eastern Railway Administration,

P e k i n g.

Sir:

Referring to your communication of the 25th of July last, I have now to inform you that, in accordance with your request, I have procured telegraphic instructions from the Department of State, to surrender to you the occupancy of a strip of land running along the west wall of your property, from Legation Street to the street along the city wall, of sufficient width to equal in total area the superficial area of the so-called "bath-houses lot" or "Childa property."

This is to be in lieu of, and compensation for the so-called "bath-houses lot," the occupancy of which was conceded to you by Mr. Squiers, Charge d'Affaires of this Legation, but which was afterwards claimed by Mr. Childa.

I have requested Mr. C. D. Jameson, an American Engineer, to join you in measuring and properly designating the limits of the above-mentioned strip of land.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack, approving Mr Conger's instn to Consul Martin. Show to Mr. Pierce and the Consular Bureau.
ABA

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ans. Oct. 22

Subject; Complaint of Rev. Mr. Malone against Consul Martin. Legation instructions to Consul Martin. He should have conferred with Mr. Malone before permitting the arrest of the Chinese in his employ.

(Department's Instructions No. 544).

No. 1057.

September 10th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Complaint of Rev. Mr. Malone against Consul Martin. Legation instructions to Consul Martin. He should have conferred with Mr. Malone before permitting the arrest of the Chinese in his employ.

(Department's Instructions No. 944).

No. 1087.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 10th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Acknowledging receipt of Department's instruction No. 544, of July 12th, last, enclosing copy of Consul Martin's report of the complaint of Rev. Mr. Malone, and your instructions to him in reply, I have the honor to enclose copy of my despatch to Mr. Martin on the same subject.

You will observe that my instructions are substantially in accordance with the Department's, except that in addition I have added that, since the Chinese complained of was in the employ of an American citizen, Consul Martin, following the uniform practice, should, before advising or consenting to his arrest, as a matter of policy as well as justice, have conferred with Mr. Malone, or at least have given him an opportunity to prove to the Consul, which he said he could have done, that the affair was a "put-up job" against the Chinese because he was a Christian and employed

in

No. 1087.

September 10th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Acknowledging receipt of Department's instruction
No. 864, of July 12th, last, enclosing copy of Consul
Martin's report of the complaint of Rev. Mr. Malone, and
your instructions to him in reply, I have the honor to en-
close copy of my despatch to Mr. Martin on the same sub-
ject.

You will observe that my instructions are substantial-
ly in accordance with the Department's, except that in
addition I have added that, since the Chinese complained
of was in the employ of an American citizen, Consul Martin,
following the uniform practice, should, before advising or
consenting to his arrest, as a matter of policy as well as
justice, have conferred with Mr. Malone or at least have
given him an opportunity to prove to the Consul, which he
said he could have done, that the affair was a "put-up job"
against the Chinese because he was a Christian and employed

in

in Christian work.

I do not enclose Mr. Martin's report to me on the subject because it is an exact copy of the enclosures in your despatch.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Mr. Conger to Mr. Martin, June 16th, 1902.

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Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 1087.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Martin.

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Con. No. 1505.

Legation of the United Staes of America,

Peking, China, June 16th, 1902.

William Martin, Esquire,

United States Consul,

Nanking.

Sir:

I have received your No. 166, of the 2nd instant, giving and account of an unfortunate disagreement between you and Rev. G. H. Malone, concerning the arrest of a Chinese by the name of Li Ping Chan.

I agree with yout hat you should not interfere in purely Chinese cases, but it has been an universal custom at treaty ports, that Chinese in the employ of foreigners shall not be arrested except with the consent of the representative Consul. This you seem to have given but without consulting Mr. Malone, which, since the man was in his employ, I think you should have done, thus hearing t he American as well as the Chinese side of the case before taking action.

I cannot understand the necessity of so much long range correspondence between you and an American citizen in the same town over a case which, from its very nature, should be talked over fully between you, and some definite course of action agreed upon by both.

Mr. Malone insisted that t he man Li is innocent; that the affair is a put-up job against him because he is a Christian and employed in Christian work, and that he can fully prove it, but that the Magistrate will not let him do so. If this is true, it would seem to be such a case of persecution of a Chinese because of his religious belief and practice as to warrant Consular interference. If

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Enclosure No. ~~---~~ In Despatch No. 1087.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Martin.

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Con. No. 1505.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, June 18th, 1902.

William Martin, Esquire,

United States Consul,

Nanking.

Sir:

I have received your No. 166, of the 2nd instant, giving an account of an unfortunate disagreement between you and Rev. G. H. Malone, concerning the arrest of a Chinese by the name of Li Ping Chan.

I agree with you that you should not interfere in purely Chinese cases, but it has been an universal custom at treaty ports, that Chinese in the employ of foreigners shall not be arrested except with the consent of the representative Consul. This you seem to have given but without consulting Mr. Malone, which, since the man was in his employ, I think you should have done, thus bearing the American as well as the Chinese side of the case before taking action.

I cannot understand the necessity of so much long range correspondence between you and an American citizen in the same town over a case which, from its very nature, should be talked over fully between you, and some definite course of action agreed upon by both.

Mr. Malone instructed that the man Li is innocent; that the affair is a put-up job against him because he is a Christian and employed in Christian work, and that he can fully prove it, but that the Magistrate will not let him do so. If this is true, it would seem to be such a case of persecution of a Chinese because of his religious belief and practice as to warrant Consular interference. If

the

the Magistrate will not permit Mr. Malone or the Chinese friends of Li to establish his innocence if they can, you should, under the circumstances, give Mr. Malone full opportunity to prove it to you; and if done, then you should, because of the man's American employment and his persecution as a Christian demand his release.

Trusting that you and Mr. Malone will get together and settle the case satisfactorily, I am,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

the Magistrate will not permit Mr. Malone or the Chinese friends of Li to establish his innocence if they can, you should, under the circumstances, give Mr. Malone full opportunity to prove it to you; and if done, then you should, because of the man's American employment and his persecution as a Christian demand his release.

Trusting that you and Mr. Malone will get together and settle the case satisfactorily, I am,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

No. 1088.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 10th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject; Address of Mr. Howard S. Galt. (Indemnity Claim No. 18).

No. 1078.

September 10th, 1902.

Dr. Cooper to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Address of Mr. Howard S. Gale. (Indemnity Claim No. 18).

No. 1088,

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 10th , 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Noted

Sir:

At the request of Mr. Howard S. Galt, (Indemnity Claim No. 18), I have the honor to forward his address to the Department, as follows:

Howard S. Galt, Esquire,
Tungchou, near Peking,
C h i n a.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1077.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
BERN, SWISS.

September 10th, 1900.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

At the request of Mr. Howard S. Gait, (Indemnity Claim No. 16), I have the honor to forward his address to the Department, as follows:

Howard S. Gait, Esquire,

Dunquin, near Dublin.

C H I N A.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[illegible]

[illegible]

No. 1089.

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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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September 10th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Legation telegram of same date.

No. 1084.

September 10th, 1902.

Sir, Confirming Legation telegram of same date.

Subject: Secretary of State.

No. 1089.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 10th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my cipher telegram of to-day as follows:

Secstate,

Washington.

Tenth. British Commercial Treaty has been signed.

(Signed) Conger.

The main text of the treaty has already been transmitted to you by Consul-General Goodnow. As soon as I can secure a correct copy I shall forward it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1959.

September 10th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my cipher telegram of to-day as follows:

Secretary,

Washington.

Tenth. British Commercial Treaty has been signed.

(Signed) Cooper.

The main text of the treaty has already been transmitted to you by General-General Goodnow." As soon as I can secure a correct copy I shall forward it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

No. 1090.

DEPT OF STATE OCT 20 1902 ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
The Decree may be given to the press.
Mail & file
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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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September 17th, 1902.

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Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Acknd Oct. 23, 1902 C.

Subject: Reform among Chinese Officials. Transmitting Imperial Edict concerning corrupt payments.

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No. 1090.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 17th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, copy of an Imperial Edict published on the 12th instant, and based upon a memorial from His Excellency, Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, praying for the uniform substitution of public payments in the place of the various sorts of illegal squeezes among Chinese officials.

It cannot be expected that such a radical reform can be accomplished speedily and certainly, but it is a move in the right direction and must be eventually accomplished if the existence of this Empire is to be successfully maintained.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Edict as above.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 1090.

Imperial Edict of September 12th, 1902.

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Yuan Shih-k'ai has memorialized US concerning the reform of the public service, praying US to consider the uniform substitution of public payments in the place of the various sorts of illegal ~~squeezes~~ extortions.

The Government in the original establishment of offices and the assignment of their various duties, expected that the higher officials would be law-abiding and the lesser ones clean-handed and that they would be upright in the discharge of their public duties, but the superiors among the said officials accept illegal fees, looking upon the custom as one long established, and it is not surprising that the public service grows worse day by day. Now Yuan Shih-k'ai's memorial, suggesting that WE should compel a detailed statement to be made of the moneys received according to thid old custom and change a private into a public revenue, from which WE should make appropriations for public expenses, of a truth has in view the reformation of the official service. All the provinces are alike in having these practices, and WE command each Viceroy and Governor in accordance with the Regulations, submitted in the memorial of the Viceroy of Chihli, to abolish all illegal ~~squeezes~~ extortions and forthwith take into consideration the determination of the sum needed for public expenses, that they may depend upon these in the conduct of the public business, earnestly seeking the removal of abuses and the purification of the service, conscientiously inspecting the officials under them that they may cause the public administration to daily improve, and thus enable the Court to employ it in harmony with the expressed purpose"to seek by the verification of the facts to do away with shame".

Respect this.

Enclosure No. ~~~ In Despatch No. 1960.

Imperial Edict of September 12th, 1902.

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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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September 17th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ack'd Oct. 23

Subject: Murder of two missionaries at Ch'en-chou. Imperial Edict concerning this.

(Referring to Legation Despatch No. 1079.)

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No. 1091.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 17th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 1079, of the 2nd instant, concerning the murder of two British missionaries at Ch'en-chou, in the Province of Hunan, I have the honor to enclose copy of an Imperial Edict published on the 11th instant, and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Edict of September 11th, 1902, as above.

1901.

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Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1091.

Imperial Edict of September 11th, 1902.

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With regard to the missionary case at Ch'en-chou in Hunan, WE have already repeatedly ordered Yu Lien-san to promptly arrest the guilty parties and severely punish them, as well as to report the military officials, District Magistrate, and other officers, who were neglectful in giving protection, for cashiering by Imperial Decree.

WE are now in receipt of a telegraphic memorial from the said Governor, reporting that two of the criminals, Chang Pai-hou and Chang Yung-t'ai, have already been tried and beheaded, that in addition he has arrested several other rioters, who are now undergoing examination; and, impeaching several military and civil officials.

The Acting District Magistrate of Yuan-ling- Hsien, Wan Chao-hsin, was not energetic in suppressing the false rumours when they first began to be spread about. General Yen Wu-ling, commander of the I Camp, did not take measures to secure protection, but permitted the trouble to grow to serious proportions. Both are deserving of punishment. Let them first of all be cashiered and remanded for examination in connection with the case.

Respect this.

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1041.

Imperial Edict of September 11th, 1902.

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With regard to the missionary case at Ch'en-chou in Hunan, WE have already repeatedly ordered Yu Lien-san to promptly arrest the guilty parties and severely punish them, as well as to report the military officials, District Magistrate, and other officers, who were neglectful in giving protection, for examining by Imperial Decree.

WE are now in receipt of a telegraphic memorial from the said Governor, reporting that two of the criminals, Chang Pai-hou and Chang Yung-t'ai, have already been tried and beheaded, that in addition he has arrested several other rioters, who are now undergoing examination; and, impeaching several military and civil officials.

The Acting District Magistrate of Yuan-ling- Hsien, Wan Chao-hsin, was not energetic in suppressing the false rumours when they first began to be spread about. General Yen Yu-ling, commander of the I Camp, did not take measures to secure protection, but permitted the trouble to grow to serious proportions. Both are deserving of punishment. Let them first of all be examined and remanded for examination in connection with the case.

Respect this.

No. 1092

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Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ack Oct. 25 C.

Subject; Commercial Treaties. Transmitting a copy of the new British-Chinese Treaty.

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No. 1092.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 17th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Enclosed I transmit a printed copy of the British-Chinese Treaty recently negotiated by Sir James MacKay with the Chinese Commissioners in Shanghai.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Copy of Treaty as above.

Enclosure — in Des. No. 1092.

Supplement to the North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1902.

THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH CHINA.

The following is the correct version of the above Treaty, with Annexes, which was signed at Shanghai on Friday, the 5th instant.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA, and HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF CHINA, having resolved to enter into negotiations with a view to carrying out the provision contained in Article XI. of the Final Protocol signed at Peking on the 7th of September, 1901, under which the Chinese Government agreed to negotiate the amendments deemed useful by the Foreign Governments to the Treaties of Commerce and Navigation and other subjects concerning commercial relations with the object of facilitating them, have for that purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty's Special Commissioner, SIR JAMES LYLE MACKAY, Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, etc.

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, the Imperial Commissioners LÜ HAI-HUAN, President of the Board of Public Works, etc., and SHÊNG HSÜAN-HUAI, Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Public Works, etc.

Who having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, and found them to be in good and due form have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

Delay having occurred in the past in the issue of Drawback Certificates owing to the fact that those documents have to be dealt with by the Superintendent of Customs at a distance from the Customs Office, it is now agreed that Drawback Certificates shall hereafter in all cases be issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs within three weeks of the presentation to the Customs of the papers entitling the applicant to receive such Drawback Certificates.

These Certificates shall be valid tender to the Customs Authorities in payment of any duty upon goods imported or exported (transit dues excepted), or shall, in the case of Drawbacks on foreign goods re-exported abroad within three years from the date of importation, be payable in cash without deduction by the Customs Bank at the place where the import duty was paid.

But if, in connexion with any application for a Drawback Certificate, the Customs Authorities discover an attempt to defraud the revenue, the applicant shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five times the amount of the duty whereof he attempted to defraud the Customs, or to a confiscation of the goods.

ARTICLE II.

China agrees to take the necessary steps to provide for a uniform national coinage which shall be legal tender in payment of all duties, taxes and other obligations throughout the Empire by British as well as Chinese subjects.

ARTICLE III.

China agrees that the duties and likin combined levied on goods carried by junks from Hongkong to the Treaty Ports in the Canton Province and vice versa, shall together not be less than the duties charged by the Imperial Maritime Customs on similar goods carried by steamer.

ARTICLE IV.

Whereas questions have arisen in the past concerning the right of Chinese subjects to invest money in non-Chinese enterprises and companies, and whereas it is a matter of common knowledge that large sums of Chinese capital are so invested, China hereby agrees to recognise the legality of all such investments past, present and future.

It being, moreover, of the utmost importance that all shareholders in a Joint Stock Company should stand on a footing of perfect equality as far as mutual obligations are concerned, China further agrees that Chinese subjects who have or may become shareholders in any British Joint Stock Company shall be held to have accepted, by the very act of becoming shareholders, the Charter of Incorporation or Memorandum and Articles of Association of such Company and regulations framed thereunder as interpreted by British Courts, and that Chinese Courts shall enforce compliance therewith by such Chinese shareholders, if a suit to that effect be entered, provided always that their liability shall not be other or greater than that of British shareholders in the same Company.

Similarly the British Government agree that British subjects investing in Chinese Companies shall be under the same obligations as the Chinese shareholders in such companies.

The foregoing shall not apply to cases which have already been before the Courts and been dismissed.

ARTICLE V.

The Chinese Government undertake to remove within the next two years the artificial obstructions to navigation in the Canton River. The Chinese Government also agree to improve the accommodation for shipping in the harbour of Canton and to take the necessary steps to maintain that improvement, such work to be carried out by the Imperial Maritime Customs and the cost thereof to be defrayed by a tax on goods landed and shipped by British and Chinese alike according to a scale to be arranged between the merchants and Customs.

The Chinese Government are aware of the desirability of improving the navigability by steamer of the waterway between Ichang and Chungking, but are also fully aware that such improvement might involve heavy expense and would affect the interests of the population of the provinces of Szechuen, Hunan, and Hupeh. It is, therefore, mutually agreed that until improvements can be carried out steamship owners shall be allowed, subject to approval by the Imperial Maritime Customs, to erect, at their own expense, appliances for hauling through the rapids. Such appliances shall be at the disposal of all vessels, both steamers and junks, subject to regulations to be drawn up by the Imperial Maritime Customs. These appliances shall not obstruct the waterway or interfere with the free passage of junks. Signal stations and channel marks where and when necessary shall be erected by the Imperial Maritime Customs. Should any practical scheme be presented for improving the waterway and assisting navigation without injury to the local population or cost to the Chinese Government, it shall be considered by the latter in a friendly spirit.

ARTICLE VI.

The Chinese Government agree to make arrangements to give increased facilities at the open ports for bonding and for repacking merchandise in bond, and, on official representation being made by the British Authorities, to grant the privileges of a bonded warehouse to any warehouse which it is established to the satisfaction of the Customs Authorities affords the necessary security to the revenue.

Such warehouses will be subject to regulations, including a scale of fees according to commodities, distance from Custom House and hours of working, to be drawn up by the Customs' Authorities who will meet the convenience of merchants so far as is compatible with the protection of the revenue.

ARTICLE VII.

Inasmuch as the British Government afford protection to Chinese trademarks against infringement, imitation, or colourable imitation by British subjects, the Chinese Government undertake to afford protection to British trademarks against infringement, imitation, or colourable imitation by Chinese subjects.

The Chinese Government further undertake that the Superintendents of Northern and of Southern trade shall establish offices within their respective jurisdictions under control of the Imperial Maritime Customs where foreign trademarks may be registered on payment of a reasonable fee.

ARTICLE VIII.

PREAMBLE.

The Chinese Government, recognising that the system of levying likin and other dues on goods at the place of production, in transit, and at destination, impedes the free circulation of commodities and injures the interests of trade, hereby undertake to discard completely those means of raising revenue with the limitation mentioned in Section 8.

The British Government, in return, consent to allow a surtax, in excess of the Tariff rates for the time being in force to be imposed on foreign goods imported by British subjects and a surtax in addition to the export duty on Chinese produce destined for export abroad or coastwise.

It is clearly understood that, after likin barriers and other stations for taxing goods in transit have been removed, no attempt shall be made to revive them in any form or under any pretext whatsoever; that in no case shall the surtax on foreign imports exceed the equivalent of one and a half times the import duty leviable in terms of the Final Protocol signed by China and the Powers on the 7th day of September, 1901; that payment of the import duty and surtax shall secure for foreign imports, whether in the hands of Chinese or non-Chinese subjects, in original packages or otherwise, complete immunity from all other taxation, examination or delay; that the total amount of taxation leviable on native produce for export abroad shall, under no circumstances, exceed 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

Keeping these fundamental principles steadily in view, the High Contracting Parties have agreed upon the following methods of procedure:

SECTION 1.—The Chinese Government undertake that all barriers of whatsoever kind, collecting likin or suchlike dues or duties, shall be permanently abolished on all roads, railways, and waterways in the Eighteen Provinces of China and the Three Eastern Provinces. This provision does not apply to the Native Custom Houses at present in existence on the seaboard or waterways, at Open Ports, on land routes, and on land frontiers of China.

SECTION 2.—The British Government agree that foreign goods on importation, in addition to the effective 5% import duty as provided for in the Protocol of 1901, shall pay a special surtax equivalent to one and a half times the said duty to compensate for the abolition of likin, of transit dues in lieu of likin, and of all other taxation on foreign goods, and in consideration of the other reforms provided for in this Article; but this provision shall not impair the right of China to tax salt, native opium, and native produce as provided for in Sections 3, 5, 6 and 8.

The same amount of surtax shall be levied on goods imported into the Eighteen Provinces of China and the Three Eastern Provinces across the land frontiers as on goods entering China by sea.

SECTION 3.—All Native Custom Houses now existing, whether at the Open Ports, on the seaboard, on rivers, inland waterways, land routes or land frontiers, as enumerated in the Hu Pu and Kung Pu *Tse Li* (Regulations of the Boards of Revenue and Works) and *Ta Ch'ing Hui Tien* (Dynastic Institutes), may remain; a list of the same, with their location, shall be furnished to the British Government for purposes of record.

Wherever there are Imperial Maritime Custom Houses, or wherever such may be hereafter placed, Native Custom Houses may be also established; as well as at any points either on the seaboard or land frontiers.

The location of Native Custom Houses in the Interior, may be changed as the circumstances of trade seem to require, but any change must be communicated to the British Government, so that the list may be corrected; the originally stated number of them shall not, however, be exceeded.

Goods carried by junks or sailing-vessels trading to or from Open Ports shall not pay lower duties than the combined duties and surtax on similar cargo carried by steamers.

Native produce, when transported from one place to another in the Interior, shall, on arrival at the first Native Custom House after leaving the place of production, pay duty equivalent to the export surtax mentioned in Section 7.

When this duty has been paid, a certificate shall be given which shall describe the nature of the goods, weight, number of packages, etc., amount of duty paid, and intended destination. This certificate, which shall be valid for a fixed period of not less than one year from date of payment of duty, shall free the goods from all taxation, examination, delay, or stoppage at any other Native Custom Houses passed *en route*.

If the goods are taken to a place not in the foreign settlements or concessions of an Open Port, for local use, they become there liable to the Consumption Tax described in Section 8.

If the goods are shipped from an Open Port, the certificate is to be accepted by the Custom House concerned, in lieu of the Export Surtax mentioned in Section 7.

Junks, boats, or carts shall not be subjected to any taxation beyond a small and reasonable charge, paid periodically at a fixed annual rate. This does not exclude the right to levy, as at present, tonnage (Chuan Chao) and port dues (Chuan Liao) on junks.

SECTION 4.—Foreign opium duty and present likin—which latter will now become a surtax in lieu of likin—shall remain as provided for by existing treaties.

SECTION 5.—The British Government have no intention whatever of interfering with China's right to tax native opium, but it is essential to declare that, in her arrangements for levying such taxation, China will not subject other goods to taxation, delay, or stoppage.

China is free to retain at important points on the borders of each province—either on land or water—offices for collecting duty on native opium, where duties or contributions leviable shall be paid in one lump sum; which payment shall cover taxation of all kinds within that province. Each cake of opium will have a stamp affixed as evidence of duty payment. Excise officers and police may be employed in connection with these offices; but no barriers or other obstructions are to be erected, and the excise officers or police of these offices shall not stop or molest any other kinds of goods, or collect taxes thereon.

A list of these offices shall be drawn up and communicated to the British Government for record.

SECTION 6.—Likin on salt is hereby abolished and the amount of said likin and of other taxes and contributions shall be added to the salt duty, which shall be collected at place of production or at first station after entering the province where it is to be consumed.

The Chinese Government shall be at liberty to establish salt reporting offices at which boats conveying salt which is being moved under salt passes or certificates may be required to stop for purposes of examination and to have their certificates *vis'd*, but at such offices no likin or transit taxation shall be levied and no barriers or obstructions of any kind shall be erected.

SECTION 7.—The Chinese Government may recast the Export Tariff with specific duties as far as practicable, on a scale not exceeding five per cent. *ad valorem*; but existing export duties shall not be raised until at least six months' notice has been given.

In cases where existing export duties are above five per cent. they shall be reduced to not more than that rate.

An additional special surtax of one half the export duty payable for the time being, in lieu of internal taxation and likin, may be levied at time of export on goods exported either to foreign countries or coastwise.

In the case of silk, whether hand or filature reeled the total export duty shall not exceed a specific rate equivalent to not more than five per cent. *ad valorem*. Half of this specific duty may be levied at the first Native Custom House in the interior which the silk may pass and in such case a certificate shall be given as provided for in section 3, and will be accepted by the Custom House concerned at place of export in lieu of half the export duty. Cocoons passing Native Custom Houses shall be liable to no taxation whatever. Silk not exported but consumed in China is liable to the consumption tax mentioned and under conditions mentioned in section 8.

SECTION 8.—The abolition of the likin system in China and the abandonment of all other kinds of internal taxation on foreign imports and on exports will diminish the revenue materially. The surtax on foreign imports and exports and on coastwise exports is intended to compensate in a measure for this loss of revenue, but there remains the loss of likin revenue on internal trade to be met, and it is therefore agreed that the Chinese Government are at liberty to impose a Consumption Tax on articles of Chinese origin not intended for export.

This tax shall be levied only at places of consumption and not on goods while in transit, and the Chinese Government solemnly undertake that the arrangements which they may make for its collection shall in no way interfere with foreign goods or with native goods for export. The fact of goods being of foreign origin shall of itself free them from all taxation, delay, or stoppage, after having passed the Custom House.

Foreign goods which bear a similarity to native goods shall be furnished by the Custom House, if required by the owner, with a protective certificate for each package, on payment of import duty and surtax, to prevent the risk of any dispute in the Interior.

Native goods brought by junks to Open Ports, if intended for local consumption—irrespective of the nationality of the owner of the goods—shall be reported at the Native Custom House only, where the consumption tax may be levied.

China is at liberty to fix the amount of this (consumption) tax, which may vary according to the nature of the merchandise concerned, that is to say, according as the articles are necessaries of life or luxuries; but it shall be levied at a uniform rate on goods of the same description, no matter whether carried by junk, sailing-vessel, or steamer. As mentioned in Section 3, the Consumption Tax is not to be levied within foreign settlements or concessions.

SECTION 9.—An excise equivalent to double the import duty as laid down in the Protocol of 1901 is to be charged on all machine-made yarn and cloth manufactured in China, whether by foreigners at the Open Ports or by Chinese anywhere in China.

A rebate of the import duty and two-thirds of the Import Surtax is to be given on raw cotton imported from foreign countries, and of all duties, including Consumption Tax, paid on Chinese raw cotton used in mills in China.

Chinese machine-made yarn or cloth having paid excise is to be free of Export Duty, Export Surtax, Coast Trade Duty, and Consumption Tax. This Excise is to be collected through the Imperial Maritime Customs.

The same principle and procedure are to be applied to all other products of foreign type turned out by machinery, whether by foreigners at the Open Ports or by Chinese anywhere in China.

This stipulation is not to apply to the outturn of the Hanyang and Ta Yeh Iron Works in Hupeh and other similar existing Government works at present exempt from taxation; or to that of Arsenals, Government Dockyards, or establishments of that nature for Government purposes which may hereafter be erected.

SECTION 10.—A member or members of the Imperial Maritime Customs Foreign Staff shall be selected by each of the Governors-General and Governors, and appointed, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Imperial Maritime Customs to each province for duty in connection with Native Customs affairs, Consumption Tax, Salt and Native Opium Taxes. These officers shall exercise an efficient supervision of the working of these departments and in the event of their reporting any case of abuse, illegal exaction, obstruction to the movement of goods, or other cause of complaint, the Governor-General or Governor concerned will take immediate steps to put an end to same.

SECTION 11.—Cases where illegal action as described in this article is complained of shall be promptly investigated by an officer of the Chinese Government of sufficiently high rank, in conjunction with a British officer and an officer of the Imperial Maritime Customs, each of sufficient standing; and in the event of its being found by a majority of the investigating officers that the complaint is well founded and loss has been incurred, due compensation is to be at once paid from the Surtax funds, through the Imperial Maritime Customs at the nearest open port. The High Provincial Officials are to be held responsible that the officer guilty of the illegal action shall be severely punished and removed from his post.

If the complaint turns out to be without foundation, complainant shall be held responsible for the expenses of the investigation.

His Britannic Majesty's Minister will have the right to demand investigation where from the evidence before him he is satisfied that illegal exactions or obstructions have occurred.

SECTION 12.—The Chinese Government agree to open to foreign trade, on the same footing as the places opened to foreign trade by the Treaties of Nanking and Tientsin, the following places, namely:—

Ch'angsha in Hunan;
Wanhsien in Szechuen;
Nganking in Anhui;
Waichow (Hui-chow) in Kuangtung; and
Kongmoon (Chiang-mên) in Kuangtung.

Foreigners residing in these Open Ports are to observe the Municipal and Police Regulations on the same footing as Chinese residents, and they are not to be entitled to establish Municipalities and Police of their own within the limits of these Treaty Ports except with the consent of the Chinese authorities.

If this Article does not come into operation the right to demand under it the opening of these ports, with the exception of Kongmoon, which is provided for in Article 10, shall lapse.

SECTION 13.—Subject to the provisions of Section 14, the arrangements provided for in this Article are to come into force on 1st January, 1904.

By that date all likin barriers shall be removed, and officials employed in the collection of taxes and dues prohibited by this Article shall be removed from their posts.

SECTION 14.—The condition on which the Chinese Government enter into the present engagement is that all Powers entitled to most favoured nation treatment in China enter into the same engagements as Great Britain with regard to the payment of surtaxes and other obligations imposed by this Article on His Britannic Majesty's Government and subjects.

The conditions on which His Britannic Majesty's Government enter into the present engagement are :—

(1) That all Powers who are now or who may hereafter become entitled to most favoured nation treatment in China enter into the same engagements;

(2) And that their assent is neither directly nor indirectly made dependent on the granting by China of any political concession, or of any exclusive commercial concession.

SECTION 15.—Should the Powers entitled to most favoured nation treatment by China have failed to agree to enter into the engagements undertaken by Great Britain under this Article by the 1st January, 1904, then the provisions of the Article shall only come into force when all the Powers have signified their acceptance of these engagements.

SECTION 16.—When the abolition of likin and other forms of internal taxation on goods as provided for in this Article has been decided upon and sanctioned, an Imperial Edict shall be published in due form on yellow paper and circulated, setting forth the abolition of all likin taxation, likin barriers and all descriptions of internal taxation on goods, except as provided for in this Article.

The Edict shall state that the Provincial High Officials are responsible that any official disregarding the letter or spirit of its injunction shall be severely punished and removed from his post.

ARTICLE IX.

The Chinese Government, recognising that it is advantageous for the country to develop its mineral resources, and that it is desirable to attract foreign as well as Chinese capital to embark in mining enterprises, agree within one year from the signing of this Treaty to initiate and conclude the revision of the existing Mining Regulations. China will, with all expedition and earnestness, go into the whole question of Mining Rules and, selecting from the rules of Great Britain, India, and other countries, regulations which seem applicable to the condition of China, she will recast her present Mining Rules in such a way as, while promoting the interests of Chinese subjects and not injuring in any way the sovereign rights of China, shall offer no impediment to the attraction of foreign capital or place foreign capitalists at a greater disadvantage than they would be under generally accepted foreign regulations.

Any mining concession granted after the publication of these new Rules shall be subject to their provisions.

ARTICLE X.

Whereas in the year 1898 the Inland Waters of China were opened to all such steam vessels, native or foreign, as might be especially registered for that trade at the Treaty Ports, and whereas the Regulations dated 28th July, 1898, and Supplementary Rules dated September, 1898, have been found in some respects inconvenient in working, it is now mutually agreed to amend them and to annex such new Rules to this Treaty. These Rules shall remain in force until altered by mutual consent.

It is further agreed that Kongmoon shall be opened as a Treaty Port, and that, in addition to the places named in the special Article of the Burmah Convention of 4th February, 1897, British steamers shall be allowed to land or ship cargo and passengers, under the same regulations as apply to the "Ports of Call" on the Yangtze River, at the following "Ports of Call": Pak Tau Hau (Pai-t'u k'ou), Lo Ting Hau (Lo-ting k'ou), and Do Sing (Tou-ch'êng); and to land or discharge passengers at the following ten passenger landing stages on the West River:—Yung Ki (Jung-chi), Mah Ning (Ma-ning), Kau Kong (Chiu-chiang), Kulow (Ku-lao), Wing On (Yung-an), How Lik (Hou-li), Luk Pu (Lu-pu), Yuet Sing (Yüeh-ch'eng), Luk To (Lu-tu) and Fung Chuen (Fêng-ch'uan).

ARTICLE XI.

His Britannic Majesty's Government agree to the prohibition of the general importation of morphia into China, on condition, however, that the Chinese Government will allow of its importation, on payment of the Tariff import duty and under special permit, by duly qualified British medical practitioners and for the use of hospitals, or by British chemists and druggists who shall only be permitted to sell it in small quantities and on receipt of a requisition signed by a duly qualified foreign medical practitioner.

The special permits above referred to will be granted to an intending importer on his signing a bond before a British Consul guaranteeing the fulfilment of these conditions. Should an importer be found guilty before a British Consul of a breach of his bond, he will not be entitled to take out another permit. Any British subject importing morphia without a permit shall be liable to have such morphia confiscated.

This Article will come into operation on all other Treaty Powers agreeing to its conditions, but any morphia actually shipped before that date will not be affected by this prohibition.

The Chinese Government on their side undertake to adopt measures at once, to prevent the manufacture of morphia in China.

ARTICLE XII.

China having expressed a strong desire to reform her judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, Great Britain agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and she will also be prepared to relinquish her extra-territorial rights when she is satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration, and other considerations warrant her in so doing.

ARTICLE XIII.

The missionary question in China being, in the opinion of the Chinese Government, one requiring careful consideration, so that, if possible, troubles such as have occurred in the past may be averted in the future, Great Britain agrees to join in a Commission to investigate this question, and, if possible, to devise means for securing permanent peace between converts and non-converts, should such a Commission be formed by China and the Treaty Powers interested.

ARTICLE XIV.

Whereas under Rule V. appended to the Treaty of Tientsin of 1858, British merchants are permitted to export rice and all other grain from one port of China to another under the same conditions in respect of security as copper "cash," it is now agreed that in cases of expected scarcity or famine from whatsoever cause in any district, the Chinese Government shall, on giving twenty-one days' notice, be at liberty to prohibit the shipment of rice and other grain from such district.

Should any vessel specially chartered to load rice or grain previously contracted for, have arrived at her loading port prior to or on the day when a notice of prohibition to export comes into force she shall be allowed an extra week in which to ship her cargo.

If, during the existence of this prohibition, any shipment of rice or grain is allowed by the authorities, the prohibition shall, ipso facto, be considered cancelled and shall not be re-imposed until six weeks' notice has been given.

When a prohibition is notified, it will be stated whether the Government have any Tribute or Army Rice which they intend to ship during the time of prohibition, and if so, the quantity shall be named.

Such rice shall not be included in the prohibition, and the Customs shall keep a record of any Tribute or Army Rice so shipped or landed.

The Chinese Government undertake that no rice, other than Tribute or Army Rice belonging to the Government, shall be shipped during the period of prohibition.

Notifications of prohibitions, and of the quantities of Army or Tribute Rice for shipment shall be made by the Governors of the Provinces concerned.

Similarly, notifications of the removals of prohibitions shall be made by the same authorities.

The export of rice and other grain to foreign countries remains prohibited.

ARTICLE XV.

It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this Treaty may demand a revision of the Tariff at the end of 10 years; but if no demand be made on either side within 6 months after the end of the first 10 years, then the Tariff shall remain in force for 10 years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding 10 years; and so it shall be at the end of each successive 10 years.

Any Tariff concession which China may hereafter accord to articles of the produce or manufacture of any other State shall immediately be extended to similar articles of the produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions by whomsoever imported.

Treaties already existing between the United Kingdom and China shall continue in force in so far as they are not abrogated or modified by stipulations of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XVI.

The English and Chinese Texts of the present Treaty have been carefully compared, but in the event of there being any differenec of meaning between them, the sense as expressed in the English text shall be held to be the correct sense.

The ratifications of this Treaty, under the hand of His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Majesty the Emperor of China respectively, shall be exchanged at Peking within a year from this day of signature.

In token whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty, two copies in English and two in Chinese.

Done at Shanghai this fifth day of September in the year of Our Lord, 1902; corresponding with the Chinese date, the fourth day of the eighth moon of the twenty-eighth year of Kwang Hsü.

[*L.S.*] JAS. L. MACKAY.

Signature of His Excellency Shêng Hsüan-huai.

Signature of His Excellency Lü Hai-huan.

Seal of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

ANNEX A—(1.)

(Translation).

LÜ, President of the Board of Works;

SHÊNG, Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Vice-President of the Board of Works;

Imperial Chinese Commissioners, for dealing with questions connected with the Commercial Treaties, to

SIR JAMES MACKAY, His Britannic Majesty's Special Commissioner for the discussion of Treaty matters.

SHANGHAI: K. H. XXVIII., 7th moon, 11th day.
(Received August 15, 1902.)

We have the honour to inform you that we have received the following telegram from His Excellency Liu, Governor General of the Liang Chiang, on the subject of Clause II. mutually agreed upon by us:

"As regards this clause, it is necessary to insert therein a clear "stipulation, to the effect that, no matter what changes may take "place in the future, all Customs' duties must continue to be calculated "on the basis of the existing higher rate of the Haikwan Tael over "the Treasury Tael, and that 'the touch' and weight of the former "must be made good."

As we have already arranged with you that a declaration of this kind should be embodied in an official Note, and form an Annex to the present Treaty, for purposes of record, we hereby do ourselves the honour to make this communication.

Seal of the Imperial Commissioners for dealing with questions connected with Treaty Revision.

ANNEX A—(2.)

SHANGHAI,
August 18th, 1902.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th instant forwarding copy of a telegram from His Excellency Liu Governor-General of the Liang Chiang, on the subject of Article II. of the new Treaty, and in reply I have the honour to state that His Excellency's understanding of the Article is perfectly correct.

I presume the Chinese Government will make arrangements for the coinage of a national silver coin of such weight and touch as may be decided upon by them. These coins will be made available to the public in return for a quantity of silver bullion of equivalent weight and fineness plus the usual mintage charge.

The coins which will become the national coinage of China will be declared by the Chinese Government to be legal tender in payment of Customs duty and in discharge of obligations contracted in Haikwan taels, but only at their proportionate value to the Haikwan tael, whatever that may be.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) JAS. L. MACKAY.

Their Excellencies
LÜ HAI-HUAN and SHÊNG HSÜAN-HUAI,
etc., etc., etc.

ANNEX B—(1).

(Translation).

LÜ, President of the Board of Works;

SHÊNG, Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Vice-President of the Board of Works;

Imperial Chinese Commissioners for dealing with questions connected with the Commercial Treaties, to

SIR JAMES L. MACKAY, His Britannic Majesty's Special Commissioner.

SHANGHAI, September 2nd, 1902.

We have the honour to inform you that on the 22nd of August, we, in conjunction with the Governors-General of the Liang Chiang and the Hu-kuang Provinces, Their Excellencies Liu and Chang, addressed the following telegraphic Memorial to the Throne:—

"Of the revenue of the different Provinces derived from likin "of all kinds, a portion is appropriated for the service of the foreign "loans, a portion for the Peking Government, and the balance is "reserved for the local expenditure of the Provinces concerned.

"In the negotiations now being conducted with Great Britain "for the amendment of the Commercial Treaties, a mutual arrange- "ment has been come to providing for the imposition of additional "taxes, in compensation for the abolition of all kinds of likin and other "imposts on goods, prohibited by Article VIII. After payment of "interest and sinking fund on the existing foreign loan, to the extent to "which likin is thereto pledged, these additional taxes shall be allocated "to the various Provinces to make up deficiencies and replace "revenue, in order that no hardships may be entailed on them. "With a view to preserving the original intention underlying the "proposal to increase the duties in compensation for the loss of "revenue derived from likin and other imposts on goods, it is further "stipulated that the surtaxes shall not be appropriated for other "purposes, shall not form part of the Imperial Maritime Customs "revenue proper, and shall in no case be pledged as security for any "new foreign loan.

"It is therefore necessary to memorialize for the issue of an "Edict, giving effect to the above stipulations and directing the Board "of Revenue to find out what proportion of the provincial "revenues derived from likin of all kinds, now about to be abolished, "each Province has hitherto had to remit, and what proportion it has "been entitled to retain, so that, when the Article comes into opera- "tion, due apportionment may be made accordingly, thus providing "the Provinces with funds available for local expenditure, and display- "ing equitable and just treatment towards all."

On the 1st instant an Imperial Decree "Let action, as "requested, be taken" was issued, and we now do ourselves the honour reverently to transcribe the same for your information.

Seal of the Imperial Commissioners for dealing with questions connected with Treaty Revision.

ANNEX B—(2).

SHANGHAI,

September 5th, 1902.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 2nd instant forwarding the text of the Memorial and Decree dealing with the disposal of the surtaxes.

I understand that the surtaxes in addition to not being pledged for any new foreign loan are not to be pledged to, or held to be security for, liabilities already contracted by China except in so far as likin revenue has already been pledged to an existing loan.

I also understand from the Memorial that the whole of the surtaxes provided by Article VIII. of the New Treaty goes to the Provinces in proportions to be agreed upon between them and the Board of Revenue, but that out of these surtaxes each Province is obliged to remit to Peking the same contribution as that which it has hitherto remitted out of its likin collections, and that the Provinces also provide as hitherto out of these surtax funds whatever may be necessary for the service of the foreign loan to which likin is partly pledged.

I hope Your Excellencies will send me a reply to this despatch and that you will agree to this correspondence forming part of the Treaty as an Annex.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAS. L. MACKAY.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES,

LÜ HAI-HUAN AND SHÊNG HSÜAN-HUAI,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

ANNEX B—(3).

(Translation).

LÜ, President of the Board of Works;

SHÊNG, Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Vice-President of the Board of Works;

Imperial Chinese Commissioners for dealing with questions connected with the Commercial Treaties, to

SIR JAMES L. MACKAY, His Britannic Majesty's Special Commissioner.

SHANGHAI,

September 5th, 1902.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of to-day's date with regard to the allocation of the surtax funds allotted to the Provinces, and to inform you that the views therein expressed are the same as our own.

We would, however, wish to point out that, were the whole amount of the allocation due paid over to the Provinces, unnecessary expense would be incurred in the retransmission by them of such portions thereof as would have to be remitted to Peking in place of the contributions hitherto payable out of likin revenue. The amount, therefore, of the allocation due to the Provinces, arranged between them and the Board of Revenue, will be retained in the hands of the Maritime Customs, who will await the instructions of the Provinces in regard to the remittance of such portion thereof as may be necessary to fulfil their obligations, and (on receipt of these instructions) will send forward the amount direct. The balance will be held to the order of the Provinces.

In so far as likin is pledged to the service of the 1898 loan, a similar method of procedure will be adopted.

As you request that this correspondence be annexed to the Treaty, we have the honour to state that we see no objection to this being done.

Seal of the Imperial Commissioners for dealing with questions connected with Treaty Revision.

Annex C.

INLAND WATERS STEAM NAVIGATION.

Additional Rules.

1.—British steamshipowners are at liberty to lease warehouses and jetties on the banks of waterways from Chinese subjects for a term not exceeding 25 years, with option of renewal on terms to be mutually arranged. In cases where British merchants are unable to secure warehouses and jetties from Chinese subjects on satisfactory terms, the local officials, after consultation with the Minister of Commerce, shall arrange to provide these on renewable lease as above mentioned at current equitable rates.

2.—Jetties shall only be erected in such positions that they will not obstruct the inland waterway or interfere with navigation, and with the sanction of the nearest Commissioner of Customs; such sanction, however, shall not be arbitrarily withheld.

3.—British merchants shall pay taxes and contributions on these warehouses and jetties on the same footing as Chinese proprietors of similar properties in the neighbourhood. British merchants may only employ Chinese agents and staff to reside in warehouses so leased at places touched at by steamers engaged in inland traffic to carry on their business; but British merchants may visit these places from time to time to look after their affairs. The existing rights of Chinese jurisdiction over Chinese subjects shall not by reason of this clause be diminished or interfered with in any way.

4.—Steam vessels navigating the inland waterways of China shall be responsible for loss caused to riparian proprietors by damage which they may do to the banks or works on them and for the loss which may be caused by such damage. In the event of China desiring to prohibit the use of some particular shallow waterway by launches, because there is reason to fear that the use of it by them would be likely to injure the banks and cause damage to the adjoining country, the British authorities, when appealed to, shall, if satisfied of the validity of the objection, prohibit the use of that waterway by British launches, provided that Chinese launches are also prohibited from using it.

Both Foreign and Chinese launches are prohibited from crossing dams and weirs at present in existence on inland waterways where they are likely to cause injury to such works, which would be detrimental to the water service of the local people.

5.—The main object of the British Government in desiring to see the inland waterways of China opened to steam navigation being to afford facilities for the rapid transport of both foreign and native merchandise, they undertake to offer no impediment to the transfer to a Chinese company and the Chinese flag of any British Steamer which may now or hereafter be employed on the inland waters of China, should the owner be willing to make the transfer.

In event of a Chinese company registered under Chinese law being formed to run steamers on the inland waters of China the fact of British subjects holding shares in such a company shall not entitle the steamers to fly the British flag.

6.—Registered steamers and their tows are forbidden, just as junks have always been forbidden, to carry contraband goods. Infraction of this rule will entail the penalties prescribed in the treaties for such an offence, and cancellation of the Inland Waters Navigation Certificate carried by the vessels, which will be prohibited from thereafter plying on inland waters.

7.—As it is desirable that the people living inland should be disturbed as little as possible by the advent of steam vessels to which they are not accustomed, inland waters not hitherto frequented by steamers shall be opened as gradually as may be convenient to merchants and only as the owners of steamers may see prospect of remunerative trade.

In cases where it is intended to run steam vessels on waterways on which such vessels have not hitherto run, intimation shall be made to the Commissioner of Customs at the nearest open port who shall report the matter to the Ministers of Commerce. The latter in conjunction with the Governor-General or Governor of the Province, after careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, shall at once give their approval.

8.—A registered steamer may ply within the waters of a port, or from one open port or ports to another open port or ports, or from one open port or ports to places inland, and thence back to such port or ports. She may, on making due report to the Customs, land or ship passengers or cargo at any recognised places of trade passed in the course of the voyage; but may not ply between inland places exclusively except with the consent of the Chinese Government.

9.—Any cargo and passenger boats may be towed by steamers. The helmsman and crew of any boat towed shall be Chinese. All boats, irrespective of ownership, must be registered before they can proceed inland.

10.—These Rules are supplementary to the Inland Steam Navigation Regulations of July and September, 1898. The latter, where untouched by the present Rules, remain in full force and effect; but the present Rules hold in the case of such of the former Regulations as the present Rules affect. The present Rules, and the Regulations of July and September, 1898, to which they are supplementary, are provisional, and may be modified, as circumstances require, by mutual consent.

Done at Shanghai this fifth day of September in the year of Our Lord, 1902; corresponding with the Chinese date, the fourth day of the eighth moon of the twenty-eighth year of Kwang Hsü.

[*L.S.*] JAS. L. MACKAY.

Signature of His Excellency Shêng Hsüan-huai.

Signature of His Excellency Lü Hai-huan.

Seal of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

No. 1093.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 18th, 1902.

Notes Bureau Ident

To the Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED
OCT 20 1902
BUR. ACCOUNTS DEP. OF STATE.

Sir:

At the request of Mr. John M. Moore,(Indemnity Claim No. 13), I have the honor to forward his address to the Department, as follows:

John M. Moore,
c/o Imperial Chinese Post Office,
Peking, CHINA.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1093.

RECEIVED. OCT 20 1902 BUR. ACCOUNTS DEP. OF STATE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. OCT 20 1902 DEPT. OF S

September 18th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Address of Mr. John M. Moore. (Indemnity Claim No. 13.)

No. 1094.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
OCT 24 1902
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
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20
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

September 18th, 1902.

DEP'T OF STATE
OCT
24
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack approving the closing statement of Mr. Conger's note of Sept 10. Intimate Mr. Rockhill's declination also in advance.

Did So
Oct. 25, 1902
C.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Decorations for Foreign Officials. Correspondence with Prince Ch'ing.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Conger's No. 1094, of Sept. 18th.

Dear Adee:

If by the note of Prince Ching it is intended to confer decorations on those who signed the Protocol of September, 1901, I wish you would say that as for myself, while highly appreciating the honor which the Government desires to confer on me, I do not feel at liberty to accept any decorations.

W. W. Rockhill

October 21, 1902.

No. 1094.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 18th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, correspondence between Prince Ch'ing and the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, concerning the conferring of certain decorations upon foreign officials who were in Peking upon the date of the signing of the Final Protocol.

I send this because of its reference to members of this Legation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures;

1. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, September 1st, 1902.
2. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, September 10, 1902.

Enclosure No. 1 In despatch No. 1094

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

Your Excellency:

With reference to the Ministers Plenipotentiary, the Secretaries, and Interpreters of the Legations who were in Pekin last year when the Treaty was ratified, it was proposed that the Imperial sanction be obtained for bestowing on them the order of the Pao-hsing (Precious star.)

H.E. the Ex-Doyen, Baron Czikann, took the matter in hand, and made out a list, limiting the number to those who were in Pekin when the Treaty was signed.

Other applications made for the order of the Pao-hsing, for those who came to Pekin after the signing of the Treaty, will not be entered on this list.

It is now proposed by the Foreign Office that the Order of the Pao-hsing be granted in a higher degree, according to the original ruling, as a special mark of courtesy.

But as these may not correspond with the actual rank of the Officials for whom they are intended, which should be corrected, we must have all particulars clearly defined, so that all may be done uniformly; hence this list is made out, and we would ask Your Excellency, the Doyen, to take note of it. We hope also that Your Excellency will at once ascertain the opinions of the several Legations on this subject, and let us know in order that we may memorialize the Throne, for which we thank you in anticipation.

Some time ago we received a note from H.E.Baron Czikann, stating that the British could not, according to rule, accept the Order of the Pao-hsing, for which reason they are not placed on the list.

China's intentions being of a friendly nature, and feeling uneasy while this matter is in abeyance, we still hope

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Some time ago we received a note from H.E.Baron Czikann, stating that the British could not, according to rule, accept the Order of the Pao-hsing, for which reason they are not placed on the list.

China's intentions being of a friendly nature, and feeling uneasy while this matter is in abeyance, we still hope

hope that Your Excellency will, on our behalf, favor our purpose, and ascertain whether or not your honorable Government will allow you to accept the Order of the Paohsing.

Some time ago we sent an Interpreter to enquire about this, and he brought back word that it could not be accepted until Congress approved of it.

We still hope that Your Excellency will let us know in due time, when I, the Prince, and the Ministers will again memorialize the Throne, and ask for the bestowal of the Order.

With compliments of the season,

Cards of

Prince of Ch'ing, and

Ministers of the Board.

Dated 29th of the 7th Moon,

(September 1st, 1902.)

Translated by Stephen P. Barchet.

hope that Your Excellency will, on our behalf, favor our purpose, and ascertain whether or not your honorable Government will allow you to accept the Order of the Rising.

Some time ago we sent an Interpreter to enquire about this, and he brought back word that it could not be accepted until Congress approved of it.

We still hope that Your Excellency will let us know in due time, when I, the Prince, and the Ministers will again memorialize the Throne, and ask for the bestowal of the Order.

With compliments of the season,

Carda of

Prince of Ch'ing, and

Ministers of the Board.

Dated 29th of the 7th Moon,

(September 1st, 1902.)

Translated by Stephen P. Barchet.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1094

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, September 10th, 1902.

Highness:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of September 1st, relating to the bestowal of decorations upon the Ministers Plenipotentiary, Secretaries and Interpreters of the various Legations, who were in Peking last year when the Protocol was signed.

I note that Your Highness now proposes that the Order of the Pao-hsing be granted in a higher degree than was first intended as a special mark of courtesy.

In compliance with the request of Your Highness, I have submitted to the Ministers of the various Legations in Peking the list of the proposed candidates for decoration, and beg to return it enclosed with corrections as made by the respective Ministers.

To the list of candidates from the German Legation there is added the name of Mr. Dobrikow, Chancellor of the Legation, whose rank entitles him to the first division of the third class.

The name of Vice Consul Wei Lei-tieh is omitted from the list of Austria.

As Baron d'Anthouard, who was First Secretary of the French Legation, was formerly Charge d'Affaires and was Secretary of the Diplomatic Corps during all the negotiations, he should have the same decoration as his Colleagues of like rank, that is, the first division of the second class.

As to Consul Leduc, he already has the decoration for which he is proposed, but M. Liebert, Consul & Commercial Attache of the French Legation, who took an active part in the negotiations relating to the conservancy of the Peiho and Whangpoo, was not mentioned in your list,

and

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1094

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, September 10th, 1902.

Highness:

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I note that Your Highness now proposes that the Order of the Pao-hsing be granted in a higher degree than was first intended as a special mark of courtesy,

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As Baron d'Anthouard, who was First Secretary of the French Legation, was formerly Charge d'Affaires and was Secretary of the Diplomatic Corps during all the negotiations, he should have the same decoration as his Colleagues of like rank, that is, the first division of the second class.

As to Consul Ledue, he already has the decoration for which he is proposed, but M. Liebert, Consul & Commercial Attache of the French Legation, who took an active part in the negotiations relating to the conservancy of the Peiho and Whangpoo, was not mentioned in your list,

and

and his name is therefore substituted for that of Consul Leduc. M. Liebert being of the same rank as Consul Leduc is entitled to the same decoration, that is, the third division of the second class.

M. Veroudart is erroneously listed as Consul. He was Second Interpreter, that is, Assistant Chinese Secretary, and is entitled to the first division of the third class.

As to decorations for any members of the United States Legation, I have the honor to quote a section of the United States Statutes bearing on the subject, viz:

"Hereafter, any present, decoration or other thing, which shall be conferred or presented by any foreign Government, to any officer of the United States, civil, naval or military, shall be tendered through the Department of State and not to the individual in person; but such present, decoration or other thing shall not be delivered by the Department of State unless so authorized by Act of Congress."

It will be apparent to Your Highness, therefore, that the proposal to confer decorations upon any members of the United States Legation should be made by the Chinese Minister in Washington to the Department of State.

I avail myself of the occasion to renew to Your Highness the assurance of my cordial esteem.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

United States Minister, and

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

To His Highness, Prince Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

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M. Verroudart is erroneously listed as Consul. He was Second Interpreter, that is, Assistant Chinese Secretary, and is entitled to the first division of the third class.

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(Signed) E. H. Conger.

United States Minister, and
Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

To His Highness, Prince Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

No. 1095.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
To Treasury for information.
Ack.

See W.K

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September 18th, 1902.

Ack'd and
Gd. Treasury
Nov. 13

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Signing of Fractional Bonds. Further correspondence with Prince Ch'ing. China appoints Representatives and consents to changes proposed.

(Referring to Legation Despatch No. 1080)

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No. 1095.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 18th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Continuing the subject matter of my No. 1080, of the 2nd instant, I now have the honor to enclose copies of correspondence which has since passed between Prince Ch'ing and the Dean, from which it will be seen that China has appointed her Representatives to sign the fractional bonds, and has consented to their counter-signature by the Chinese Representatives to the several Countries, in case it is desired.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures;

1. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, Sept. 9th, 1902.
2. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, Sept. 10th, 1902.
3. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, Sept. 14th, 1902.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1095

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

On the 1st of the Eighth Moon, XXVIII Year of Kuang-hsu (September 2nd, 1902), I received Your Excellency's despatch, saying that last year the Chinese Government, in accordance with the VI Article of the Protocol, delivered to the Ministers of the various Powers, residing in Pekin, a bond for the full amount of the indemnity, this bond to be afterwards divided into fractional bonds; that in the matter of establishing the validity(of these bonds) it would be necessary for China to especially appoint(certain) high officials in conjunction with the high officials designated by the several Powers to sign each fractional bond, in order to guaranty them, etc.

Our Board has already on the 6th of the Eighth Moon (September 7th), memorialized, praying the selection and appointment of the Superintendent of Trade for the South to sign the fractional bonds and to direct the Kiang-Hai Customs Tao-t'ai to sign with him, in order to show due carefulness. To-day we have received an Imperial Edict giving assent.

Besides communicating this Decree to the Superintendent of Trade for the South that he may act in reverent compliance therewith, I, as in duty bound, submit this reply for Your Excellency's consideration and that you may transmit it to the Ministers of the various Powers residing in Pekin, that they may severally notify the Managers of the Banks at Shanghai to take action accordingly.

Kuanghsu, XXVII Year, Eighth Moon, 8th Day.

(September 9th, 1902.)

Translated by E.T.Williams.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1095

Prince Ch'un to Mr. Conger.

On the 1st of the Eighth Moon, XXVIII Year of Kuang-hsu (September 2nd, 1902), I received Your Excellency's despatch, saying that last year the Chinese Government, in accordance with the VI Article of the Protocol, delivered to the Ministers of the various Powers, residing in Pekin, a bond for the full amount of the indemnity, this bond to be afterwards divided into fractional bonds; that in the matter of establishing the validity(of these bonds) it would be necessary for China to especially appoint(certain) high officials in connection with the high officials designated by the several Powers to sign each fractional bond, in order to guaranty them, etc.

Our Board has already on the 6th of the Eighth Moon (September 7th), memorialized, praying the selection and appointment of the Superintendent of Trade for the South to sign the fractional bonds and to direct the Kiang-Hai Customs Tao-t'ai to sign with him, in order to show due carefulness. To-day we have received an Imperial Edict giving assent.

Besides communicating this Decree to the Superintendent of Trade for the South that he may act in reverent compliance therewith, I, as in duty bound, submit this reply for Your Excellency's consideration and that you may transmit it to the Ministers of the various Powers residing in Pekin, that they may severally notify the Managers of the Banks at Shanghai to take action accordingly.

Kuangshu, XXVII Year, Eighth Moon, 6th Day.

(September 9th, 1902.)

Translated by E.T.Williams.

Enclosure No. 2. In Despatch No. 1095.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, September 10th, 1902.

Highness:

In replying to my letter of the 2nd instant, concerning the issuance and signing of fractional indemnity bonds, Your Highness has evidently overlooked one paragraph which reads as follows:

"Nous proposons en outre que le Gouvernement chinois autorise son représentant diplomatique dans chaque pays de contresigner les titres pour le cas ou un gouvernement étranger en éxprimerait le désir."

As some of the representatives are very desirous that this counter-signature should be authorized, I beg Your Highness to make reply to that portion of the letter.

I seize the occasion to assure Your Highness of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

United States Minister, and

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

His Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 2. In Despatch No. 1045.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, September 10th, 1902.

Highness:

In replying to my letter of the 2nd instant, concerning the issuance and signing of fractional indemnity bonds, Your Highness has evidently overlooked one paragraph which reads as follows:

"Nous proposons en outre que le Gouvernement chinois autorise son représentant diplomatique dans chaque pays de contresigner les titres pour le cas ou un Gouvernement étranger en exprimerait le désir."

As some of the representatives are very desirous that this counter-signature should be authorized, I beg Your Highness to make reply to that portion of the letter.

I seize the occasion to assure Your Highness of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

United States Minister, and

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

His Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

COPY.

Enclosure No. 3. In Despatch No. 1095

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

****

I have the honor to reply to Your Excellency's despatch, received on the 10th. of the Eighth Moon of the XXVIII Year of Kuanghsu (Sept. 11th, 1902), in which Your Excellency says:-

" I have received Your Highness' reply to my despatch as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, dated the 1st. of the Eighth Moon (Sept.2nd.), concerning the issuance and signing of fractional indemnity bonds, to one paragraph of which, viz.

'Should any Government desire the Chinese Minister 'accredited to that Government to sign the bonds, the ' Chinese Government should authorize it to be done'; Your highness has omitted to make reply. Among the Ministers of the several Governments residing in Pekin, there are some who desire that the Chinese Ministers in their various countries should have authority to sign the fractional bonds. I have, therefore, the honor as Dean to once more request Your Highness to consider the matter, and I trust I may have a speedy reply, etc."

The forgoing have come to hand, I find on examination that with reference to the paragraph concerning the signing of the fractional indemnity bonds, Our Board has already memorialized , praying for the selection and appointment of the Superintendent of Trade for the South to sign the bonds and to direct the Kiang-Hai Customs Tao-t'ai to sign with him. Having received an Imperial Edict approving this, we afterwards informed the said officials directing them to take action accordingly- all of which is a matter of record.

As

Enclosure No. 3. In Despatch No. 1095

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

***

as to the point that a number of the Ministers of the various Powers, in Pekin, severally desire the Chinese Minister to his country to sign the fractional bonds, this also may be authorized as requested.

Besides informing the Chinese Ministers accredited to the various governments, our Board, as in duty bound, sends this reply for Your Excellency's consideration, and that Your Excellency may transmit the same to the various foreign Ministers in Pekin.

Kuanghsu XXVIII Year, Eighth Moon, 13th, Day.
(September 14th, 1902).

as to the point that a number of the Ministers of the various Powers, in Pekin, severally desire the Chinese Minister to his country to sign the fractional bonds, this also may be authorized as requested.

Besides informing the Chinese Ministers accredited to the various governments, our Board, as in duty bound, sends this reply for Your Excellency's consideration, and that Your Excellency may transmit the same to the various Foreign Ministers in Pekin.

Kuangsu XXVIII Year, Eighth Moon, 13th, Day.

(September 14th, 1902).

No. 1096.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
To Navy.
Ack + file.

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BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 22nd, 1902.

Confidential.

Ackn and
To Navy Dept
Nov. 12

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Acquisition of some land at Amoy for a coaling station. Confidential Instruction No. 542 received with communications from Navy Department. The tract of land is very small. It is owned by an American, so not a concession of territory by China. Matter not mentioned to Foreign Representatives. Chinese Government does not object. Foreign settlement at Amoy.

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No. 1094.

No. 1096.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 22nd, 1902.

Confidential.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of confidential instruction No. 542, of July 3rd, last, enclosing copies of communications from the Navy Department, relative to the acquisition of a certain tract of land bordering on the north harbor of Amoy, for use as a naval coaling station, and directing me to discreetly sound in the pertinent quarters with a view to ascertaining whether these suggestions are capable of practical realization.

The tract mentioned is a very small strip of land on the shore of the Island of Kulangsu, comprised between high and low water, is only large enough for a coal deposit, and could in no way be fortified. It is owned by an American citizen, and I presume could be leased or sold for any legitimate purpose whatever, and there could scarcely be any ground for international objection. It is not a concession of any territory by China, and hence the

supposed

supposed objection of Japan mentioned in former correspondence would not obtain.

I do not mention the matter in any way to any of my Colleagues, as they could give no opinion without consulting their home Governments, and such consultation could be much more satisfactorily accomplished, if necessary, from Washington. In a private and confidential interview with Prince Ch'ing yesterday, he said he was sure there could be no possible objection on the part of the Chinese Government.

The Island of Kulangsu is the residence of practically all foreigners at Amoy, and arrangements are almost completed for its permanent organization into an international settlement.

The Diplomatic Corps has been trying since last January to come to an agreement, first among themselves, and then with the Chinese Government, as to By-laws and Regulations for its control. The Diplomatic Corps is now agreed, and in a very few days it is expected that an agreement will be reached with the Chinese. As soon as completed I shall report fully to the Department, and

forward

forward a copy of the Regulations.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1097.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
To Treasury
Ack. by Number and File.

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PEKIN, CHINA.

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NOV 10 1902
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September 24th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

I by informed Nov. 13

Subject: Bankers' Commission. Change of British Representative.

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No. 1097.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 24th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Mr. H. M. Bevis, Manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at Shanghai, has been substituted for Mr. E. G. Hillier as the British Representative on the Bankers' Commission provided for by Article VI, of the Final Protocol of September 7th, 1901.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1042.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA

September 26th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Mr. H. M. Davis, Manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at Shanghai, has been substituted for Mr. E. C. Hillier as the British Representative on the Shanghai Commission provided for by Article VI. of the Final Protocol of September 7th, 1901.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

No. 1098.

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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 25th, 1902.

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Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Americans for the mint at Tientsin. Confirming Department's telegram of 24th instant about withdrawal of applicants. Unfortunate results.

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No. 1098.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 25th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, your telegram of the 24th instant, informing me that Mr. Magruder and Mr. Emery had withdrawn their propositions for employment in the Tientsin mint.

This is exceedingly to be regretted; first, because it seemed to be an excellent opportunity to introduce some Americans into the service of the Chinese Government, where the proportion is so small in comparison with other nationalities, and second, because the Viceroy had been informed that they would come, upon terms, proposed by themselves, which he had promptly accepted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

1902.

Telegram received.

Washington, September 24th, 1902.

Conger, Minister,

P e k i n g.

Magruder declines appointment on account private business. Emery has withdrawn application. Notwithstanding diligent inquire Treasury unable at this time to recommend others.

(Signed) Adee, Acting.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

No. 1099. FOR RELS. 1902.

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Ack with No 1104 and file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

NOV 12 1902 BUREAU.

September 26th, 1902.

Ackd Nov. 13

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Boxer troubles in Szechuen. Previous reports somewhat exaggerated. Continuance of the trouble. Difficulties of the Government.

(Legation Despatch No. 1061, of Aug. 2nd, 1902)

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No. 1099.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 25th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Concerning the Boxer trouble in Szechuen which was the subject matter of my despatch No. 1061, of August 2nd, I have the honor to enclose additional correspondence giving further particulars.

The occasion of my last note to the Foreign Office was the receipt by the French Legation here, of alarming telegrams from their missionaries at Chentu, which proved afterwards to have been somewhat exaggerated.

I do not think the troubles are over, but the Government seems to be alive to the situation and doing what it reasonably can; but at so great a distance from the central Government, and it, not being able to rely absolutely either on the local officials or soldiery, has to manage affairs very carefully.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Enclosures;

C. H. Conger

No. 1099.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

September 28th, 1900.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Concerning the Boxer trouble in Szechuen which was the subject matter of my despatch No. 1061, of August 8th, I have the honor to enclose additional correspondence giving further particulars.

The occasion of my last note to the Foreign Office was the receipt by the French Legation here, of alarming telegrams from their missionaries at Chentu, which proved afterwards to have been somewhat exaggerated.

I do not think the troubles are over, but the Government seems to be alive to the situation and doing what it reasonably can; but as an agent a distance from the central Government, and it not being safe to rely absolutely either on the local officials or military, one is naturally somewhat at sea.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

Enclosures: In No. 1099.

1. Dr. Canright to Mr. Conger, August 6th, 1902.
2. Mr. Manly to Mr. Wilcox, August 18th, 1902.
3. Mr. Canright to Mr. Conger, (Tel) Aug. 28th, 1902
4. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, August 30th, 1902.
5. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, Sept. 18th, 1902.
6. Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, Sept. 24th, 1902.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1099

Dr. Canright to Mr. Conger.

Chentu, West China, Aug. 6th, 1902.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

United States Minister,

Peking, China.

Dear sir:

Your letter of June 25th just to hand. Allow me on behalf of my colleagues to thank you most heartily for your prompt care in this matter. As I was the first to learn of this movement and report it to the Foreign Office here, I will try to tell you something of its beginning.

Here the "boxers" are called "Hung Lantern Society," "Boxing-Bandits," and "Spirit Boxers." I first heard of them through our evangelist at Yang Hsien, which is about one hundred miles south east of here. On February 28th I went to the Foreign Office and notified them of this uprising in that district. At that time these societies were practicing in about forty(40)villages in the Tsi Cheo prefecture. Much money, rice, and wine had been given by the head men of these villages, to the boxers. Their motto or cry is, "Uphold the Ch'ing, exterminate the church, kill foreigners." Their practices are very similar to those of the north, with which you are already all too familiar.

As practically nothing had been done about the matter, I was obliged to call at the Foreign Office again within a month, and warn them more forcibly that this was an important movement which they must put down at once, or it would soon be beyond their control. Again fair promises were made, but nothing done to stop the practices and growth of the movement, so far as we could learn.

Next thing we heard a band of one hundred or more boxers entered Yang Hsien about dark one night and went to the yamen. It was reported that they went to demand permission to destroy our place there. The magistrates paid

little

little attention tothem. They became enraged, overturned his tables, and smashed up things about the yamen. A fight followed in which one of his soldiers was killed. Then they were about to rush to the "Fu Yin Ta'ng" to destroy it, but the natives had closed and barricaded the street gate. Eventually the official opened one of the city gates and let them escape. Next morning he sent soldiers to catch them!

Soon after this two families of our converts in the country were attacked. The people escaped, but all of their property was destroyed. Later Yang Hsien itself was attacked, but the boxers were driven off and over a dozen killed. This first showed the people that the boxers' claims to having iron bodies, and that guns and knives could not kill them were false. If this repulse had been followed by quick, summary punishment the movement would have been checked, if not entirely stopped.

A few days later(June 18)we received a telegram in Chinese, saying that our evangelist and nine others at a country station (T'ien Ku C'how)had been massacred. Their dwellings and chapel were burned. The heads, hands, and feet of four were cut off and carried away. This has since been confirmed except as to numbers. Only seven were killed. Three have recovered. Most of our converts have fled from there and the surrounding villages, but several others have been severely wounded and the homes of many destroyed. Refugees from T'ien Ku Ch'ow say the Boxers expected to find Rev. W. E. Manly of our mission at T.K.C.the night of the massacre, but fortunately he had left early the previous morning. Of course we immediately reported this terrible thing to the Foreign Office. Whereupon Cheo Tao Tai, the man who put out an infamous proclamation at the time of our riot here in 1895 was sent down at the head of some soldiers but he only scattered the boxers instead of destroying them as he ought to have done.

little attention to them. They became enraged, overturned his tables, and smashed up things about the yamen. A fight followed in which one of his soldiers was killed. Then they were about to rush to the "Pu Yin Ta'ng" to destroy it, but the natives had closed and barricaded the street gate. Eventually the official opened one of the city gates and let them escape. Next morning he sent soldiers to catch them!

Soon after this two families of our converts in the country were attacked. The people escaped, but all of their property was destroyed. Later Yang Hsien Hsueh was attacked, but the boxers were driven off and over a dozen killed. This first showed the people that the boxers' claims to having iron bodies, and that guns and knives could not kill them were false. If this repulse had been followed by quick, summary punishment the movement would have been checked, if not entirely stopped.

A few days later(June 18)we received a telegram in Chinese, saying that our evangelist and mine others at a country station (T'ien Ku C'how)had been massacred. Their dwellings and chapel were burned. The heads, hands, and feet of four were cut off and carried away. This has since been confirmed except as to numbers. Only seven were killed. Three have recovered. Most of our converts have fled from there and the surrounding villages, but several others have been severely wounded and the homes of many destroyed. Refugees from T'ien Ku Ch'ow say the Boxers expected to find Rev. W. H. Manly of our mission at T.K.C.the night of the massacre, but fortunately he had left early the previous morning. Of course we immediately reported this terrible thing to the Foreign Office. Whereupon Chao Tao Tai, the man who put out an infamous proclamation at the time of our riot here in 1895 was sent down at the head of some soldiers but he only scattered the boxers instead of destroying them as he ought to have done.

Rev. A. W. Manlyhas since visited the scene of the massacre with a strong escort but was unable to do anything toward settlement while present conditions last. This week he has been obliged to leave the prefecture entirely, leaving us quite dependent upon native reports for our information from Tsi Cheo. All through that prefecture, south and east of here, the boxers seem to have everything pretty much their own way now, hence rob and murder not only Christians but all who oppose them.

On July 28th in Kin Ta'ng Hsien district, thirty miles northeast of here the Foreign Office reported ten thousand boxers. Several villages have been destroyed by them. More soldiers were sent out and many on both sides killed. Not a few villages are deserted and still large bands of these marauders continue their work of destruction. When attacked in one place they disperse only to appear elsewhere.

At the present time there is serious fighting in Han Cheo district one day to the north of us. Soldiers said to be victorious.(?).

The last word in my last telegram was"lax" instead of tax. My second telegram read: DEMANDED PROTECTION IN VAIN. MASSACRE AND ROBBERIES DAILY. ALL IN GREAT DANGER. The immediate cause of this one was the suggestion from the Foreign Office that we here be prepared to flee on short notice into the Imperial City(examination halls)for protection if matters grew worse. That was two weeks ago. We have since had many disquieting rumors but nothing more serious. The officials were evidently frightened, and they scared us. Even now it is difficult to judge if they are really in earnest about putting down this business. When the officials themselves report 10,000 boxers in one place and they have only about half that number of poor soldiers, the situation certainly does not look reassuring.

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French Catholics are strong in Szechuen. Several of their places have been destroyed and hundreds of converts killed, according to their priests. This wholesale destruction of their property and converts gives them an advantage of which they will not be slow to avail themselves. Unless England and the other Protestant nations bestir themselves mightily, this largest and wealthiest province in the Empire will soon come entirely under French control. Many officials have been bribed to favor French interests.

Conditions have been propitious here this year for such an uprising as this. It has been very dry until within six weeks. Only had two good rains from January to July. Thus famine stared many in the face, and it is not, at any time, an easy matter to govern people when they are hungry. When this movement sprang up, it seemed to provide an outlet for a local manifestation of the general unrest which is so prevalent all over the Empire.

MA, the magistrate at Yang Hsien, has been degraded entirely, and has been here begging us to interfere in his behalf. Of course we cannot do it, although he may not be entirely at fault.

Nine foreigners who were away at the mountains for the summer have hastily returned to the city. Three foreign families have been obliged to leave their homes in smaller cities and come into the capital.

Triennial examinations are set for early in September which under present circumstances makes us rather anxious. Our compound is constantly guarded by several tens of soldiers and runners. We are ordered to be very careful about admitting strangers to the place, and are warned not to go out on the street without an official escort.

I hope this too long letter will give you some idea of the conditions in which we are living.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) H.L.Canright.

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(Signed) H.I.Cartright.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1099.

Mr. Manly to Mr. Wilcox.

****

Chung-king, China, August 18th, 1902.

Mr. S. S. Wilcox, M. D.,

U. S. Consul, Hankow, China.

Dear Sir:

I take the liberty of reporting to you the Boxer troubles in this province, and the attack made upon a missionary station over which I have charge.

The disaster occurred June 17th, at a place called Tien Ku Chow, which is under the jurisdiction of Yang Shien and Tsi Cheo. Tien Ku Chow is situated in the country, and consists of a cluster of eight Chinese houses and the church. There were about ninety people living there, all more or less connected with the Church. Of the Boxers who made the attack, some were of the vicinity and some came from a distance.

They came at midnight and first attacked the church. They broke in the door, and the Preacher living there, a fine old man, was the first killed. Next they set fire to the house near the church and burned the inmates to death, father, mother, and son.

Then they killed three others of those trying to escape, and wounded three more. After that they looted and burned all the houses excepting the church, which not being very inflamable was only partly destroyed. Lastly they cut off the heads, hands, and feet of their victims.

Their next move was to go into a hill fortress some fifteen miles from Tsi-cheo, where they intrenched themselves. Soon a large number of Boxers collected, doubtlessly 500 or more. Soldiers were brought from Chetu. At first their number was entirely insufficient, but when this difficulty was overcome, the great mistake was made of ordering the soldiers to disperse the Boxers not kill

then.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1044.

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Their next move was to go into a hill fortress some fifteen miles from Tai-chao, where they intrenched themselves. Soon a large number of Boxers collected, doubtless 300 or more. Soldiers were brought from Chentu. At first their number was entirely insufficient, but when this difficulty was overcome, the great mistake was made of ordering the soldiers to disperse the Boxers not kill them.

them. Since then they have several times gathered together, committed some depredation, and disbanded.

The conditions have been favorable to their continuing a menace to peace and good government. The severest drouts of many years have prevailed over a large portion of this province. Rice is very dear. In a number of places, hundreds of poor people have banded together as beggars. Besides this the officials were very negligent in their management of the affair. It is thought that the Viceroy himself gave orders to this effect. It is certain that the local officials in the all the villages did nothing to oppose the Boxers.

Mr. Cady of Chentu telegraphed the news to Pekin. Minister Conger asked him to keep him well informed. I do not know that he has sent him any more information, since there was so little definitely known. The dead were buried, the wounded were sent to Chentu for treatment, and the refugees to the number of seventy went to Tsi-cheo or Chentu. Negotiations were soon begun with the Foreign Office at Chentu and the Cheo official at Tsi-cheo, in regard to a settlement of the affair. We did not assume authority to settle the trouble, but distinctly told them that anything which they might agree to with us, would be referred to the United States authorities for their decision. Without any suggestion from us, the Shien official was degraded according to treaty. The Cheo official was retained, and we on our part do not object to this, provided he finishes the business justly. He has not been honest in some of his dealings with us, but has done as well or better than the average Chinese official.

The terms of settlement which we discussed with them were as follows:

First; That a committee of some of the local officials and gentry assist in fixing the amount of the indemnity for property

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property.

Second; That a bond be given by each of the three following parties, namely, the Cheo official, the Shien official, and the local officials of the three villages nearest Tien Ku Chow; to the effect that if such a disaster of such magnitude should again occur in connection with the Tien Ku Chow church, the three parties would each forfeit to the American Methodist Episcopal Church the sum of 5000 taels of silver; the bonds to be made secure by report to the Throne, erection of a tablet at Tien Ku Chow, etc.

Third; That the members of the church are not to use their connection with the church to aid them in lawsuits, and on the other hand, equal justice is to be given them as others.

Fourth; that if these conditions are carried out, we will not ask for indemnity for lives taken.

The first three clauses were to be engraved on the proposed tablet. The first clause was carried out, though I told them that I would not consent to the estimate unless the other conditions were carried out. The amount agreed upon was 2000 taels only, since our people were very poor . As to the second clause, it would be perfectly satisfactory to have the amo unt of each bond reduced to 3000 taels. It was understood that a loss greater or less than this one was to be reckoned accordingly.

I was going on to press for this settlement subject to your decision, when greater troubles near Chentu made it impossible to do anything more at the time. The fresh disturbances made it necessary to call in the Christians of the neighboring villages to Tsi-cheo for safety. After doing what I could for their protection, I returned to Chung-king.

I should be gald to know what you think of the plan

of

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Second; That a bond be given by each of the three following parties, namely, the Ohao official, the Shien official, and the local officials of the three villages nearest Tien Ku Chow; to the effect that if such a disaster of such magnitude should again occur in connection with the Tien Ku Chow church, the three parties would each forfeit to the American Methodist Episcopal Church the sum of 8000 taels of silver; the bonds to be made secure by report to the Throne, erection of a tablet at Tien Ku Chow, etc.

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I should be glad to know what you think of the plan

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of settlement outlined. Expect to start for Tsi-cheo about Sept. 2nd. unless the indications are that it would be unsafe. There is a telegraph station at Toi-cheo. Should be glad to have any instructions or communications from you.

Will you kindly send the enclosed copy of this letter to Minister Conger, inasmuch as he desired to be kept informed of these affairs.

I remain, Yours very truly,

(Signed) W. E. Manly

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(Signed) W. B. Hurly

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1099.

Dr. Canright to Mr. Conger, (Telegraphic).

Chentu, August 28th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

Situation still serious. Urge New Viceroy hasten.

(Signed) Canright.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1099.

Dr. Cantlie to Mr. Conger, (Telegraphic).

Chentu, August 28th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

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Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 1099.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, August 30th, 1902.

Your Highness:

A recent telegram from Chentu indicates that the state of affairs there is still serious.

I must, therefore, urge the Chinese Government to take prompt measures to restore order in the disturbed district.

I embrace this opportunity to assure your Highness of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary

of the United States.

To His Highness,

Prince of Ch'ing.

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Enclosure No. 5 In Despatch No. 1099

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, September 18th, 1902.

Your Highness:

I regret to again be compelled to call the attention of Your Highness to the very serious troubles in the Province of Szechuen; but recent telegraphic information from Chentu reports increasing disturbance and danger there, instead of a suppression thereof.

The movement seems to be a veritable repetition of the Boxer uprising of 1900, the action of local officials the same, the efforts of the Government no more successful, and the ultimate result must be the same.

The experience of 1900 proves that the terrible massacre of that year might have been prevented by prompt, energetic and repressive action by the Government. I believe the same might be accomplished in this case.

All Europe and America are watching the progress of this revival of "Boxerism" in Szechuen; and China can illy afford to let the impression go forth that she either cannot or will not immediately suppress it.

There are several Americans in the disturbed province, and it is my duty to again demand that such prompt and effective measures be taken as will ensure their safety and protection.

I improve the opportunity to assure Your Highness of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,
Envoy Extraordinary and
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of the United States.

To His Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,
President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

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To His Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,
President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 6 In Despatch No. 1099.

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 415.

We have the honor to make the following reply:-

A few days ago we received your note saying that the disturbances in Szechuan was daily increasing and that some steps should be taken to suppress it and give protection, etc.

Our Board at once sent a telegram to the Viceroy of Szechuen, and has now received a reply from the said Viceroy, saying that on the 14th. (inst.) the rioters recklessly entered the Provincial Capital to the number of twenty odd, of whom fourteen were at once seized and beheaded; the next day putside the North Gate near the church, several more of the fleeing rioters were seized; that now the cities of Tzu-chou, Tzu-yang and An-yo, all nests of the rebels, have already been captured; that eastward as far as Chien-chou and in that vicinity the balance of the rebels have also been seized after repeated efforts, but that in T'ai-ho Chen of the T'ung-ch'uan Prefecture the rebels had gathered together to the number of several hundred, and that when the soldiers would come that way they would go into hiding, but, when the soldiers would take their departure they would re-assemble, and then there wuuld suddenly occur a robbery of travellers; that there was no truth in the report that there were more than thirty thousand rebels, that the provincial capital was surrounded, and that the missions in and out of the city were in distress; that at present the examinations were being conducted and that they were being completed in perfect peace, which was clear evidence of the real situation; that the people of Szechuen were easily excited, and too many false rumors were afloat; that

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within a month several camps of soldiers would be added and an organization of militia effected, which could be employed for purposes of protection, that the Acting Viceroy, Ts'en, had already reached Mien-chou, and before many days would be in the Capital, etc.

As in duty bound we send the substance of this telegram in reply to Your Excellency.

We avail ourself of the opportunity to wish you the blessings of the day.

Cards inclosed.

Eighth Moon, 23rd. Day. (September 24th, 1902).

Cards of Wang Wen-shao, Na-t'ung,
Ch'u Hung-chi, and Lien-fang.

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We avail ourself of the opportunity to wish you the pleasures of the day.

Cards inclosed.

Eighth Moon, 23rd. Day. (September 24th, 1902).

Cards of Wang Wen-shao, Ma-t'ung,

Ch'u Hung-chi, and Lien-fang.

FOR RELS. 1902.

DIPLOMATIC SEP 26 1902 BUREAU.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DEP'T OF STATE SEP 26 1902 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

From Peking,

Paragraphed for press by abea

September 26, 1902.

Received 3.25 A. M.

Confirm - ada

Cont Oct 2.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-sixth.

Russians have commenced evacuating Manchuria; have already returned railway, and Russian Minister assures me that the territory up to the Liao River will be completely evacuated by October eighth, according to agreement.

CONGER

INDEX BUREAU FILED

Ciphered by JRB, Chief Clerk's Office, Sept. 26.

282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 30 1902
BUREAU.

From PEKING,

Received September 30, 1902.

3:23 a. m.

Court Oct 2

Secretary of State,

Washington.

30th. English returned railway to the Chinese Government yesterday.

CONGER.

Seen by Mr. Adee JCB

Gwenk Pierce

Ciphered by C.C's Office, September 30, 1902.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

File by K.

DIPLOMATIC
OCT 2 1902
BUREAU.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking,

October 1, 1902.

Received 1 P. M.

Confirmed to China Oct. 18 C.

Copy to Treasy by telegraph & Confirmed to Treasy Oct. 2 C.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

First.

Viceroy still anxious for assayer and machinist, and begs you to continue to search and wire names and terms as soon as found.

This seems an opportunity to introduce Americans here which ought to be improved.

CONGER

INDEX BUREAU
NOV 8 1902
FILED

Ciphered by MG, Chief Clerk's Office.

No. 1100. FOR RELS. 1902.

DIPLOMATIC
NOV 12 1902
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
NOV
8
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

October 1st, 1902.

Ans again Nov. 19 C.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ans and To Navy Dept. Nov. 13 C.

Subject: Evacuation of Newchwang. Russians have already given up the railway. Newchwang must be turned over to the Chinese in less than six months. A gunboat perhaps desirable.

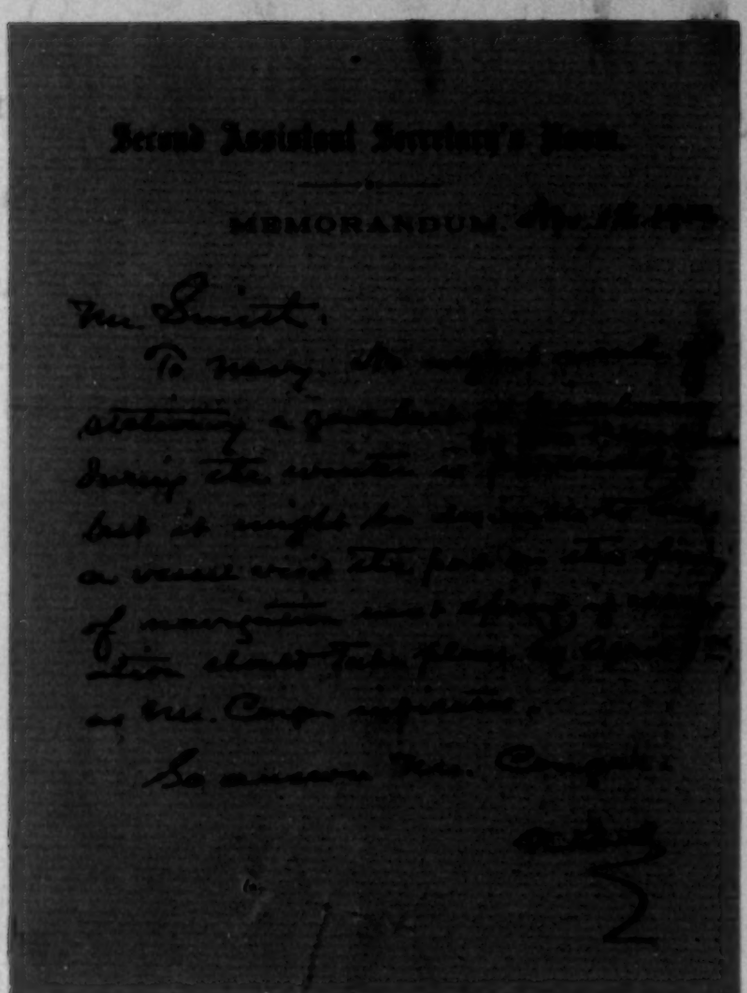
DEPT. OF STATE
OCT 1902
DIVISION OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

No. 1100.

October 1st, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.



No. 1102

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 1st, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. D.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose copy of a despatch from Vice-Consul Bandinel, in charge at Newchwang, suggesting the desirability of a foreign, non-Russian gunboat at that Port during the coming winter.

The Russians have, as reported in my telegram of the 26th instant, which is confirmed on the overleaf herewith, already returned to the Chinese the railway from Shanhai-kuan to Newchwang--i.e.,as far as its terminus which is on the opposite side of the river from Newchwang--and by the 8th of October it is expected that the evacuation of all the territory up to the Liao River will be completed.

According to the Manchurian Agreement Newchwang must be evacuated during the next six months. Should this occur during the winter, it is possible that there might be trouble from brigands, but the Chinese will probably be more particular about keeping order on the start than they may be

later

No. 1102

later on, and as long as the Russians are there they will be able to give requisite protection.

It therefore may be desirable, if convenient, to station a gunboat at Newchwang for the winter, but I doubt its absolute necessity.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Mr. Bandinel to Mr. Conger, September 24th, 1902.

Telegram sent. (Cipher).

Peking, September 26th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twentysixth. Russians have commenced evacuating Manchuria. Have already returned a section of railway, and Russian Minister assures me that the territory up to the Liao River will be completely evacuated by October eighth according to agreement.

(Signed) Conger.

No. 1101.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 1100.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN CHINA

Mr. Bandinel to Mr. Conger.

DEPT OF STATE
NOV
ASSISTSECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Nov 4 1902

RECEIVED
NOV
1902

October 1st, 1902.
NOV

Newchwang, September 24th, 1902.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

E.E.& M.P. of the U.S.A.,

Peking, C h i n a.

Sir:

I have the honor to report as follows:

The Governor-General arrived last night from Moukden, and left early this morning for Shanhaikwan, where it is supposed the Russians will hand over to him the Newchwang-Shanhaikwan railway. Meantime they are busily engaged in transporting troops and stores from the North (West) bank of the river to their railway settlement on the East Bank.

General Chiao formerly commandant of this port is waiting with about 150 Chinese soldiers about ten miles from this, ready to come in when the Russians evacuate this port. In Tung-wha Hsien and another eastern district which they have handed over to the Chinese magistrates, the latter have been successful in restoring and maintaining order, which augurs well for the future tranquility of the districts yet to be evacuated by the Russian Authorities.

But I am neertheless of the opinion that it is desirable that at least one non-Russian gunboat should winter here this year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J.J.Fredk. Bandinel,

U.S.Vice-Consul-in-Charge.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 1100.

Mr. Bandinel to Mr. Conger.

Newchwang, September 24th, 1902.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

E.E. & M.P. of the U.S.A.,

Peking. C/o U.S.A.

Sir:

I have the honor to report as follows:

The Governor-General arrived last night from Moukden, and left early this morning for Shanhaikwan, where it is supposed the Russians will hand over to him the Newchwang-Shanhaikwan railway. Meantime they are busily engaged in transporting troops and stores from the North (West) bank of the river to their railway settlement on the East Bank.

General Chiao formerly commandant of this port is waiting with about 150 Chinese soldiers about ten miles from this, ready to come in when the Russians evacuate this port. In Tung-wha Hsien and another eastern district which they have handed over to the Chinese magistrates, the latter have been successful in restoring and maintaining order, which augurs well for the future tranquility of the districts yet to be evacuated by the Russian Authorities.

But I am nevertheless of the opinion that it is desirable that at least one non-Russian gunboat should winter here this year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J.J.Fredk. Bandinel,

U.S.Vice-Consul-in-Charge.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack & file.

No. 1101.

DEP'T OF STATE
NOV
10
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
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DIPLOMATIC
NOV 10 1902
BUREAU.

October 1st, 1902.

Acked Nov. 13

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The railway line from Peking to Tientsin.

Confirming Legation telegram of September 30th, 1902.

No. 1101.

October 1st, 1902.

Mr. Cooper to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The railway line from Peking to Tientsin.

Confirming Legation telegram of September 30th,

1902.

No. 1101.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 1st, 1902.

To the, Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my cipher telegram as follows:

Peking, September 30th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Thirtieth. English returned Railway to the Chinese Government yesterday.

(Signed) Conger.

The entire line from Peking to Tientsin is now in the possession of the Chinese. There are, of course, the foreign military guards stationed at various points as provided for by the Final Protocol.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1101.

October 1st, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my cipher telegram as follows:

Peking, September 30th, 1902.

Secretary,

Washington.

Department yesterday.

(Signed) Conger.

The entire line from Peking to Tientsin is now in the possession of the Chinese. There are, of course, the foreign military guards stationed at various points as provided for by the Final Protocol.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

No. 1102.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
NOV 12 1902

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. NOV 8 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
NOV 12 1902
BUREAU.

October 1st, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ack'd Nov. 13

Subject: Americans for the mint. Confirming Legation cipher telegram of same date. Comparatively small number of Americans in the Chinese service a disadvantage to us. Other nationalities eager for such opportunities.

No. 1102.

October 1st, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Americans for the mint. Confirming Legation cipher telegram of same date. Comparatively small number of Americans in the Chinese service a disadvantage to us. Other nationalities eager for such opportunities.

No. 1102.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 1st, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of to-day, and to enclose copy of a letter from Mr. Tsai Shou Kie, Attaché of Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, again expressing the desire to obtain an American assayist and machinist, and requesting that further inquiry be made to find them.

The presence of Europeans and the absence of Americans in the various branches of the Chinese service has been noted ever since I have been in China. This frequently gives the other Powers a considerable advantage over us, but it seems impossible to get our peop le to come out here and stay. I have secured several appointments in the Customs service, but they seem unwilling to remain.

Other nationalities would jump at this chance, and it is to be hoped that some persons can be found for the two places mentioned. Cannot a competent assayist be found

among

No. 1191

October 1st, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of to-day, and to enclose copy of a letter from Mr. Tsai Shou Kie, Attache of Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, again expressing the desire to obtain an American manager and engineer, and requesting that [illegible] to find them.

The presence of Europeans and the absence of Americans in the various branches of the Chinese service has been noted over since I have been in China. This frequently gives the other Powers a considerable advantage over us, but it seems impossible to get our people in to come out here and stay. I have secured several appointments in the Chinese service, but they seem unwilling to remain.

Other nationalities would jump at this chance, and it is to be hoped that some persons can be found for the two places mentioned. Cannot a competent manager be found

among

among the recent graduates of some of our schools of technology? I shall encourage the Viceroy to keep the places open as long as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Mr. Tsai Shou Kie to Mr. Conger, Sept. 30th, 1902.

Telegram sent. (Cipher)

Peking, October 1st, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

First. Viceroy still anxious for assayist and machinist, and begs you to continue the search and wire names and terms as soon as found. This seems an opportunity to introduce Americans here which ought to be improved.

(Signed) Conger.

No. 1103.

DEP'T OF STATE
NOV
10
SECRETARY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Enclosure No. In Despatch No. 1102.

Mr. Tsai Shou Kie to Mr. Conger.

Tientsin, September 30th, 1902.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your kind favor of 25th instant, I am sorry you could not procure the services of Messrs. Magruder and Emery, and also that the Treasury Department is unable at this time to recommend others; in consequence of which I am instructed by H. E. Viceroy Yuan to ask you to wire to the State Department and continue the search for an assayist and machinist; by so doing, I shall be much obliged.

With highest esteem,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Tsai Shou Kie.

CHIEF CLERK,
NOV 14 1902
Department of State.

To.

H.E. E. H. Conger,

Minister Extraordinary U. S. A.,

etc., etc., etc.,

Peking.

Enclosure No. In Despatch No. 1102.

Mr. Tsai Shou Kie to Mr. Conger.

Tientsin, September 30th, 1902.

Dear sir:

In reply to your kind favor of 25th instant, I am sorry you could not procure the services of Messrs. Magruder and Emery, and also that the Treasury Department is unable at this time to recommend others; in consequence of which I am instructed by H. E. Viceroy Yuan to ask you to wire to the State Department and continue the search for an assay-ist and mechanist; by so doing, I shall be much obliged.

With highest esteem,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Tsai Shou Kie.

To.

H.E. E. H. Conger,

Minister Extraordinary U. S. A.,

etc., etc., etc.,

P e k i n g.

No. 1103.

DEP'T OF STATE NOV 10 1902 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Substance to Press.
Ack by subject & file.
asg

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. NOV 8 1902 DEPT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC NOV 10 1902 BUREAU.

October 1st, 1902.

Ack'd Nov. 12 file

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Pirates in the Bay of Chihli. Correspondence with Foreign Office.

CHIEF CLERK, Divers & Press NOV 14 1902 Department of State.

No. 1103.

October 1st, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Pirates in the Bay of Chihli. Correspondence

with Foreign Offices.

No. 1103.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 1st, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that recently accounts have been current of considerable interference with trade along the coast, in the north part of the Bay of Chihli, by pirates.

Receiving a telegram from Consul Fowler, I immediately sent Mr. Williams to the Foreign Office with a memorandum on the subject, and have received reply that necessary instructions had been telegraphed for the Chinese warships in the Bay to find and arrest the pirates. Copies of the above mentioned papers are enclosed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures;

1. Mr. Fowler to Mr. Conger, (Tel), Sept. 25th, 1902.
2. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, (Memo), September 26th, 1902.
3. Secretaries of the Foreign Office to Mr. Williams, September 27th, 1902.

No. 1027.

October 1st, 1902.

To the Honorable

(John Hay,)

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that recently accounts have been current of considerable interference with trade along the coast, in the north part of the Bay of Chihli, by pirates.

Receiving a telegram from Chefoo, I immediately sent Mr. Williams to the Foreign Office with a memorandum on the subject, and have received reply that necessary instructions had been telegraphed for the Chinese warships in the Bay to find and arrest the pirates. Copies of the above mentioned papers are enclosed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Fowler to Mr. Conger, (Tel), Sept. 26th, 1902.
2. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, (Memo), September 26th, 1902.
3. Secretaries of the Foreign Office to Mr. Williams, September 27th, 1902.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No 1103 (Tel)

Chefoo, China, September 25th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

Coast from Shantung border around to Newchwang, especially vicinity Shanhaikwan, infested with pirates paralyzing trade. Standard Oil alone losses over two hundred thousand taels next ten days when season closes unless pirates suppressed immediately. There are several Chinese warships here which suggest foreign office be requested send to exterminate pirates and protect trading junks.

(Signed) Fowler.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1103 (Tel.)

Chefoo, China, September 25th, 1902.

Consul,

Peking.

Steamer from Chinkiang reports around to Tsewhwang, seriously disturbed by Shantung pirates, infested with pirates particularly vicinity Shantung, infested with pirates particularly vicinity trade. Standard Oil alone losses over two hundred thousand taels next ten days when season closes unless pirates suppressed immediately. There are several Chinese warships here which suggest foreign office be requested send to exterminate pirates and protect trading junks.

(Signed) Fowler.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1103.

Memorandum for the Foreign Office, by E. H. Conger
Minister of the United States of America.

Peking, September 26th, 1902.

A telegram has just been received from the United States Consul at Chefoo, as follows:

"Chefoo, September 25th, 1902.

Conger, Peking.

Coast from Shantung border around to Newchwang, especially vicinity of Shanhaikwan, infested with pirates, paralyzing trade. Standard Oil alone losses over two hundred taels next ten days when season closes, unless pirates suppressed immediately. There are several Chinese warships here which suggest Foreign Office be requested send to exterminate pirates and protect trading junks.

(Signed) Fowler."

It seems quite necessary that the action suggested, or some other effective measures to protect trade in the region mentioned should be immediately taken by the Chinese Government, and the United States Minister expresses the hope that Your Highness will, by telegraph, give the requisite orders to promptly and successfully accomplish the desired result.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 110.

Memorandum for the Foreign Office, by E. H. Conger
Minister of the United States of America.
Peking, September 26th, 1902.

A telegram has just been received from the United States Consul at Chefoo, as follows:

"Chefoo, September 25th, 1902.

Conger, Peking.

Coast from Shantung border around to Newchwang, especially vicinity of Shanhaikwan, infested with pirates, paralyzing trade. Standard Oil alone loses over two hundred taels next ten days when season closes, unless pirates suppressed immediately. There are several Chinese warships here which suggest Foreign Office be requested send to exterminate pirates and protect trading junks.

(Signed) Fowler."

It seems quite necessary that the action suggested, or some other effective measures to protect trade in the region mentioned should be immediately taken by the Chinese Government, and the United States Minister expresses the hope that Your Highness will, by telegraph, give the requisite orders to promptly and successfully accomplish the desired result.

Enclosure No. 3. In Despatch No. 1103.

The Secretaries of the Foreign Office to Mr. Williams.

We have the honor to inform you that yesterday you having delivered to us in person a memorandum, saying that the United States Consul at Chefoo had telegraphed that the coast from the border of Shantung around to Newchwang was infested with pirates, and that the Standard Oil Company alone in the next ten days, when the season would close, would lose Tls. 200,000, if the pirates were not exterminated, that there were several Chinese warships at Chefoo, which Your Excellency was requested to have ordered by telegraph to attack the pirates and give protection to the trading junks, etc. Our Board at once transmitted this information by telegraph to the Superintendent of Trade for the North, and has received a telegraphic reply from the said Superintendent of Trade, saying that he had already ordered the various ships of the squadron to search out and arrest the pirates and that he had forwarded (our) telegram to the Governor of Shantung, etc.

As in duty bound, we, for the present, send this note for your information, and hope you will transmit the information to His Excellency, Mr. Conger.

In sending this reply we avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the season.

Cards enclosed.

Eighth Moon, 26th Day. (Sept. 27th.)

Enclosure No. 3. In Despatch No. 1103.

The Secretaries of the Foreign Office to Mr. Williams.

We have the honor to inform you that yesterday you having delivered to us in person a memorandum, saying that the United States Consul at Chefoo had telegraphed that the coast from the border of Shantung around to Newchwang was infested with pirates, and that the Standard Oil Company alone in the next ten days, when the season would close, would lose Tls. 200,000, if the pirates were not exterminated, that there were several Chinese warships at Chefoo, which Your Excellency was requested to have ordered by telegraph to attack the pirates and give protection to the trading junks, etc. Our Board at once transmitted this information by telegraph to the Superintendent of Trade for the North, and has received a telegraphic reply from the said Superintendent of Trade, saying that he had already ordered the various ships of the squadron to search out and arrest the pirates and that he had forwarded (our) telegram to the Governor of Shantung, etc.

As in duty bound, we, for the present, send this note for your information, and hope you will transmit the information to His Excellency, Mr. Conger.

In sending this reply we avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the season.

Cards enclosed.

Eighth Moon, 26th Day. (Sept. 27th.)

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

FOR RELS. 1902.

No. 1104.

NOV 12 1902
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
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2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ack with No 1099 and file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
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1902
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October 3rd, 1902.

Ack'd
Nov. 13
file

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Boxer disturbances in Szechuen.

INDEX BUREAU
NOV 15 1902
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 1104

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 3rd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Continuing the subject matter of my Nos. 1061, of August 2nd, 1902, and 1099, of September 25th, 1902, regarding the "Boxer" disturbances in Szechuen, and enclosing a copy of a note from the Foreign Office of September 28th,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, September 28th, 1902.

No. 1104.

October 3rd, 1900.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Concerning the subject matter of my Nos. 1001, of August 2nd, 1900, and 1039, of September 26th, 1900, regarding the "Boxer" disturbances in Szechuen, and enclosing a copy of a note from the Foreign Office of September 24th,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, September 24th, 1900.

No. 1105

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 1104.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

October 4th, 1902.

We have the honor to inform Your Excellency that we have just received a telegram from the Viceroy of Szechuen, saying that T'ai-ho Chen in the Prefecture of T'ung-Ch'uan, the nest of a big gang of "Boxers" had been thoroughly pacified by their extermination, that the Boxers in the district of An-yo, Tzu-chou, and Tzu-yang and the region round about had also been routed and scattered. We received another telegram also, saying that measures had been taken for the protection of all churches, schools and hospitals in Szechuen, that in times when there is no trouble the Department and District Magistrates send police to protect them and in times of trouble send soldiers in addition to remain on guard; that sometimes where the people and Church are on friendly terms they object to the presence of soldiers and police, and in some cases in wild out-of-the-way places and in mountain nooks it is difficult to look after them, but in no case do they fail to exhaust their minds and strength to take measures for their protection, etc.

As in duty bound, on receiving this telegram we have transmitted it to Your Excellency for your information.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the day.

Cards enclosed.

Eighth Moon, 27th day. (Sept. 28th).

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 110.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

We have the honor to inform Your Excellency that we have just received a telegram from the Viceroy of Szechuen, saying that T'ai-ho Chen in the Prefecture of T'ung-Ch'uan, the nest of a big gang of "Boxers" had been thoroughly pacified by their extermination, that the Boxers in the district of An-yo, Tzu-chou, and Tzu-yang and the region round about had also been routed and scattered. We received another telegram also, saying that measures had been taken for the protection of all churches, schools and hospitals in Szechuen, that in times when there is no trouble the Department and District Magistrates send police to protect them and in times of trouble send soldiers in addition to remain on guard; that sometimes where the people and Church are on friendly terms they object to the presence of soldiers and police, and in some cases in wild out-of-the-way places and in mountain nooks it is difficult to look after them, but in no case do they fail to exhaust their minds and strength to take measures for their protection, etc.

As in duty bound, on receiving this telegram we have transmitted it to Your Excellency for your information.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the day.

Cards enclosed.

Eighth Moon, 27th day. (Sept. 28th).

No. 1105

DIPLOMATIC
NOV 8 1902
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
NOV
8
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

October 4th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Department telegram of the 2nd and Legation telegram of the 4th.

No. 1105

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 4th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, your cipher telegram of the 2nd, and mine of the 4th, and to regretfully acknowledge that my telegram was intended for Consul-General Goodnow, but in some inexplicable way, in the rush of business, it was missent.

I have the honoe to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Telegram received. (Cipher)

Washington, October 2nd, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

Your telegram avert treaty and asking excuse for delay received. Was it not meant for Goodnow?

(Signed) Adee, Acting.

Telegram sent. (Cipher)

Peking, October 4th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Fourth. My cipher telegram of second intended for Goodnow.

(Signed) Conger.

No. 1106.

RECEIVED DEC 3 1902 ACCOUNTS DIV. DEP. OF STATE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. NOV 8 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

Dec. 2-1902

October 6th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting seventh partial Report of the Claims Commission.

Checked by Dispatches Dec. 29-1902

INDEX BUREAU FILED DEC 3 1902

Assistant Solicitor,
DEC 2 1902
Department of State.

Encl. y accts.

Here is another batch y awards in these Chinese claims.

In reference to Mr. Conger's statement in last par. y his despatch relative to claims Nos. 127 and 137, y Messrs. Fearon, Daniel & Co. he

should be instructed that the award as made by the commission is approved by the Department; that however much the Dept. might desire to allow the entire claim of the ~~Company~~ firm, of which two members are British subjects, there is no way in which this can be legally done. ~~Redress for~~ The damage done

should be instructed that the award as made by the commission is approved by the Department; that however much the Dept. might desire to allow the entire claim of the ~~Company~~ firm, of which two members are British subjects, there is no way in which this can be legally done. ~~For~~ Redress for the damage done to the interests of Messrs. Mighton and

Fearon, must be
sought through
the British Govt.

F. V.

No. 1106.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 6th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, with my approval, Indemnity Claims passed upon by the Claims Commission, as follows:

No. 4, 42. 4532. Franklin M. Chapin. 3,609.32

" 30, 13,936 Gilbert Reid. 36 Range Road - Shanghai 6,256.

" 49, 3093. Amelia P. Lowrie. Paotingfu. 3,093.

" 51, 102, 293.92 Chas. Sturman. 264.53

" 52, 4,213.96 F. L. Rogers. 1053.32

" 81, 1016 Young Mens Christian Association. 1016 Tientsin.

" 83, 1500 D. Willard Lyon. 1300

" 84, 0977.05 Robert R. Gailey. 2,153.75 (Y. M. C. A. Tientsin. Rue de Paris

" 91, 668.06 Thos. A. Standring. 353.86 9 Markham Road Shanghai

" 92, 1116, John Woodberry. 806. Rentah Chapel, Shanghai,

"110, 5,018.19 American Bible Society. 5,018.19

"115, 08,111.42 The American Trading Company, (cont) Shanghai. 5,002.62

"118, 122, 125, Charles McCaslin. 6,000 approx. Shanghai, 3668.46

"120, 121, 45,407.69 American Trading Company, Newchwang. (cont) 37,623.67

"124, 1,600 Harry Emmerson. 250.

"127, 137, 17,157.10 Pearce, Daniel & Co. (cont) 1,977.40

"128, 1,174.94 A. L. R. Smith. 301.58

"129, 4,390. Jennie Conner. 730.

130, 141,

No. 130, 141, Standard Oil Company of New York. 16,684.

" 135, 346.05 H. S. Lawrence. 346.05

" 138, 9,093.29 Frazar & Company. 8,343.27

" 205, 103,800. George Warren. 29,505.

" 206, 144. Frances Bates Patterson. 144.

" 207, 35,000 (offs) E. Bavier & Company. disallowed

" 208, 562.57 John DeWitt Jansen. 458.81

" 73, 148, 495.07 McClay & Co. Tientsin, China. 29,885.

" 89, 111, 113 & 180,070.83 American Trading Co., Tientsin. 80,510.93

I respectfully call especial attention to claims Nos. 127 and 137, of Messrs. Fearon, Daniel & Co., and for the reasons endorsed thereon I recommend the allowance if legally possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures;

Claims as above.

No. 4 and 42.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—Franklin M. Chapin, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Portland in the State of Maine on or about the 14th day of April 1873; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Keene in the State of N. H.; that I am temporarily sojourning at Peng Chuang, Shantung that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of missionary under the American Board.

Post Office Address, Tientsin

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $4532.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Franklin M. Chapin

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of August, 1902, at Peitaiho

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, Jno Hagsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Rev. F. M. Chapin the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

Jno Hagsdale

Franklin McClenahan

Attorney at Law

Washington, D.C.

Indemnity Claim, China.
Imperial Chinese Government

To F.M.Chapin, Dr.

For Losses from Boxers by fire and looting,
June-July, 1900; Lin-Ching-chou, Shantung.

To loss of books,		$1800 00
,, ,, C ,clothing,		400 00
,, ,,	bedding,	100 oo
,, ,,	Pictures, & photographs,	115 00
,, ,,	Clocks & one watch,	25 oo
,, ,,	Hardware,	10 00
Furniture,	Furniture,	235 00
,, ,,	Carpets & mats,	30 oo
,, ,,	5 stoves & fixtures,	80 oo
Cro ,,	Crockery & glassware,	50 oo
,, ,,	Silverware & Cutlery,	15 00
,, ,,	Curtains,	15 00
,, ,,	Stores,	100 00
Ta ble Linen,		30 00
,, ,,	Cloth & Notions,	30 00
,, ,,	Trunks &c.,	25 00
,, ,,	Kitchen furniture,	10 00
,, ,,	Chinese coins,	200 00
,, ,,	Two type-writers,	75 00
DMJ ,,	One organ,	50 00
,, ,,	Lamps, wicks & chimneys,	17 00
	Total,	$3407.00

E. & O. E.

F. M. Chapin

Tientsin, Aug. 27, 1900.

F. M. Ch[illegible]

[illegible]sworn der

best of his

Subsc[illegible]

1900.

CLAIM FOR INDEMNITY.

IMPERIAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO F. M. CHAPIN,.....DEBTER.

For losses at Methodist Compound, Peking, June 20th, 1900 by looting.

Map and Book,	$10.00
Clothing, Bedding,	$15.00
Also at Rocky Point, Peitaiho:	
One-half seaside cottage,	$1,000.00
One-half furnishings Seaside cottage,	100.00
Total Gold,	$1,125.00

All above losses due to Boxers or other Malcontents.

E. & O. E.

(signed) F. M. Chapin.

August 17th, 1900.

Payment can be made to Treasurer North China Mission, American Board, Tientsin, China.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,

PEKING, CHINA.

On this 18th day of August 1900, personally appeared before me F. M. Chapin who be ing first duly sworn states on oath that the above statement of his personal losses at the times and in the manner stated, is just, true and correct.

(signed) W. E. BAINBRIDGE.

Second Secretary of Legation.

CLAIM FOR INDEMNITY.

IMPERIAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO P. W. CHAPIN, ...SHUTZE.

For losses at Methodist Compound, Peking, June 20th, 1900 by looting.

Map and Book, $10.00

Clothing, Bedding, $15.00

Also at Rocky Point, Pitsaliao:

One-half seaside cottage, $1,000.00

One-half furnishings Seaside cottage, 150.00

Total Gold, $1,165.00

All above losses due to Boxers or other Malcontents.

U. S. C. R.

(signed) P. W. Chapin.

August 17th, 1900.

Payment can be made to Treasurer North China Mission, American Board, Tientsin, China.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,

PEKIN, CHINA.

On this 18th day of August 1900, personally appeared before me P. W. Chapin who being first duly sworn states on oath that the above statement of his personal losses at the times and in the manner stated, is just, true and correct.

(signed) W. R. HAMMINTON.

Second Secretary of Legation.

RANE'S

Indemnity Claim for Losses by Boxers in Linching, China, 1900:

To 1/2 House at Rocky Point,	$768.00
,, Furnishings for the Same,	50.
,, Bedding,	94.50
,, Books, 1000	1300.
,, Clothing,	227.
,, Crockery & Glassware,	92.50
,, Chinese Coins, rare,	500. ~~400.~~
,, Dry Goods,	60.50
,, Furniture & Stoves,	~~385.~~
,, Hardware,	29.50
,, Sewing Machines, (2)	25.00
,, S tores,	123.25
,, Pictures & Slides,	100.
,, Typewriters, (2)	70/
,, Sundries,	26.50
,, Brick, 8000 or 9000,	23.30
,, Losses by Servants,	14.
,, Lumber, Coal, & Telegram,	71.37
,, Losses at Tung Ch'ang-fu,	
Windows & Board Partitions,	15.50
11 Benches & 4 Chairs,	18.50
	$3994.42

The above is my substituted claim uniting and including my two original claims

Franklin M. Chapin

Losses by Boxers in 1900.: $750.00

Indemnity Claim for Losses by Boxers in 1900:

To 1/2 House at Rocky Point,	$708.00
" Furnishings for Same,	50.
" Bedding,	94.50
" Books, 1000	1500
" Clothing,	247.
" Crockery & Glassware,	92.50
" Chinese Coins, rare,	200.00
" Dry Goods,	60.50
" Furniture & Stoves,	376.00
" Hardware,	29.50
" Sewing Machines,	25.00
" Stores,	129.25
"Pictures & Slides,	100.
" Typewriters, (2)	70\
" Sundries,	25.50
"Brick, 8 or 9000	23.50
"Losses by Servants,	14.
" Lumber, Coal & Telegrams,	71.37
"Losses at Tung Ch'ang-fu:	
Windows & Board Partition,	15.50
" 11 Benches & 4 chairs,	18.50

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

Nos. 4 and 42.

AWARD on Claim Of FRANKLIN M. CHAPIN.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	$3,609.32 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900.	394.48 ✓
TOTAL.....	$4,003.80 ✓

O.K.F.

DISALLOWED:

On collection of old coins	$ 250.00
" Sundries	26.50
" Brick	23.30
" Losses by servants	14.00
" Lumber, coal and telegrams	71.30
" Original claim withdrawn	537.58
TOTAL.....	$ 922.68

Peitaiho, China,

August 27th, 1902.

Approved Oct. 6, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

William E. Bainbridge
James D. Rapsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

FRANKLIN M. CHAPIN, sworn, files substituted claim covering his original claims Nos. 4 and 42; says had one half interest with H. P. Perkins in house at Peitaiho; that valuation stated includes 25% increased cost for reconstruction; furnishings at Peitaiho reasonably worth $50.00; collection of Chinese coins included about 1600, collection valued in New York in 1891 at $150.00, but greatly added to since; clothing for 5 persons; had at least 1000 volumes in library. The items of brick, lumber, coal telegrams withdrawn as belonging to the Mission; losses at Tung Ch'ang-fu were personal losses.

No. 30.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Gilbert Reid, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Franklinville in the State of New York on or about the 29th day of Nov. 1857; that my father was a naturalized citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Warsaw in the State of New York; that I am temporarily sojourning at Chefoo; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Secretary in connection with the International Institute of China

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $Thl. 19,200 ~~(U. S. Gold)~~; that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

Besides the above, I ask Thl. 1,000 for the loss of Mrs. Reid, my wife, in her library & music which I omitted in the original calculation.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself & wife

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Gilbert Reid

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1 day of September, 1902, at Chefoo

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

County of Chester
City of Chester
} S.S.

I, W. E. Barrington, Jr. Deputy Register hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Gilbert Reid the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

W. E. Barrington, Jr.

Claim of Gilbert Reid against the Chinese Government during Boxer Uprising and War, June - Oct. 1900.

(1) Loss of Library, personal notes & manuscript, June 14. Taels 4,000

(2) Library of Mrs. Gilbert Reid destroyed June 14. Taels 400 - 1200

(3) Loss of music of Mrs. Reid, June 14. Taels 300 - 500

(4) Furniture, personal effects & family clothing, looted June 14. Taels 2,000

(5) Household silver June 14-20. Taels 800

(6) Looted from Chinese mandarins & nobles, destroyed June 14. Taels 400

(7) Compensation for wound inflicted July 5th by shrapnel or jingal, & which took two months to heal. Taels 7,500

(8) Loss from death of Chinese associate, Lin Chih Wen, who was murdered by Boxers June 14. Taels 1,000 ✓

(9) Compensation to family of Mr. Lin Chih Wen, now dependent for support on Gilbert Reid. Taels 2,000 ✓

(10) Compensation to family of Chinese servant, Tsai Ting, who was murdered by Boxers June 14. Taels 600 ✓

(11) Expenses incurred in moving family to Shanghai & hotel charges Taels 200

Total amount of Claim. Taels 19,200

[Note:- In (8) it may be said that Mr. Lin had been a helper for 15 yrs., was unusually capable & reliable, & for his special work

of meeting encountered Chinese was unequalled. His death was a great loss. He was murdered in connection with help in looking after the premises of Gilbert Reid.

2. Cw (9) it ~~was~~ is explained that the visitor is dependent on Mr. Reid, & such expense is later granted for claims]

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China.

I, Gilbert Reid, being first duly sworn on oath say that the above schedule is a statement of the person al losses sustained by me during and as a result of the Boxer riots in Peking, June-August, 1900, and that the same is just, true and correct.

Gilbert Reid

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of November, 1900.

W. E. Bainbridge.

Second Secretary of Legation.

Tank 19,200

Imperial City

April 7th 1902 Peking

I have this day examined the wound of Dr Gilbert Reid. The site of the wound is marked by a large dressing over the popliteal space under the left knee. Though the wound itself has healed the destruction of tissue was so considerable that shortening as it did various important tendons has left him much crippled in the use of certain muscles and subsequent contraction and retraction of the scar tissue has further interfered with the full and free flexion of the injured leg. The injury is a permanent one the ill effects of which will increase as the age of the patient advances.

G Morrison M.D. Edin

To Whom It May Concern:-

I, a medical practitioner, in charge of the Marine Guard at the United States Legation from June 20th, 1900, to the end of the Siege of Peking, do, hereby, certify that Rev. Gilbert Reid, on the 5th of July, while walking on Legation Street, within the Legation area of defence, was wounded in the left leg through the knee.

I understand that Doctors Poole and Velde who were in charge of the International Hospital at the time, declared the wound to have been received from a jingal or explosive bullet. The wound was about two months in completely healing. For a time there was fear that a femoral injection might take place.

The position of the wound was such as to injure the nerve supply and the circulation of the lower portion of the limb, causing rheumatic pains and sensations of numbness in the leg and foot. These conditions having continued for two years, having become chronic, are likely to be of a permanent nature and will cause more or less annoyance.

(Signed) Geo. D. Lowry, M. D.

Peking, China,
April 11, 1902.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 30.

AWARD on Claim of GILBERT REID.

ITEM	CLAIM	ALLOWED	DISALLOWED.
		Taels	Taels
1.	Mr. Reid's Library	2,500.00	1,500.00
2.	Mrs. Reid's Library	600.00	600.00
3.	Mrs. Reid's music	300.00	200.00
4.	Furniture & effects	1,800.00	200.00
5.	Scrolls	200.00	200.00
6.	Household silver	800.00	
7.	Wound received during Siege of Peking	3,000.00	4,500.00
8.	Loss of Chinese helper		1,000.00
9.	Compensation to family of helper		2,000.00
10.	Compensation to family of Chinese servant		600.00
11.	Expenses in moving family to Shanghai		200.00
	Taels	9,200.00	11,000.00

ALLOWED:

Taels 9,200.00 = U. S. GOLD $6,256.00

Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900 687.28 ~~462.57~~

TOTAL..... ~~$6,718.57~~ 6,943.28

DISALLOWED:

Taels 11,000.00 = U. S. GOLD $7,480.00

13736

Chefoo, China,
September 1st, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

GILBERT REID, sworn, says: that he had about 1800 volumes

in library; Mrs. Reid's library consisted of 600 volumes, original estimate too low, now valued at Taels 1200; music valued at Taels 500; she was a teacher of music in Shanghai for 5 years; clothing included both foreign and Chinese wardrobe; scrolls were from Li Hung Chang and other ministers; was wounded on July 5th during siege; shot in calf of leg by an explosive bullet or jingal; was in siege Hospital three weeks; wound took two months to heal; files certificate of Drs. Lowry and Morrison; expenses to Shanghai were for trip of Mrs. Reid after the siege; trip made necessary by baby's illness.

Approved Oct. 6, 1902.)

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

No. 49

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Amelia P. Lowrie, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at New York city in the State of N. York on or about the 16th day of January, 1833; that my father was a Native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Princeton in the State of N. Jersey; that I am temporarily sojourning at Washington; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Missionary

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 3093.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

The amount of my original Claim was 2580$ the claim was made out while absent from China. Since returning to China I have made out an Itemized Claim Covering my losses as ascertained on the ground Amounting to 3093$

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Amelia P. Lowrie

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26 day of August, 1902, at Peitaiho

(S

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, J. W. Ragsdale, U.S. Consulate hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Amelia P. Lourie the affiant above-named, and know ~~him~~ her to be a citizen of the United States of America and know ~~him~~ her to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by ~~him~~ her.

James W. Ragsdale

Indemnity Claim

Chinese Imperial Government

to

Amelia P. Lowrie

Household furniture and personal Effects looted or destroyed Summer of 1900 at Paotingfu and Peitaiho.

Parlor	Furniture including mahogany bookcase. pictures. stove &c	$92	$280.
	Organ	$80	
	Gramophone & discs	$40	$212
Dining Room	Table, stool, Mg. Tables, China, Lamps.		$194
Study	Books 160 vol. Desk Stove, bookcase chairs &c		$198
Bedroom	Bedsteads, mattress wire hair and feather- bedding Summer and winter. Bureaus Clothes press sewing machine Clothing		$298.
	Sea-shore cottage furnished		$1200
Store room	Food supplies	$80	
	Extra Stove	$20	
	Kitchen utensils	$20	$120
2nd floor bedroom	Iron bedstead. wire & hair Mattress bedding. clothes press. stove Clothing bicycle. Cornet. tool chest		$150

Total $2080.

Solid silver $208.

Mrs. A. P. Lowrie's

indemnity Claim itemized.

Sea shore Cottage furnished	1200.00
New sedan chair	14.
Bedrooms	
3 bedsteads	32.
2 wire mattresses	20.
4 hair "	60.
6 pillows	24.
2 bolsters	8.
2 feather beds	30.
1 marble top bureau with plate glass	30.
2 dressing bureaus	18.
4 bureaus	12.
writing desk	25.
sewing machine	25.
2 stoves	14
2 rugs	20.
new matting	4.
shades for 6 windows	9.
2 wash stands	6.
Bowls & pitchers	12.
Bath tubs	5.
Press	5.
3 tables	6.
5 chairs	10.
2 rockers	8.
Toweling	6.
Soaps	2.
Lamps	6.
Candle sticks	2.
Mosquito nets	8.
Clothing	
Fur circular	17.
" cloak	11.
" cape	5.
" Rabbit skin cloak	10.
Sedan chair fur rugs	8.
3 valuable shawls	50.
2 winter suits	42.
under flannels	15.
Gold watch and chain	50.
Gold thimble	4.
Pearl & Amethyst ear rings and pin	50.
Dining Room	
Extension table	12.00
Table linen six large table cloths	30.
3 small table cloths	12.
3 doz. napkins	9.
2 silver napkin rings	5.
Dinner set	26.
Antique French porcelain tea set, cups, plates etc.	40.
3 Jap. tea sets full	24.
1 Canton " " "	12.
New Aetna	5.
New French coffee pot	4.
Cutlery	20.
Glass	15.
	2097.00

Large lamp	4.
Stove & fixtures	30.
French mahogony bookcase with glass doors	50.
Books	50.
Rug	18.
Matting	4.
6 chairs	12.
3 shades	4.50
Curtains	10.
Table	4.
18 solid silver forks	45.
6 large spoons	9.
8 small spoons	8.
10 fancy "	25.
Large sugar dish	15.
Solid silver pitcher	15.
Child's cup	5.
4 salt stands	6.
1 Montgomery Ward clock	12.
Flour and canned goods & general stores	100.
Kitchen utensils	20.
Communion set	40.
Large church bell	40.
Parlor	
Carpet	32.
Matting	4.
Sofa	15.
6 Chairs	12.
Upholstered arm chair	20.
Rocker	4.50
4 tables	9.
Piano	100.
Stove & fixtures	30.
Pictures	30.
Gramophone & 25 records	50.
3 window curtains	12.
shades for 3 windows	4.50
2 lamps	6.
2 corner stands	8.
Solid glass aquarium on brass stand	10.
Marble Tiffany clock	25.
Mantel vases	14.
Piano & table covers	10.
Copy N.Test. in Chinese fac simile gift to Empress Dowager	6.50
Microscope & objects	20.
Stereoptican & 100 views	27.
	976.00

Mrs. A. P. Lovell's

Industry Club Meeting.

Mrs. A. P. Lowrie's

indemnity claim itemized

Brought forward	2073.00
Bric-a-brac	20.
Curtains	
3 Jap. Bronze vases	
1 Crane	
1 French bronze boat	
Glass and China &c	
SUM TOTAL	3093.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 49.

AWARD on Claim of AMELIA P. LOWRIE.

ALLOWED:

In full	$3,093.00
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	337.63
TOTAL.....	$3,430.63

Peitaiho, China,
August 27th, 1902.

William E. Baintridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 6. 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 51 and 102.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Chas. Hinmann, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am ~~a native~~ naturalized citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Barmen in ~~the State of~~ Germany on or about the 8 day of June 1857; that my father was a _____ citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at New York in the State of New York; that I am temporarily sojourning at _____; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of a merchant

I was naturalized before the Court of Common Pleas in Jersey City N. J. on October 6th 1892.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 617.50 ~~(U. S. Gold)~~; that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself, and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to Chas. Hirsmann Shanghai 25 rue du Consulat

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Chas. Hirsmann

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9 day of Sept, 1902, at Shanghai

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Empire of China
City of Shanghai } S.S.

I, Hugh Rechnitzer hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Chas Steinmann affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

Hugh Rechnitzer

All correspondence and telegrams please forward to Shanghai Office.

CHAS. STÜRMANN.
IMPORT & EXPORT
Shanghai.
行洋泰德
CODES A.I., A.B.C. 4th: Ed.
NEW LEVIATHAN
Cable Address: "STÜRMANN."

Tientsin, October 26. 1900

Indemnity Claim

The Chinese Imperial Government

&
Chas. Stürmann Dr.

For personal property lost in Tientsin during uprising in June and July 1900

One hundred and two [102] Gold and Gilt Watch Chains	@ $3.00	$ 306.00
Sixty one [61] Gold and Gilt Rings	@ $1.50	91.50
		$ 397.50

Chas. Stürmann

U.S. Consulate General } ss
Shanghai China }

Personally appeared before me, Charles Stürmann, to me well known, and signed the bill hereon: exhibited to me a certificate of naturalization of the Court of Common Pleas of Jersey City dated Oct. 6 1892, and a pass port issued by Secy John Sherman Nov 17 1897: and declared that the above bill is true and right.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 2d day of April AD 1901

John Goodnow
Consul General U.S.A.
Shanghai

Know all Men by these Presents,

That I, [illegible] of the County of [illegible] and State of [illegible], for and in consideration of the sum of [illegible] Dollars, to me in hand paid by [illegible], the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell unto the said [illegible], [illegible] and assigns forever, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

SHANGHAI? JANUARY 23. 1901.

THE CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT/

DR. to Chas. Sturmann,

INDEMNITY CLAIM.

For personal property lost in Tientsin during the uprising in June and July 1900.

To	Seven gold watches, 14. 10.15/ 5. 7. AND 19, a $30	$210.00
"	Two gilt watch chains, a $3.00	6.00
"	One gilt ring	4.00
	Total	$22000

Original received,
Jan 30. 1901.
at Consul General's
Office, Shanghai.

102.

Charles Stumann

$ 2 20.00/ Mat.

Supplementary

Claim.

AS. STÜRMANN
PORT AND EXPORT
SHANGHAI
行洋泰德
Use A.I., A.B.C., 4th Ed.
NEW LEVIATHAN
Address: „STÜRMANN".

Shanghai, January 30 1901.

The Hon. J. W. Ragsdale.
U. S. Consul
Tientsin

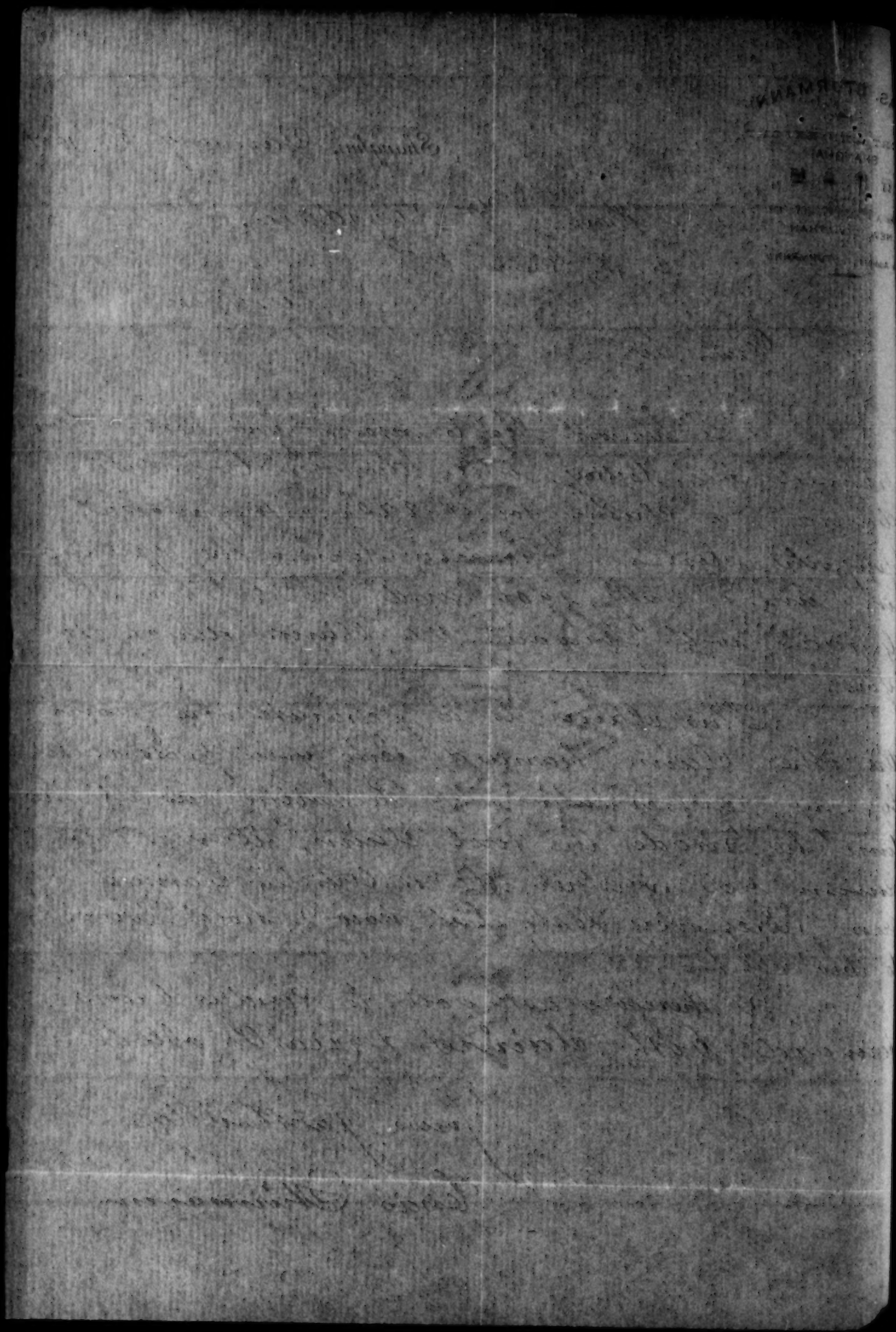
Dear Sir.

I herewith beg to inform you that I have handed in today into the U. S Consulate General a claim for $ 220.— for personal property lost in Tientsin during the uprising in June & July 1900. and the U S Consul General will forward this claim direct to you.

This claim is a separate one from the other claim handed into you personally by my representative Mr. Rechnitzer, as at the time he made the first claim, it was not known yet whether the 10 Articles claimed from here, were lost, but now I hold proof to this effect.

I therefore ask you to kindly bring forward both claims & greatly oblige

Yours faithfully
Chas Stürmann



All correspondence and telegrams please forward to Shanghai Office.

CHAS. STÜRMANN
PORT & EXPORT
Shanghai.
行洋業德

Codes A.I., A.B.C. 4th Ed.
NEW LEVIATHAN

Cable Address: "STÜRMANN."

Tientsin, Oct 26th 1900

To whom it may concern

this is to certify that Mr. Chas. Stürmann placed into my custody the following articles, which were stolen or destroyed at my place of business, Rue de France, Tientsin during the uprising in June and July 1900.

One hundred and two (102) gold and gilt watchchains
Sixty one (61) gold and gilt rings

Arthur Dok
Auctioneer & Appraiser

CHAS. STURMANN

IMPORTER

Tientsin, 28th Dec, 1900

Chas Stirinaun Esq
Shanghai

Dear Sir,

With reference to the seven gold watches, two chains and one ring which I received from your Tientsin Agent Mr A. Rechnitzer as prizes for the raffle, I regret to inform you that these prizes were totally destroyed during the recent bombarment. They were kept in a Cantonese store Called Kwang Chih-Siang 廣致祥 French Concession Tientsin for inspection because I could not allow the Customers to come to Mr Drosté's Compound. As the Chinese quarter of the French Concession were totally burnt down, I am not able to give you any more particulars, as I am not able even to find out whether the store keepers of the said Kwang Chih-Siang are still alive or not.

I am very sorry that such a thing has happened. If the bombarment had begun a week later I would have finished this matter quite satis-factorily. As I was then about to collect the money and arrange to open the drawing of the raffle.

Excuse me for not informing You earlier for I have just come back from Kwangtung.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully
Hsüeh Chi Kwang

Witness:

Tientsin, May 10th, 1900.

Received of Mrs Hugo Rechnitzer

Agent Chas Stürmann, Shanghai.

Seven (7) Gold watches
Two (2) Gold Chains
one (1) Gold Ring

to be put on exhibition for a raffle and are to be returned in their present good order in case the raffle does not take place.

Küeh Chi Huang.

Witness

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

State of New Jersey.

County of Hudson.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that at a COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, holden in JERSEY CITY, in and for the County of Hudson aforesaid, of the term of Sept in the year of our Lord on thousand eight hundred and ninety two

PETER CHARLES STURMANN

a native of GERMANY now resident of the State of New Jersey, personally appeared in OPEN COURT, (the said Court being a Court of Record, having Common Law Jurisdiction, a Clerk and Seal) and applied to the said Court to be admitted to become

A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

pursuant to the direction of an Act of Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An Act to Establish an Uniform Rule of Naturalization, and to Repeal the Acts heretofore passed on that Subject;"passed April 14th, 1802, and of the several Acts in addition, supplementary or relative thereto, And the said PETER CHARLES STURMANN having thereupon produced to the Court such evidence, made such declaration and renunciation, and taken such oath, as are by the said Acts required: THEREUPON the Court order that the said PETER CHARLES STURMANN be admitted and he was accordingly admitted by the said Court to be a

CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(SEAL)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the seal of the said Court is hereunto affixed, this sixth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and ninety two and in the one hundred and 17th year of our Independence

PER CURIAM.

(Signed) Dennis McLaughlin
CLERK

per J. G. Fisher Deputy.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

State of New Jersey.
County of Hudson.

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UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

Nos. 51 and 102.

AWARD on Claim of CHARLES STURMANN.

ALLOWED:

On claim Mexican $557.75 =	U. S. Gold	$264.53
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900		41.06
	TOTAL.....	$305.59

DISALLOWED:

Anticipated profits Mexican $61.75 =	U.S.Gold	$ 29.39

Shanghai, China,

September 9th, 1902.

William E. Burbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Substantiated by evidence of Claimant.

Approved Oct. 6th, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 52.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, F. L. Rodgers, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Watsonville in the State of California on or about the 27th day of July 1870.; that my father was a Native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at San Francisco in the State of California; that I am temporarily sojourning at Shanghai; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Member of the Firm of the International Bicycle Co. at Tientsin, a partnership in which I owned one fourth interest

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by ~~me~~ said Firm through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ Mex 6197.00 (~~U. S. Gold~~); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in ~~my~~ said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of Said Firm; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to The International Bicycle Co

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which ~~my~~ said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in ~~my~~ said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of ~~my~~ said claim.

International Bicycle Co
F. L. Rodgers

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of Sept, 1902, at Shanghai

(S

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Empire of China
City of Shanghai } S.S.

I, Jno. Ragsdale U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with F.L. Rodgers the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W. Ragsdale

Remittance Address.

F. L. Rodgers
% Mess. Dunning & Co
Shanghai, China

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

F. L. Rogers manager International Bicycle Co an American citizen & Resident being duly
worm deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the
est of his knowledge and belief F. L. Rogers

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8 day of November
900.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

QUAI-LEE

INTERNATIONAL BICYCLE Co.

SHANGHAI, and TIENTSIN.

Cable Address;
CYCLOPS - SHANGHAI,
NEWCOMB, - TIENTSIN,
Use A.B.C. Code 4th Edition,
and A. 1 Code.

Tientsin, Sept 24th 1900

Indemnity Claim.

The Chinese Imperial Government Dr.
to the International Bicycle Company
for loss and damage incurred during
the uprising in June & July 1900
at Tientsin.

Furniture & Fixtures.	Taels	45-00
23 New Bicycles.	"	1623-00
18 Second Hand Bicycles.	"	930-00
Bicycle accessories (assorted)	"	1953-00
Bicycle Repairing Tools.	"	614-00
Acetylene Goods (assorted).	"	685-00
Calcium Carbide.	"	317-00
Total Taels		6197-00

International Bicycle Company

F. L. Rodgers

INTERNATIONAL BICYCLE Co.
SHANGHAI, and TIENTSIN.

Tientsin, Sept 24th

Monthly Clerk

The Above Report Received
at the International Bicycle Co
Office and Stamp Returned
the 25th day of Sept 19
at Tientsin.

Bicycle Co
1911

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 52.

AWARD on Claim of INTERNATIONAL BICYCLE COMPANY. (F.L.ROGERS)

ALLOWED:

On Claim (Interest of F. L. Rogers)	Taels 1,549.00 = U.S.	$1053.32
Interest at 7% from June 20th, 1900		165.88
TOTAL.....		$1219.20

DISALLOWED:

Balance of Claim Taels 4,648.00 =	U.S.Gold	$3160.64

SHANGHAI, CHINA,
September 22nd, 1902.

William E. Baintridge
James Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

F. L. ROGERS, sworn, says: that the International Bicycle Co., of which he was the manager, was a partnership; that R. Bauld, a British subject, owned a one half interest; that J. E. Bauld, a British subject, owned a one fourth interest and he (himself) owned a one quarter interest; that their place of business was in the French Concession in Tientsin; that the goods enumerated in claim were looted and destroyed, and that the amount claimed represents the actual loss sustained by said partnership.

Approved Oct. 6, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 81.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Robert R. Gailey, Secretary Young Mens Christian Association Tientsin China, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Town Grove in the State of Penna on or about the 26 day of Dec, 1869 that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Town Grove in the State of Penna; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin, China; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Secretary Young Mens Christian Association, Tientsin China

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 1016.— (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of Young Men's Christian Association of Tientsin, and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to Young Men's Christian Association of Tientsin

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Robert R. Gailey
Secretary Young Men's Christian Assn
of Tientsin

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of August, 1902, at Peitsaiho

(S

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, J. W. Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with R. R. Gailey the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W. Ragsdale

Indemnity Claims.

The Chinese Imperial Government.

To.

The Young Mens Christian Association, Tientsin.

Robert R. Gailey Secretary.

For losses sustained by reason of the uprising in North China in June and July Nineteen Hundred.

		U.S. Gold $	
1	Setting room furniture	30	
1	Book case	10	
1	Ice water chest	5	
1	pair Portiere curtains	8	
2	Tables	9	
	Books (400 vols.)	450	
	Paper rack	6	
	Paper holders	5	
2	Large wall maps	20	
8	Small wall maps	16	
	Pictures, scrolls, etc	15	
1	Small organ	20	
1	Cabinet organ (damaged)	6	
1	Piano (damaged)	5	
	Games	12	
2	Rattan chairs	3	50
40	Cane seat chairs	30	
15	High back cane seat chairs	13	50
30	Long benches	45	
2	Platform chairs	5	
1	Desk (platform)	6	
10	Hanging lamps	30	
6	Hanging lamps in store	18	
6	Doz. lamp globes	12	

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Association, Tientsin
Robert R. Gailey Secretary of Young Mens Christian being duly

sworm deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the

best of his knowledge and belief Robert R. Gailey Secretary,
Young Mens Christian Association Tientsin

Subscribed and sworm to before me this 22 day of January

1904.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

States Consulate.

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Indemnity Claim Cont'd.

		U.S. Gold
	Matting	5
	Curtains and poles	12
	Dishes and spoons	25
	Office chair	3 50
	Office curtains and poles	7 50
3	Black boards	12
	School books in stock	14
	Damage to property (Mon. bldg.)	
	Window glass	18
	Window shutters (5)	15
	3 Doors (3 glass)	13
	Lodging House:	
	Breaking down partitions	20
	6 Doors	24
	10 Window sash	20
	Brick	12
	Lumber	30
	Spouting	5
		$1016 00

Respectfully Submitted

Robert R. Gailey

Secretary.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 81.

AWARD on Claim of YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

ALLOWED:

In full	$1,016.00
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900.	111.04
TOTAL.....	$1,127.04

Peitaiho, China,
August 27th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 6th, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 83.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, D. Willard Lyon, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Yungpo, near Ningpo in the ~~State~~ Empire of China on or about the 13th day of May, 1870; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Wooster in the State of Ohio; that I am temporarily sojourning at Shanghai, China; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. I was born of American parents temporarily residing in China.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 1500.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

D. Willard Lyon.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9 day of Sept, 1902, at Shanghai

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Empire of China
City of Shanghai } S.S.

I J. W. Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with D. W. Eyon the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W. Ragsdale

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Robert R. Gailey, the duly authorized agent of V. Willard Lyon being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Robert R. Gailey agt. for D.W.L.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22 day of January 1904.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Consulate.

TSIN, CHINA.

Indemnity Claim.

The Chinese Imperial Government.

To.

D. Stillard Lyon Dr.

For losses sustained by reason of the uprising in North China in June and July Nineteen Hundred.

		U.S. Gold.
A	Guest Bed. Room furniture	$100
B	Family Bed Room furniture	175
C	Dining Room furniture, including silverware.	175
D	Parlor furniture	100
E	Study furniture	100
F	Books	650
G	Kitchen Utensils	40
H	1 Bicycle, machinery & tools.	70
I	1 Bicycle.	30
J	Goods and Stores	60
		$1500

Respectfully Submitted

Robert H. Gailey

Agt for D.W.L.

INDEMNITY CLAIM

The Chinese Imperial Government, Dr. to D. Willard Lyon, for losses sustained by reason of the uprising in North China in June and July, 1900.

To:-		U.S. Gold.
	A.	
Guest Bedroom Furniture.		$100
	B.	
Family Bedroom Furtiture.		$175
	C.	
Dining Room Furhiture including silver-ware.		$175
	D.	
Parlour Furniture.		$100
	E.	
Study Furniture		$100
	F.	
Books.		$650
	G.	
Kitchen Utensils.		$.40
	H.	
One bicycle, machinery & tools.		$.70
	I.	
One bicycle.		$.30
	J.	
Goods & stores.		$.60
	Total.	$1500

Itemized List

3- Guest Bedroom Furniture.

One Wooden Bedstead -	$18.
One Woven-wire Matress -	$.5.
One Bureau with Mirror -	$20.
One Washstand -	$.7.
Two Feather Pillows -	$.5.
One White Bed-spread -	$.4.
Two White Woollen Blankets -	$10.
One Pink and white Quilt -	$.7.
One Comfort -	$.6.
One Carpet -	$18.
Total	$100.00

4- Family Bedroom Furniture.

One 7-foot Iron Bedstead -	$22.
One Woven-wire Matress (special size)	$11.
One Hair Matress -	$25.
One Large Woollen Blanket -	$.5.
One Homespun Woollen Comfort -	$.8.
One White Marseilles Bedspread -	$.6.
One Bureau with Large Mirror -	$35.
One Washstand -	$16.
One Porcelain Washbowl.-	$.3.
One Porcelain Pitcher -	$.3.
One Granite Slop-pail -	$.1.80
One Japanese Paper Screen -	$.2.
One Oak-frame Screen -	$.1.
One Tientsin Rug -	$.8.95
One Chest-Drawers -	$.6.50
One Bath-tub -	$.4.
One Bentwood Chair -	$...75
One Ladies Desk -	$16.
Total	$175.00

continued

Itemized List.

C:- Dining Room Furniture.

One Dining Table -	$.8.
One Sewing Machine -	$30.
Seven Chairs -	$8.75
One Wicker Centre Table -	$.2.
One Set Dishes -	$25.
Twenty-nine pieces Silver-Ware -	$30.
One Set Japanese Tea Dishes -	$10.
One Tea-pot with Eight Cups -	$.1.50
One Art Square Rug -	$.7.
One Heating-stove -	$25.
Table Linen -	$7.75
Three Oil Paintings -	$12.
Two Water Colours -	$.8.
Total	$175.00

D:- Parlour Furniture.

One Brussel's Rug -	$25.
One Fur Rug -	$.5.
Two Reversible Rugs -	$10.
One Adjustible Couch -	$27.
One Centre Table -	$.2.
One Whatnot -	$.1.
One Rocking-chair -	$.4.50
One Large Rocking-chair -	$13.
One Silver Card-receiver -	$.5.
One Small Chair -	$.1.50
One Carpet -	$.6.
Total	$100.00

E:- Study Furniture.

One Roll-top Desk -	$40.
One Desk Chair -	$10.
Two Book Cases -	$.4.
One Mimeograph -	$10.
Carried Forward	$64.00

continued

Itemized List

E. continued.

Brought Forward	$64.
One Ink Roller -	$...70
One Library File Case -	$10.
One Set Library File Cards -	$.6.40
Six Rolls Copy Paper -	$.6.
One Paper Clip -	$...40
Six Small Paper Clips -	.50
One Teacher's Table	$.5.
One Dictionary Stand -	$.3.
One Heating Stove -	$.4.
Total	$100.00

F:- Books.

About Four Hundred Books including two large Cyclopedias, Three Dictionarys, and a number of volumes of expensive Theological Books -	$650.

G:- Kitchen Utensils.

Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, Granite Pots and cups, and other cooking utensils -	$40.

H:- One Bicycle, Machinery & Tools.

One Man's Bicycle -	$25.
Bicycle Supplies -	$10.
One Boy's Waggon -	$:5.
Carpenter's Tools -	$30.
Total	$70.

I:- One Bicycle.

One Lady's Bicycle -	$30.

J:- Goods & Stores.

One Box Clothing -	$30.
Flour, Canned Fruit & other groceries -	$30.
Total	$60.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 83.

AWARD on Claim of D. WILLARD LYON.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	$1,300.00
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	144.42
Total.....	$1,444.42

O.K.B.

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

On Library	$ 130.00
" Furniture	70.00
	$ 200.00

Shanghai, China,
September 10th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

D. WILLARD LYON, sworn, says: that the property enumerated in his claim was lost or destroyed at Peking, Paoting-fu and Peitaiho; submits itemized lists; valuations cost price in U. S.

Approved Oct. 6, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 84.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Robert R. Gailey, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Fawn Grove in the State of Pennsylvania on or about the 26 day of November 1869 that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Fawn Grove in the State of Pennsylvania that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin, China that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Secretary, Young Mens Christian Association, Tientsin China

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $2977.05 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of Self; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to Self

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was ~~not~~ insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

Insured against fire only

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Robert R. Gailey

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of August, 1902, at Peitaihe

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, Jno Ragsdale. U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with A.R. Gailey the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

Jno Ragsdale

Indemnity Claim

The Chinese Imperial Government

To Robert R. Gailey Dr.

For losses Sustained by reason of the Uprising in North China in June and July Nineteen Hundred.

To Furniture

		U.S. Gold
6	Dining Room Chairs	$6.00
1	" Table (damaged)	4.00
1	" Room Sofa (cane)	2.00
1	Baby Chair	2.50
1	Parlor Table (center)	9.00
2	" Small Tables	5.00
1	Rocking Chair	5.00
1	Morris Chair	8.00
1	Rattan Sofa	3.50
4	" Chairs	7.00
1	Roll Top Desk (damaged)	10.00
1	Revolving " Chair	7.00
2	Study Tables	2.50
1	Steamer Chair	2.50
1	Pole Chair	6.00
1	Lounge	6.50
1	Hat Rack (damaged)	2.50
1	Iron Bed-stead	12.00
1	Baby's Bed & Mattress	8.00
1	Wardrobe (damaged)	2.00
4	Bedroom Chairs	6.00
1	Washstand (damaged)	1.50
1	Bureau "	2.25
		$119.75

(3) Indemnity Claim Concld

				Wigel
	Brought Forwd			$1682.80
To				
1	Range			$30.00
	Kitchen Utensils			5.00
1	Bath Tub.			3.50
	Stores			50.00
1	Ice Chest			8.00
1	Razor & Strop			2.75
	Mosquito Netting			10.00
	Freight & Expenage on Goods from U. S.			20.00
				$1811.75
To	Pei Tai Ho account as below			$1165.30
		Total		$2977.05

Pei Tai Ho

To			
	Lumber		$250.00
	Brick & Stone		375.00
145	Sheets Iron Roofing with Screws & Washers for same		170.00
	Depreciation on Value of Six (6) Mows of Land		250.00
	Interest on above Money two years @ 6%		118.30
			$1165.30

Respectfully Submitted Robert R. Bailey

(2)

Indemnity Claim Cont'd

		Brought Down &	$114.15
To			U.S. Gold
	2	Chamber Sets	$ 10.00
	1	Commode	3.00
	1	Bed Room Suit (damaged)	12.00
	1	Sewing Machine	20.00
	7	Lamps	12.00
	600	Vols. Books & Magazine Files	1200.00
		Electric Bells	6.00
	1	Type-Writer	35.00
	1	Guitar	15.00
	1	Camera	30.00
	1	Japanese Gong	6.00
	2	Cases Kerosene	4.50
		Pictures, photos &c	60.00
	1	Matting (Parlor)	4.00
	2	" (Bedroom)	8.00
	4	Rugs	6.00
	1	Chenille Curtain	2.00
	1	set Parlor "	3.25
	1	" Bedroom "	4.00
	1	" Study "	6.00
	4	Table Covers	4.00
	2	Clocks	6.00
	4	Sofa Pillows	4.00
	1	Feather Bed	20.00
	3	Pillows (Bed)	6.00
	2	Bolsters	6.00
	1	Down Comforter	6.00
	2	Blankets	7.00
		Embroidery	3.00
		Clothing, Dress Suit &c	50.00
		Dishes	7.00
			$ 1682.50

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Robert R. Gailey being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Robert R. Gailey

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22 day of January 1904.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Robert R Gailey #64
2977-03-1

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 84.

AWARD on Claim of ROBERT R. GAILEY.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	$2,153.75
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900.	235.36
TOTAL.....	$2,389.11

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

On Library	$ 400.00
" Photos	35.00
" Freight	20.00
" Depreciation of land	250.00
" Interest item	118.30
TOTAL.....	$ 823.30

Peitaiho, China,
August 27th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge.
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 6, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

ROBERT R. GAILEY, sworn, says: he is Secretary of the Y.M.C.A at Tientsin and that during the siege in 1900 occupied the Association premises; that under orders of military he and his family left their house and went to Gordon Hall; that his property disappeared during the siege; valuations based on actual cost in U. S. and at Tientsin; had about 500 volumes in library including two sets encyclopedias and several magazine files; had wall pictures of about $25 value; Peitaiho losses actual cost of materials taken away.

No. 91

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Thos. F. Chauncey, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Macon in the State of Georgia on or about the 3rd day of July, ——; that my father was a Naturalized citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Chicago in the State of Illinois; that I am temporarily sojourning at Shanghai; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Accountant

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ T. Tls 1129.57 ~~(U. S. Gold),~~ that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of Self; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Thos. T. Standing

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of Sept, 1902, at Shanghai

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Empire of China
City of Shanghai } S.S.

I, J.W. Ragsdale U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with T.A. Standring the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W. Ragsdale

Stolen from house

Duplicate

INDEMNITY CLAIM

THE CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

TO THOMAS ARTHUR STANDRING DR

TO LOSSES SUSTAINED DURING THE DISTURBANCE IN JUNE AND JULY 1900

To Board and Lodging for Wife and Child in Shanghai			
" five months at Tls 65. per month		Tls 325	00
" Steamer passage to Shanghai and back		88	00
" Loss of two large cases Freight containing wearing apparel,			
" Silk emb. Duplion, 4 Rolls Silk, 1 large emb. Table cover, several			
" pieces coal Lace, 2 Silk Embroidery, 1 Silk Parasol, 10 or 12 Anti-			
" macassars, Table linen, 4 fey Sofa Pillows, Photographs and			
" sundry other fancy articles.		450	00
" One grey Squirrel skin coat	Stolen from house	20	00
" One Mosquito net (made up)		4	00
" One cot mattress		3	00
" One heavy gold ring		9	00
" One oil Stove		2	50
" One 32 Caliber Revolver		6	00
" Extra cost of living, Food, Coal etc		200	00
" Sundry expenses in Shanghai, Telegrams etc		30	00
		Tls 1129	50

Tientsin 29th January 1901

NOTE. The above mentioned Freight reached Tongku about June 27th 1900 and was there looted or destroyed.

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Thomas A. Standring being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Thos. A. Standring

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 day of January 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

#91. Thomas A. Standring 11.2.9.50 Laelo

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 91.

AWARD on Claim of THOMAS A. STANDRING.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	Taels 564.00 =	U.S. Gold $383.86
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	.....	42.62
	Total.....	$426.48

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

On Board and lodging of wife at Shanghai	Taels	325.00
" Return passage to Tientsin	"	40.00
" Extra cost of living	"	200.00
	"	565.00 = $384.20

Shanghai, China,
September 10th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 6, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

THOMAS A. STANDRING, sworn, says: that he resided in Tientsin in the summer of 1900; that on June 27th. during the bombardment he sent his wife and child to Shanghai for safety; that the case of freight asked for arrived at Taku during the siege and was lost or looted at Tongku; that the articles enumerated were new and mostly wedding presents.

No. 92.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Rev. J. Woodberry, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born Peter G. Rapids in the State of Mich. on or about the 2nd day of Sept., 1865; that my father was a Naturalized citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at N.Y. City in the State of N.Y.; that I am temporarily sojourning at Shanghai that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of A Missionary

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $1116.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of Myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

John Wardberry.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2 day of Sept, 1902, at Chefoo

(S

James W. Lapsdale
U.S. Consul

United State Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, J. W. Ragsdale U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with J. Woodby the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W. Ragsdale

Register of the Treasury
Washington City

I, [illegible] hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with [illegible] the affiant above named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Indemnity Claim

The Chinese Imperial Government
To Mrs. J. Woodbury, Dr
For losses sustained during the
Uprising in June and July 1900

To One Piano	Good	$ 500.
" " Pier Glass	"	35.
" " Sewing machine	"	45.
" " Piano lamp	"	15.
" " Chapel Table	"	12.
" Library	"	250.
" " Dinner set	"	20.
" Cloths, table linen and furs	"	100
" Pictures and Bric-a-brac	"	50.
" Table Covers, maps &c	"	25.
" one marble Clock	"	14.
" " Bicycle	"	50.
		$ 1116.00

Mrs. J. Woodberry
Signed acknowledged before me
this 2th day of March 1901
" was proper
and sworn to. John Woodbury
C.G. U.S.A.

Wm. J. Mountcastle
$ 111 00

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 92.

AWARD on Claim of JOHN WOODBERRY.

ALLOWED:

On piano	$ 300.00
" Pier glass	25.00
" sewing machine	30.00
" piano lamp	15.00
" Chapel table	12.00
" Library	200.00
" Dinner set	20.00
" Clothing, table linen and furs	100.00
" Pictures	25.00
" table covers, mops etc.	25.00
" Marble clock	14.00
" Tricycle	40.00
	$ 806.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	88.66 ✓
TOTAL.....	$ 894.66 ✓

DISALLOWED:

On Piano	$ 200.00
" Pier glass	10.00
" Sewing machine	15.00
" Library	50.00
" Pictures, etc.	25.00
" Tricycle	10.00
TOTAL.....	$ 310.00

Chefoo, China,
September 2nd, 1902.

William E. Painbridge
James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN WOODBERRY, sworn, says: that the property enumerated in his claim was destroyed in Tientsin during the Boxer outbreak; that it was stored in a godown during his absence in the United States; piano cost $780 gold; was in use fifteen years; pier glass was a plate glass standing on a walnut stand; sewing machine a White; in use about same time as piano; piano lamp bronze

bronze, high bronze stand, value estimated; chapel table foreign make estimated; don't remember number of volumes; value estimated; clothing, table linen and furs - lost entire wardrobe and linen outfit; some oil paintings, marble clock, wedding present; invalid's tricycle cost about $85. Mex.

Approved Oct. 6th, 1902,

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

No. 110.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

American Bible Society

1.—I, John R Hykes, Agent, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Shippensburg in the State of Pennsylvania on or about the ____ day of ____, ____; that my father was a ____ citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at ____ in the State of ____; that I am temporarily sojourning at ____; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Agent of the American Bible Society.

The American Bible Society is a Corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by ~~the~~ said Society through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $10.642.42 (~~U. S. Gold~~ Mexican); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose ~~X~~ said Society was a citizen of the United States of America.

The above is the amount of said Society's revised and substituted claims and includes the entire amount of indemnity now claimed

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of said Society; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to The American Bible Society

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

John R. Hykes
Agent
American Bible Soc.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8 day of September, 1902,
at Shanghai

(S

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Empire of China
City of Shanghai } S.S.

I, James W. Ragsdale U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with J. H. Hykes the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W. Ragsdale

Remit to the Agent of the American Bible Society, 14 Kinkiang Road, Shanghai

Declaratory Statement

State of Kansas } ss.
County of Shawnee }

I, Peter Rogers, hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Peter Rogers the affiant above named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

Peter Rogers

Sworn to before me this 17th day of May 1870

Peter Rogers

Declaratory Statement

Peter Rogers

Shawnee

Peter Rogers

Witness

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY,

Shanghai, China, March 12, 1901.

The Hon. E. H. Conger,

E. E. and M. P., U. S. A.,

P E K I N G,

Sir:-

The following is a list of the Scriptures and other property of the American Bible Society destroyed by the Boxers during the uprising of the past summer, and I desire, upon behalf of the Society, to claim indemnity from the Chinese government for the same.

Place.	Time.	No. of Books.	Value.
Peking.	June, 1900	54,700	$5,991.56.
Paotingfu,	" "	2,604	148.50
Kalgan,	June or July, 1900	11,444	352.7
Tungchow,	June, 1900	1,435	169.95
P'ang Chwang	" "	1,675	199.05
Tientsin,			1,550.00
ChingChow-fu,	" "	250	78.00
Weihsien,	June or July/00	709	91.77
Chowping	" " "	1,374	187.02
Kinhwa	" " "	2,262	76.53
Wenchow,	" " "	1,772	166.15
Raochow	July, 1900	1,200	120.00
Kwangtung,	" "	520	36.66
		79,945	$9,147.73
Furniture and fittings Peking Depot,			300.00
Repairs to Depot Peking			100.00
Money lost(sent to workers)			445.00
Trav. Exps. of Agents to places of safety,			2,201.93
Estimated cost of returning to stations,			2,200.00
			$ 14,394.66

Our Book-store at Peking was at Teng Shih Ko-rh, near the premises of the American Board Mission and our books were destroyed at the same time as the mission property in that neighborhood. Our Scriptures at Paotingfu, Kalgan and Tungchow were

lost in the general destruction of the mission property at these places. The other books were lost at the looting of the places where they were stored. You will understand that it is impossible to give accurate details as to the destruction of all of these Scriptures, but the numbers and values are taken from our books and I am sure they are absulutely correct.

The Depot in Peking was rented and we had just put repairs upon it costing $100.

When the disturbances broke out we had over 100 men in different parts of China, and we sent money to them to enable them to escape. The messengers were probably massacred, for they did not r return. We lost in money $445.

We had six Superintendents in the interior. Four of them had their families with them, and two were without families. The sum I have named is what we have spent in travelling expenses on these men, and it will take an equal amount to get them back to their stations. In addition to this actual outlay, we have paid to these six Superintendents Gold $3,800.00 in salaries during their enforced idleness. I think that we should have this sum refunded to us.

I have the honor to be,

S I R,

Your obedient servant,

John R. Hykes

Agent, American Bible Society.

Shanghai March 12th 1901.

I declare the foregoing statement to be just true & correct in all respects.

John R. Hykes
Agnt. American Bible Soc'y

US Consulate General
Shanghai 12/3/01
Sworn to before me this
13 day of March 1901

A. H. White
Dep. Consul General
U.S.A.

Am. Bible Society

$18,144.00

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY,

Shanghai, China,

October 16, 1901.

Legation of the United States,
PEKIN, CHINA.
Received OCT 23 1901
Answered OCT 1901.
No.

The Hon. E.H. Conger,

E.E. and M.P., U.S.A.,

PEKING.

Sir:-

The following is the revised claim of the American Bible Society for Scriptures destroyed and other losses sustained during the Boxer Uprising, in the months of June and July, 1900 Please note that this is to be substituted for the list sent you under date of September 16th, 1901, and that it has the approval of the Board or Managers of the Bible Society.

Place.	No. of Books.		Value in Mexican Dollars
Peking	54,700		Mex. $35,991.56
Paotingfu	2,604		148.50
Kalgan	11,444		352.74
Tungchow	1,435		169.95
P'angchwang	1,675		199.05
Tientsin	13,784		2,312.68
Chingchowfu	250		78.00
Weihsien	709		91.77
Chowping	1,374		187.02
Kinhwa	2,262		76.33
Wenchow	1,772		166.15
Raochow	1,200		120.00
Kwangtung	520		36.66
	93,729		$9,930.41
Less paid,			
Kinhwa, 2262		$76.33	
Raochow 1200		120.00	
Withdrawn,			
Kwangtung 520	3,982	36.66	232.99
Balance,	89,747		9,697.42

Am. Bible Society

Bro't forward	Mex.$9697.42
Furniture and fittings Peking Depot,	300.00
Repairs Peking Depot, just completed,	100.00
Money lost in transit and for relief of men,	445.00
Total,	$10,542.42

I declare the above statement to be just, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

John R. Hykes

Agent, American Bible Society.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, China.

I, John R. Hykes, being first duly sworn on oath say that I am an American citizen and that I am an Agent of the American Bible Society; that as such Agent I am acquainted with the affairs of the American Bible Society; that the foregoing schedule is a statement ~~is a statement~~ of the losses sustained by the said American Bible Society during and as a result of the Boxer riots in North China June-August, 1900; and that the same is just, true and correct.

John R. Hykes

Agent American Bible Soc'y

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 day of November 1901.

Deputy United States Consul General.

No. 649

American Bible Society,

Revised Claims

$10542.42.

(Mexican).

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

Nos. 110 and 149.

AWARD on Claim of AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

ALLOWED:

In full	Mexica $10,542.42 =	U.S.Gold	$5,018.19
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900		.....	556.07
		TOTAL.....	$5,574.26

Shanghai, China,
September 8th, 1902. William E. Bainbridge,
Approved Oct. 6, 1902. James W. Ragsdale
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN R. HYKES, sworn, says: that he is the Agent of the American Bible Society; that said Society is engaged in printing and distributing the Scriptures in Chinese; that said Society had distributing stations at the various places named in its claim, with stocks of books to the number indicated in said claim; that the valuations given are made up from the cost of printing plus duty and freight; that the books of said Society are all sold at cost, never at a profit; that the losses at Kinhwa and Raochow were vonuntarily paid by the local authorities through the U. S. Consulate at Shanghai; the Kwangtung loss withdrawn; the Peking depot furnishings include bookcases, furniture in Agent's room etc.; the item for repairs is included as the Society was required by lease to keep premises in repair; the last item is for money expended in relief of native agents during the Boxer troubles.

No. 115.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Chas A. Edwards, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Brooklyn in the State of New York on or about the 18th day of July, 1870; that my father was a ——— citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at New York in the State of N. Y.; that I am temporarily sojourning at Shanghai; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Sub. Agent of the American Trading Co. Shanghai, China, a branch office of American Trading Co, N. Y., with principal, under the laws of Connecticut.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States ~~I have~~ said corporation has filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by ~~me~~ it through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $68,111.42 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in ~~my~~ said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

The amount of this claim as originally filed was Taels 10,471.20 - The above amount represents new revised and substituted claim.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of ~~said~~ Corporation; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to

American Trading Co. of New York.

4.—I further say on oath that ~~I~~ ^ have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which ~~my~~ ^ the said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in ~~my~~ ^ the said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that ~~I~~ expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of ~~my~~ said claim.

Chas. A. Conard

Sole Agent The American Trading

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of Sept, 1902, at Shanghai

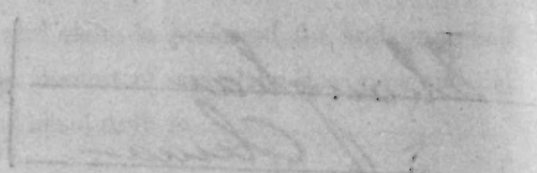
James W. Ragsdale

U.S. Consul

Shanghai
China
} S.S.

I, John R. Hykes hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with C. A. Edwards the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

John R. Hykes



AMERICAN TRADING CO.
NEW YORK, HEAD OFFICE.
LONDON.
MANILA.
BODY, PALK & AMERICAN TRADING CO.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Other Branches throughout the world.

THE AMERICAN TRADING CO.
HAMBURG
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PORT ARTHUR
VLADIVOSTOCK

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS MUST BE ADDRESSED TO THE COMPANY.

SHANGHAI, September 8th, 1902190

Messrs W.E.Bainbridge and James W. Ragsdale } Commissioners

United States Claim's Commission in China.

Shanghai.

Sirs:-

We beg to present hereto attached three separate claims, as follows:-

1st. Re-Contract for Rifles &c. The original Copy we believe is in your possession, it having been handed by us to the U.S.Consul-General at Shanghai some months ago. The present amount of this claim is,

Shai Taels 13,968,99 @ 56 ½ = U.S.G. $7,857,56.

2nd Re- Losses on American Price Goods- Original Copy.

Shai Taels 5,669,25 @ 61 ½ = U.S.G. $3,472,41.

3rd Re- Losses on General Business- Original Copy.

Shai Taels. 83,502,13. @ 68- U.S.G. $56,781,45.

Total Taels 103,140,37. " " " "68,111,42.

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.

Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1902.

Messrs. Bentridge }
and Jones V. Nagasaki } Consignments

United States Flats' Commission in China.

Shanghai.

Sirs:-

We beg to present herewith attached thro' a separate claim, as follows:-

1st. No-Contract for Rifles No. The original copy we believe is now your possession, it having been handed by us to the U.S.Consul-General at Shanghai some months ago. The present amount of this claim is.

Shal Taels 13,909,20.0 @ 6s 4= U.S.C. 47,859,01.

2e- Losses on American Price Goods- Original Copy.

Shal Taels 5,059,28 @ 6i 4= U.S.C. 25,472,42.

3e- Losses on General Merchandise- Original Copy.

Shal Taels. 83,508,15. @ 6s- U.S.C. 286,781,45.

Total Taels 108,160,17. " " " 359,113,48.

Messrs W.E.Bainbridge }
and James W.Ragsdale } Commissioners

U.S.Claim's Commission in China.

Shanghai.

We are of this opinion that the actual damage sustained by us is in excess of the above- in other words, had business continued normal, and enjoyed its usual growth, during the demoralized period, we would have profited much than the mere saving of the above losses.-

We beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

The American Trading Co.

Sub- Agent.

Messrs W.R.Baldridge } Commissioners
and James W.Ragsdale }

U.S.Claim's Commission in China.

Shanghai.

We are of this opinion that the actual damage sustained by us is in excess of the above- in other words, had business continued normal, and enjoyed its usual growth, during the demoralized period, we would have profited much than the mere saving of the above losses.-

We beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

The American Trading Co.

Sub- Agent.

COPY

Claim of The American Trading Co., Shanghai, against

The Imperial Chinese Government.

To loss and damage sustained by claimants by reason of the non-fulfilment of a contract made between Yang Taotai and Chin Weiyuan of Shansi and claimants, dated Shanghai Sept. 25th 1899. Copy of said contract herewith.

In accordance with the said contract, the claimants imported 1,200 Real German Mauser Single Shot Rifles, Model 1871 with bayonets, and 240,000 New Cartridges for same and were to be paid Shanghai

Taels 5.60 each per Rifle	Taels	6,720.00
" 23.00 " " 1,000 Cartridges		5,520.00
Total Shai Taels		12,240.00
Upon signing the contract there was paid		4,080.00
Leaving a balance of		8,160.00

The goods arrived as follows:-

56 cases containing 1,200 Rifles)	ex. s.s. "Ambria"	
57 " " 120,000 Cartridges)	Dec. 6th 1899.	
60 " " 120,000 "	ex. s.s. "Glenlochy"	
	Dec. 22nd. 1899.	

In accordance with the said contract which provided that "Should the goods arrive at Shanghai after the 30th November 1899, they are to be stored for delivery next spring (i.e. 1900) and no charges be made to buyers for interest or storage", the goods were landed and Rifles stored in godowns within the Settlement of Shanghai, and Cartridges stored at the Kiangnan Arsenal but later at the request of the claimants and by order of U. S.

COPY

Claim of The American Trading Co., Shanghai, against
The Imperial Chinese Government.

To loss and damage sustained by claimants by reason of the non-fulfilment of a contract made between Yang Taotai and Chin Weiyuan of Shanghai and claimants, dated Shanghai Sept. 25th 1899. Copy of said contract herewith.

In accordance with the said contract, the claimants imported 1,200 Real German Mauser Single Shot Rifles, Model 1871 with bayonets, and 240,000 New Cartridges for same and were to be paid Shanghai Taels 5.80 each per Rifle Taels 6,720.00
" 25.00 " " 1,000 Cartridges 6,520.00
Total Shai Taels 13,240.00
Upon signing the contract there was paid 4,080.00
Leaving a balance of 8,160.00

The goods arrived as follows:-

56 cases containing 1,200 Rifles ex. s.s. "Ambria"
57 " " 120,000 Cartridges Dec. 8th 1899.
60 " " 120,000 " ex. s.s. "Glenloony"
Dec. 22nd. 1899.

In accordance with the said contract which provided that "Should the goods arrive at Shanghai after the 30th November 1899, they are to be stored for delivery next spring (i.e. 1900) and no charges be made to buyers for interest or storage", the goods were landed and Rifles stored in godowns within the Settlement of Shanghai, and Cartridges stored at the Kiangnan Arsenal but later at the request of the claimants and by order of U. S.

Consul-General Goodnow removed to the British Coal, Shanghai.

Upon the opening of navigation to Tientsin in the spring of 1900 (say March 9th) the goods were not take delivery of, and from and after that time interest storage and charges accrued as follows, up to to-day March 9th 1901:-

INTERREST	Shanghai Taels 8,160.00 @ 7% per annum for one year	571.20
STORAGE	56 cases @ .50 per month for 12 months	336.00
	117 " " 1.00 " " 12 "	1,404.00
		2,311.20

The total amount due the undersigned March 1st 1901, is therefore

Taels 10,471.20

to be increased until paid at the rate of Shanghai Taels 191.66 per month, to cover further interest and carrying charges.

Claimants are a branch office of The Flint, Eddy & American Trading Co., of New York, duly incorporated under State Laws of The United States of America.

THE AMERICAN TRADING CO.

(sgd) Frank P. Ball Acting Agent.

Consul-General Goodnow removed to the British Coal, Shanghai.

Upon the opening of navigation to Tientsin in the spring of 1900 (say March 9th) the goods were not take delivery of, and from and after that time interest storage and charges accrued as follows, up to to-day March 9th 1901:-

INTERREST Shanghai Taels 8,180.00 @ 7% per annum

for one year 571.20

STORAGE 56 cases @ .50 per month for 12 months 336.00

117 " " 1.00 " " 12 " 1,404.00

2,311.20

The total amount due the undersigned March 1st 1901, is therefore Taels 10,471.20

to be increased until paid at the rate of Shanghai Taels 191.88 per month, to cover further interest and carrying charges.

Claimants are a branch office of The Flint, Eddy & American Trading Co., of New York, duly incorporated under State Laws of The United States of America.

THE AMERICAN TRADING CO.

(sgd) Frank P. Ball Acting Agent.

Duplicate

Shanghai, March 9th 1901.

Claim of The American Trading Co., Shanghai, against
The Imperial Chinese Government.

To loss and damage sustained by claimants by reason of the non-fulfilment of a contract made between Yang Taotai and Chin Weiyuan of Shansi and claimants, dated Shanghai Sept. 25th 1899. Copy of said contract herewith.

In accordance with the said contract, the claimants imported 1,200 Real German Mauser Single Shot Rifles, Model 1871 with bayonets, and 240,000 New Cartridges for same and were to be paid Shanghai

Taels 5.60 each per Rifle	Taels	6,720.00
" 23.00 " " 1,000 Cartridges		5,520.00
Total Shai Taels		12,240.00
Upon signing the contract there was paid		4,080.00
Leaving a balance of		8,160.00

The goods arrived as follows:-

56 cases containing 1,200 Rifles	ex. s.s. "Ambria"	✓
57 " " 120,000 Cartridges	Dec. 6th 1899.	
60 " " 120,000 "	ex. s.s. "Glenlochy"	✓
	Dec. 22nd 1899.	

In accordance with the said contract which provided that "Should the goods arrive at Shanghai after the 30th November 1899, they are to be stored for delivery next spring (i.e. 1900) and no charges be made to buyers for interest or storage", the goods were landed and Rifles stored in godowns within the Settlement of Shanghai, and Cartridges stored at the Kiangnan Arsenal but later at the request of the claimants and by order of U.S.Consul-General Goodnow removed to the British Coal, Shanghai.

Upon the opening of navigation to Tientsin in the spring of 1900 (say March 9th) the goods were not taker delivery of, and from and

Ein Wort über Theologie

after that time interest storage and charges accrued as follows, up to to-day March 9th 1901:-

INTEREST	Shanghai Taels 8,160.00 @ 7% per annum for one year	571.20
STORAGE	56 cases @ 50 per month for 12 months	336.00
	117 " "1.00 " " 12 "	1,404.00
		2,311.20

The total amount due the undersigned March 1st 1901, is therefore

Taels 10,471.20

to be increased until paid at the rate of Shanghai Taels 191.66 per month, to cover further interest and carrying charges.

Claimants are a branch office of The Flint, Eddy & American Trading Co., of New York, duly incorporated under State Laws of The United States of America.

THE AMERICAN TRADING CO.

Acting Agent.

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 15 day of March 1901

Deputy Consul-General,
U. S. A.

after that time interest storage and charges accrued as follows,
up to to-day March 9th 1901:-

INTEREST Shanghai Taels 8,180.00 @ 7% per annum
for one year 571.80

STORAGE 58 cases @ 50 per month for 12 months 850.00
117 " 1.00 " " 12 " 804.00
8,311.80

The total amount due the undersigned March 1st 1901, is therefore
Taels 10,471.80
to be increased until paid at the rate of Shanghai Taels 191.66
per month, to cover further interest and carrying charges.

Claimants are a branch office of Merchant, Rody & American Trading Co.,
of New York, duly incorporated under State laws of the United
States of America.

THE AMERICAN TRADING CO.

Manager Agent

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 15 day of March 1901

Deputy Consul-General,
U. S. A.

— COPY —

Contract made between His Excellency Yangtaotai & Chen weiyuan of Shansi and the American Trading Co.

The American Trading Co. agree to supply the former with one thousand two hundred (1,200) Real German Mauser Single Shot Rifles, model 1871 with small bayonets, at Shanghai taels five & sixty candareens (T. 5.60) each delivered Shanghai, & two hundred & forty thousand (240,000) new cartridges for same, at Shanghai tael twenty three (T. 23-) per mille, altogether amounting to Shanghai taels 12,240.00.

Should the above be shipped to Tientsin by the American Trading Co., the extra freight insurance &c. will be charged additionally.

On signing this contract, of which there is a Chinese & English version, one third of the whole contract amount, equal to Shanghai taels four thousand & eighty (4,080.00) to be paid as bargain money, the balance, namely Shanghai tael eight thousand one hundred & sixty (8,160.00) to be paid after the goods have been examined in Shanghai & found according to contract.

These rifles are understood to be genuine Mauser model 1871 & guaranteed in serviceable condition, & should other makes be included in the parcel, or any of the rifles have gears broken,

the buyers have the right of rejection such.

The rifles to be brought to the American Trading Co's godown on arrival but as Cartridges are not allowed in the Settlements, the buyers have to provide a storage place for them, outside the limits.

Should rifles be unpacked &c. after arrival in Shanghai, all expenses incurred will be charged to buyers.

The sellers responsibility ceases so soon as the goods have been handed over to & accepted by the buyers.

The buyers to provide a Customs Import Permit & should they require the American Trading Co. to ship the goods to Tsu-Cho-ling (in Tientsin) on their behalf, they are also to supply a permit for import there.

The goods to arrive before the closing of Tientsin.

Dated & signed at Shanghai, this 25th day, September 1899.

(Signed) THE AMERICAN TRADING Co.
Wm. H. Edwards

Should the goods arrive at Shanghai after the 30th, November 1899, they are to be stored for delivery next Spring & no charges be made to buyers for interest or storage.

一議此貨到滬如在十月三十以後則天津業已封河不能前運須俟明年開河
時再行交貨

山西河東鹽務兵備道楊

光緒二十五年　月　日

西歷一千八百九十九年　月　號立

立合同上海茂生洋行今蒙

山西河東鹽務兵備道楊　委購德國一千八百九十一年份式樣連小刀頭單响毛瑟步槍一千二百桿每桿價計上海規銀五兩六錢共計規銀六千九百二十兩隨配新毛瑟彈子二十四萬顆每千顆價計規銀二十三兩共合規銀五千五百二十兩兩共計規銀一萬二千二百四十兩言明上海交貨如欲運送天津另加水脚保險等費訂立華洋文合同先收定銀三分之一計規銀四千零八十兩准貨到上海驗得與合同所訂相符銀貨兩清應載議款列後

一議按照一千八百九十一年分式樣包用真德國毛瑟步槍如驗得有假雜混充機件損壞聽憑選剔

一議槍到上海由行堆棧彈子照租界章程不能起岸應請　楊大人借廠屯放

一議代改裝箱工料等費應請　楊大人自給

一議槍到上海如欲茂生行代運天津紫竹林交卸其進天津口准單應請　楊大人備給

一議貨交　楊大人驗收之後如再有損壞等情即與茂生行不涉

AMERICAN TRADING CO.
NEW YORK, HEAD OFFICE.
LONDON.
MANILA.
FALK & AMERICAN TRADING CO.
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Other Branches throughout the world.

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TIENTSIN
PORT ARTHUR
VLADIVOSTOCK

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.

COMMUNICATIONS MUST BE ADDRESSED TO THE COMPANY.

SHANGHAI, September 8th 1902.190

The United States Commissioners,
China Indemnity Claims.

Sirs:-

We hereby beg to present claim for damages sustained by this Company by reason of the so called "Boxer " outbreak of 1900.

The principles involved in this claim are loss of business and extraordinary expenses incurred in our efforts to effect deliveries of cargo here and to obtain payment ~~here, for~~ during a period when, by reason of the demoralized conditions of trade, native merchants were failing, leaving Shanghai, and endeavoring to leave as much ~~as~~ merchandise as possible, in the hands of the firms through whom such merchandise was imported.

The figures herein given are necessarily estimates- There is no method by which we can compute to absolute certainty just what our losses have been, but we believe it entirely fair to present to you the totals of business taken by us for this port during the year beginning June 1st, 1900 as compared with the previous year, and claim the average rate of commission that would have been earned by this Company, on the resulting shortage in business,.Under normal conditions an increased volumn could be expected, but we do not claim for commissions on any probable increase.- Again, we found it necessaryin order to avoid having unmarketable merchandise left on our hands, to make overtures by accepting short payment and cancelling charges for

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.

The United States Government.

Re: Indemnity Claims.

Sir:-

The U.S.Commissionbr's
China Indemnity.

commission storage, fire insurahce interest &c. This was done verbally at time's opportune to bring about the desired result-i.e.- to secure payment and get the goods off our hands.

We understand that it is the purpose of the United States Gov--ernment to indemnify U.S.Corporations, firms and citizens who have suffered losses caused by the troubles of 1900, and that the Government has already obtained by Treaty with China, funds which are in part to be applied to such indemnity for such losses; we therefore submit this claim and urge such action as will enable us to promptly obtain payment, so that we may not suffer further loss of interest on the sums due us.

Total value of orders for imports to Shanghai
taken by The American Trading Co., Shanghai.

from June 1st 1899 to May 31st 1900-	Tls	3,112,980,77.
Total " " " 1900 " " " 1901-	"	1,400,427,50.
Decrease -	Shai Taels	1,712,553,27
At Average Commission of 4 %-	Shai Taels.	68,502,13.

Estimate of allowances made to native dealers in Interest, Commission, Storage, Insurance &c, in compromising invoices to effect deliveries of goods and secure payment therefore

Shai Taels.	25,000,00.
Total	83,502,13.

U.S. Commissioner's

China Indemnity.

commission storage, fire insurance interest &c. This was done verbally
at time & opportune to bring about the desired result-i.e.- to secure
payment and get the goods off our hands.

We understand that it is the purpose of the United States Gov-
ernment to indemnify U.S.Corporations, firms and citizens who have
suffered losses caused by the troubles of 1900, and that the Government
already obtained by Treaty with China, funds which are in part to be
applied to such indemnity for such losses; we therefore submit this claim
for such action as will enable us to promptly obtain payment, so
that we may not suffer further loss of interest on the sums due us.

Total value of orders for imports to Shanghai
taken by The American Trading Co., Shanghai.

From June 1st 1898 to May 31st 1900- Tls 3,112,980,77.
Total " " 1900 " " " 1901- " 1,400,427,50.
Decrease Shui Taels 1,712,553,27

Average Commission of 4 ℔ Shui Taels. 68,502,15.

Estimate of allowances made to native dealers in Interest,
commission, Storage, Insurance &c, in compromising invoices to effect
delivries of goods and secure payment therefore

Shui Taels. 45,000,00.
Total 83,502,15.

The U.S.Commissioner's

China Indemnity Claims.

@ Average rate of exchange for Telegraphic Transfers on New York,
June 1st,1900 to May 31st 1901- 68= U.S.C.$56,781,45.

We beg to remain,

Very Truly Yours,

The American Trading Co.

Sub-Agent.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

THE AMERICAN TRADING CO.

NEW YORK, HEAD OFFICE.
LONDON.
MANILA.
EDDY, FALK & AMERICAN TRADING CO.
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VLADIVOSTOCK

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS MUST BE ADDRESSED TO THE COMPANY.

SHANGHAI, June 2nd. 1902. 190

WHEN REPLYING TO THIS LETTER ADDRESS.....

The United States Commissioners

China Indemnity Claims.

Dear Sirs:-

We attach statement of loss on two lots of American Sheetings, which arrived here on the 6th May 1901.

On the 24th May 1900 our Head office at New York purchased for shipment to us 475 bales Langley C. Sheetings, and 500 bales Piedmont K. Sheetings to be shipped from Mill points in September and July/August respectively. They were eventually shipped in February, beyond which date the Mills would not hold them. Owing to this later shipment, heavy expenses in the shape of warehouse charges and interest were incurred, adding materially to the first cost of the goods.

In June, and for practically the next two months, our market was in such a bad state in consequence of the utter stoppage of business owing to the Boxer uprising that we were unable to make any sales. Had we sold the goods on arrival our losses would have been more than double what our accounts show.

These goods are demanded only in the North of China, particularly by the Tientsin merchants, and it was not for several months after our cargo arrived that they were able to pay reasonable prices for cotton cloths. Our sales extended up to November of 1901, and we took every care to watch our market and obtain the best prices ruling. Had times

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.

June 2nd. 1902.

The United States Commissioners

China Indemnity Claims.

Dear Sirs:-

We attach statement of loss on two lots of American Sheetings, which arrived here on the 8th May 1901.

On the 24th May 1900 our Head office at New York purchased for shipment to us 475 bales Langley C. Sheetings, and 500 bales Piedmont R. Sheetings to be shipped from Mill points in September and July/August respectively. They were eventually shipped in February, beyond which date the Mills would not hold them. Owing to this later shipment, heavy expenses in the shape of warehouse charges and interest were incurred, adding materially to the first cost of the goods.

In June, and for practically the next two months, our market was in such a bad state in consequence of the utter stoppage of business owing to the Boxer uprising that we were unable to make any sales. Had we sold the goods on arrival our losses would have been more than double what our accounts show.

These goods are demanded only in the North of China, particularly by the Tientsin merchants, and it was not for several months after our cargo arrived that they were able to pay reasonable prices for cotton cloths. Our sales extended up to November of 1901, and we took every care to watch our market and obtain the best prices ruling. Had times

been normal we would have every reason to expect a profit on these two lots.

We therefore beg you to consider fully the conditions we had to contend against in selling these goods, and the terribly disorganized state of trade in North China for a long time after the "Boxer" outbreak.

The loss on the 475 bales Langley C. Sheetings amounts to G.$1772.91 and on the 500 bales Piedmont K. Sheetings G.$1,699.50, totalling gold dollars 3,472.41 You will notice that we have included in our statements a commission of 1¼% which is a legitimate charge, as our New York buyers did not add any commission to the cost, freight and insurance of these 975 bales.

Commending this claim to your consideration, we are,

Very truly yours,

THE AMERICAN TRADING CO.

Frank P Bell

Acting Agent.

been normal we would have every reason to expect a profit on these two lots.

We therefore beg you to consider fully the conditions we had to contend against in selling these goods, and the terribly disorganized state of trade in North China for a long time after the "Boxer" outbreak.

The loss on the 475 bales Langley C. Sheetings amounts to $.$1772.91 and on the 500 bales Piedmont K. Sheetings $.$1,699.50, totalling gold dollars 3,472.41 You will notice that we have included in our statements a commission of 1½% which is a legitimate charge, as our New York buyers did not add any commission to the cost, freight and insurance of these 975 bales.

Commending this claim to your consideration, we are,

Very truly yours,

THE AMERICAN TRADING CO.

Selling Agents.

Account Sales of 475 bales Langley C. Sheetings ex. s.s. "Indrani"

sold for a/c of New York office N. Y. Inv. 869
Shai. " 17/1870

A C T 25/250 751/1000 475 ℔ 11875 pcs @ 8/1½ £4824.4.5. @ 2/7½ Tls.36,466.55

CHARGES

To Duty & Wharfage Dues	Tls.1,079.47	
" London discounting chgs as per their D/Note to us	388.00	
" Bank collecting com. ½%	182.33	
" Int. from 15/6-21/12/01 189 days @ 7% on Tls.36,466.55	1,321.76	
" Fire Insce. Tls.40,000 @ Tls. 3.00 per M.	120.00	
" Storage paid wharf	268.50	
" Coolie Hire, petties, cabling, etc., ½%	91.16	3,451.22
		39,917.77
Commission 1½%		598.77
		40,516.54

CREDITS

By 475 ℔ realized by sale	37,527.19	
" Rebate Int. @ 2% on payments	94.80	37,621.99
Loss Taels		2,894.55
@ ex. 61½		C.$1,772.91

E & O E

Shanghai, 31st. December, 1901.

Account Sales of 475 bales Lankly C. Sheetings ex. s.s. "Indrani"

sold for a/c of New York office N. Y. Inv. 809
Shai. " 17/1870

A/C 1
20/809

701/1000 475 @ 11875 pcs @ 8/1½ 4283.4.3.
@ 5/7½ Tls.58,168.55

CHARGES

To Duty & Wharfage Dues		Tls.1,078.47
" London discounting chgs as per their D/Note to us		388.00
" Bank collecting com. ½%		182.35
" Int. from 15/5-31/12/01 189 days @ 7% on Tls.58,468.55		1,321.76
" Pire Insce. Tls.40,000 @ Tls. 3.00 per M.		120.00
" Storage paid Wharf		288.80
" Coolie Hire, petties, cabling, etc., ½%	91.16	3,481.22
		59,917.77
Commission 1½%		898.77
		40,818.84

CREDITS

By 475 ½ realized by sale		57,527.19
" Rebate Int. @ 8% on payments	94.80	57,621.99
Loss Taels		2,894.55
@ ex. 81½ @ 3.31.772.91		

E & O E

Shanghai, 31st, December, 1901.

Account Sales of 500 bales Piedmont K. Sheetings ex. s.s. "Indrani"

sold for a/c New York office N. Y. Inv. 866
Shai. " 17/1867

A C T 751/1250 500 ℔ 10,000 pcs. @ 8/4 £4,166.13.4.

£4,000 @ 2/8 Tls. 30,000.00

£166.13.4 @ 2/7½ 1,259.84 Tls.31,259.84

CHARGES

To Duty & Wharfage Dues	Tls. 909.03	
" London discounting chgs as charged to us	335.50	
" Bank collecting com. ½%	156.30	
" Int. from 15/8-12/1/02 200 days @ 7% on Tls. 31,259.84	1,265.10	
" Fire Insce. Tls. 34,000 @ Tls. 3.00 per M.	102.00	
" Storage paid wharf	294.00	
" Coolie hire, petties, cabling, etc., ½%	78.15	3,140.08
		34,399.92
Commission 1½%		516.00
		34,915.92

CREDITS

By 500 ℔ realized by sale	32,042.50	
" Rebate interest @ 2% on payments	98.72	32,141.22
	Loss Taels	2,774.70
	@ Ex. 61½d.	$1,699.50

E & O E

Shanghai, 31st. December, 1901.

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, SHANGHAI (Calendar No. 115)

This claim is made up of three items as follows:

1. Contract for rifles and ammunition
   Amount claimed U.S.Gold $7,857.56

2. Losses on American piece goods,
   Amount claimed U. S. Gold $3,472.41.

3. Losses on general business,
   Amount claimed U.S.Gold $56,781.45.

The first item is founded on a contract dated September 25th 1899 (Original annexed) between the American Trading Company and certain Chinese officials of the Province of Shansi. By the terms of said contract The American Trading Company agreed to deliver to the Chinese parties 1200 Mauser rifles and 240000 cartridges, for which the latterwere to pay Shanghai Taels 12,240.00. The sum of Taels 4,080.00 was paid as bargain money upon the signing of the contract. The goods were to arrive before the closing of the Port of Tientsin, which usually occurs early in December of each year. They reached Shanghai, part on December 6th, and part on December 22nd, 1899. No delivery was ever taken of the goods and they were stored in Shanghai. The Trading Company asks indemnity for the contract price plus accumulated interests and charges. By reason of the prohibition by the Protocol of the trade in Arms and Ammunition in China, the Company has been unable to dispose of these goods and they still remain on their hands.

The Commissioners hold the Company to be entitled only to such damages as arise from the breach of contract. Their award on this item of the claim is made up in the following manner:

Contract

Contract Sales Price	Taels	12,240.00
Cost to Claimants	"	10,372.86
Profits per contract		1,867.12
Bargain money paid	Taels	4,080.00
Less Profits	"	1,867.12
Surplus over profits	"	2,212.18
Accumulated Charges	Taels	5,809.00
Less surplus over profits		2,212.18
AWARD		3,596.12

Taels 3,596.12 @ 61 1/4 = U. S. GOLD $2,202.62

The claim for balance of this first item is dismissed.

The second item is for losses sustained on 945 bales of American piece goods. These goods were purchased May 24th, 1900 for shipment in July, August and September. Because of the Boxer disturbances in North China shipment was delayed until the following February. Owing to this late shipment warehouse and interest charges were incurred greatly adding to the original cost. The difference between this cost plus a commission of 1 1/2 per cent and the selling price amounts to $3,452.41 for which compensation is asked.

The Commissioners have allowed this sum minus the 1 1/2 per cent commission.

The third item is for losses on general business due to the disturbed condition of commerce in China as a result of the Boxer trouble. Comparison is made between the volume of business done by the Company from June 1st, 1899 to May 31st, 1900 with the volume done from June 1st, 1900 to May 31st, 1901. An average commission on the decrease is claimed to represent the amount of damage done to the Company from the general interruption of

trade; and to this is added a large amount for allowances to native dealers to effect deliveries of goods.

The Commissioners are of opinion that the damages thus claimed are contingent and speculative. This item of the claim is therefore dismissed.

William E. Baitbridge

James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 115.

AWARD on the Claim of THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.

Item	Claim	Allowed	Disallowed
1.	Contract for Rifles and Ammunition	$2,202.62	$5,654.94
2.	American Piece Goods	$2,800.00	$ 672.41
3.	General Business		$56,781.45
		$5,002.62	$63,108.80

ALLOWED:

On Claim $5,002.62

Interest @ 7% on $2800.00 only from December 31st, 1901 ..... 136.91

TOTAL..... $5,139.53

DISALLOWED:

On Claim TOTAL.....$63,108.80

Shanghai, China,

September 12th, 1902.

William E. Barrett

Approved Oct. 6, 1902.

E. H. Conger

James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

U.S. Minister.

Nos. 118, 122 and 123.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, C. M. Caslin, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Rockland Co in the State of New York on or about the 20 day of November 1862 that my father was a ~~American~~ native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Bedford in the State of New York; that I am temporarily sojourning at Shanghai; that my occupation ~~is and~~ at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Manager of the American Trading Co. at Newchwang

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 4333.75 (~~U. S. Gold~~); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

In addition to the above amount I claim one quater loss sustained by the Chinese firm of Mow Dung Lee the same being the extent of my financial interest in the said firm. amount thus claimed is one fourth $ 19606.82 equal to $ 4901.70

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

C. W. Clarkson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of Sept, 1902, at Shanghai

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

_____ } S.S.
_____

I, _____ hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with _____ the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

_____

Duplicate

Charles McCaslin
v
Chinese Government

Claim for loss in rent & looting of Doors & Windows from 195 Houses on the border of the Russian Settlement The looting was done in July & August during the Boxer trouble. Watchmen were unable to stop on the premises

	Taels	Cand	Taels	Cand
For 325 large & Small Doors Stolen @ Taels 3.50	1137	50		
For 263 Windows @ $1.00	263	00		
Loss in rent on 194 houses from July 1st to Decr. 31st 1900 @ $3.50 per month $4074 & 72	2933	28	4333	78

Newchoang 11th March 1901

C. McCaslin

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day March 1901

J. J. Fredk Bandinel
United States Vice-Consul

No 778

Charles McCorkle

Deeds 4333.78

Duplicate

Mow Sun Lee
v
Chinese Government

a Summary of Claims numbered "I & 2 as per list attached

	Taels	cand	Taels	cand
Claim "I				
Interest on cargo Kept in stock & unsaleable up to the present as per detailed list. Value Taels 30926.88/100 @ 10% per annum July 1st to Feby. 28th = 243 days	2058	97		
For loss in market value on stock, (can be bought in other markets & brought here & sold cheaper) 10% on value on $30926.88/100	3092	69	5151	66
Claim "2				
Value & Interest on cargo sold to native merchants list attached, unable to recover on account of Boxer rising.				
Value of Cargo	13411	63		
Interest on the Amount from 1st June to date = 284 days @ 10%	1043	53	1455	16
Total	Taels		19.606	82

Newchwang 11th March 1901

C. McCaslin

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this 20th day March 1901.

J. J. Fredk Bandinel

United States Vice-Consul

Duplicate

4 I

Inow Sun Lee

Claim I

Name & value of goods that had to be kept in stock during the Boxer rising & unsaleable at present on account of the disturbed state in the interior. managers were forced to leave for Shanghai as they were in Foreign Employ

			Taels	cand.
45	Cases	Dyes	1001	00
80	"	Matches	2000	00
5	"	Needles	562	50
20	"	Buttons	840	00
642	Pieces	Blankets	770	40
24	Dozen	Clocks	1152	00
318	Pieces	Watches	1908	00
18	"	Telescopes	81	00
2743	"	Cloth	1549	15
25	"	Shirtings	87	50
214	Dozen	Soap	160	50
387	Cases	Soap	772	00
170	Dozen	Umbrellas	1190	00
173	Gross	Cotton Thread	746	00
1159	Dozen	Towels	412	80
1248	"	Handkerchiefs Cotton	474	24
108	Boxes	Candles	259	20
3	Bales	Wall Paper	64	50
2	Casks	Jacks	41	40
12	Gross	Watch Chains	21	00
83	Cases	Wine	835	00
2	"	Glass Ware	73	40
588	Dozen	Crockery	701	80
120	"	Table Forks	174	00
20	"	Handkerchiefs Silk	62	10
		Amount Carried forward	15939	49

			Tails	Cent.
		Brought forward	15939	49
198	Gross	Tin Boxes	785	40
30420	Bottles	medicine	3109	40
8	Casks	Limonade	64	00
24	Dozen	Bottles Sweets	38	40
42	"	Tins Biscuits	134	40
14	"	Bottles Salt	33	60
4	Cases	Butter	132	00
176	Pieces	Pipes (metal)	657	00
214	"	Lamp Chimneys	11	77
310	"	Candle Sticks	36	00
1854	"	Gongs	778	68
492	Bags	Wheat	1156	20
187	Pieces	Mosquito net	187	00
54	"	Hooks	51	30
38	Gross	Pencils	55	10
7	Pieces	Graphaphone	192	50
72	Dozen	Cigarette Holders	57	60
2	Cases	Pipes	150	00
178	Boxes	Cigars	115	70
7	Dozen	Tins Tobacco	18	20
500	Pieces	Photographs	30	00
20	Dozen	Ink	6	00
200	"	Handkerchiefs	120	00
408	"	Purses	1213	40
27	Cases	Sugar refined	270	00
2	Pieces	Bicycles	160	00
3	Cases	Spirits Wine	192	00
2	"	Olive Oil	40	00
35	Dozen	Singlets	192	00
16	Gross	Spoons	102	40
372	Dozen	Milk	520	80
		Amount Carried forward	26.550	34

Duplicate claim #1

#3

			Taels	Cand
		Brought forward	26550	34
50	Pieces	Lamps	75	00
100	Dozn	" Chimneys	100	00
651	"	Padlocks	515	00
2	Cases	Toys	48	00
20	Dozn	Buckets	60	00
45	Gross	Hair Pins	148	50
200	Pieces	Wood Pipes	20	00
390	Pairs	Shoes	351	00
20	Pieces	Printed Cloth	95	00
23	Gross	Musical Instruments	149	50
10	Cases	Tobacco	240	00
4	"	Biscuits	242	00
1	"	Lace	147	84
1	"	Lama Braid	31	50
94	Dozn	Belts	235	20
2156	"	Hose	290	00
5	Cases	Tobacco native	185	00
25	Gross	Spectacles	125	00
2400	Pieces	Toys	408	00
22	Cases	Cotton Thread	880	00
		Total Value	30926	88

Newchwang 11th March 1901

C. McCaslin

Duplicate

Inow Sun Lee
v
Chinese Government

Claim #2

Cargo sold to different Native merchants before the Boxer rising. Unable to get the money on account of some being killed, others having been burned out by the Boxers as they had foreign goods in their houses.

				Taels	Cond.
10	Cases	Dyes		190	80
3	"	Salt		45	00
1	"	Buttons		53	00
970	Dozen	Towels		305	60
1485	"	Handkerchiefs	Cotton	710	00
3440	Bottles	Medicine		714	80
1200	Packages	Wool		264	00
95	Gross	Tin Boxes		456	00
35	"	" "		102	50
330	Cards	Lace		75	90
40	Boxes	Lama Braid		13	50
3	Cases	Cotton Thread		240	00
167½	Gross	"	"	293	12
2030	Pieces	Cloth		1218	00
720	"	Nankeen Cloth		396	00
30	"	Cloth	Japanese	82	50
375	Dozen	Soap		319	17
9	Cases	Soap		36	00
105	"	Candles		341	25
90	Catties	Gold Powder		61	20
130	Pieces	Sissors		9	10
26	Dozen	Hose		43	75
		Amount Carried forward		5970	69

Duplicate Claim 2

			Taels	Cand
		Brought forward	5930	69
190	Dozen	Pocket Knives	148	20
40	Pieces	Rugs	128	00
1000	"	Blankets	650	00
120	"	Carpets	105	60
15	Dozen	Tins Tobacco	39	00
20	Boxes	Cigars	20	00
1	Case	Tobacco	17	50
5	Gross	Wax matches	20	00
760	Pieces	Glass Flowers	76	00
100	Cattys	Olive Oil	20	00
10	Gross	Hair Pins	48	00
15	Dozen	umbrellas	129	00
190	"	wines	1064	00
9	"	Vinegar	21	60
6	"	Mustard	14	40
36	"	Jams	90	00
6	"	Sauce	9	00
8	"	Sardines	9	60
8	"	Salmon	14	40
200	Tins	Butter	70	00
30	Cases	Sugar refined	330	00
2	"	Tea	30	00
10	Dozen	Salid Oil	12	00
2	Cases	Fruit	22	40
20	Dozen	Biscuits (Tins)	46	00
10	"	" "	41	00
40	"	Lemonade	40	00
66	"	Milk	171	50
76	Tins	Lard	64	60
5	Gross	Shoe Polish	24	00
79	Dozen	Tea Cups	189	60
		amount Carried forward	9636	09

(1) Duplicate Claim 2

			Taels	Cand.
		Brought forward	9636	09
48	Dozen	Plates	201	60
50	"	Glass ware	50	00
50	"	Lamp Lights	80	00
35	Pieces	Mosquito Curtains	43	75
70	"	Watches	624	00
14	Gross	Pencils	25	20
4	Dozen	Oil Stoves	33	60
4	"	Ink Stands	12	80
10	"	Oil Cloth	36	00
25	Gross	Spectacles	137	50
10	"	Cigarette Holders	72	00
60000	Pieces	Gold Leaf	130	00
1	"	Bicycle	96	00
73	"	Pipes (metal)	584	00
145	Dozen	Padlocks	181	15
144	Pieces	Silk Handkerchiefs	40	80
139	Dozen	Belts	375	30
7	Pieces	Graphaphone	252	00
12	"	Musical Boxes	180	00
16	"	Musical Instruments	35	20
85	Dozen	Purses	255	00
30	"	Hooks	36	00
24	"	Candle Sticks	36	00
2	"	Telescopes	96	00
30	Pieces	Curtain Hooks	10	00
152	"	Spectacle Cases	10	64
60	"	Gongs	141	00
		Taels	13411	62

Newchwang 11th March 1901

C. McEaslin

American Trading
Company

Facts 19,606,82

Duplicate

Mow Sun Ling
v
Chinese Government

Claim under clause dated Jany. 17th 1901
"Equitable indemnities for Chinese"
"in consequence of their being in the
Service of foreigners"
The above firm was the agent of
the American Trading Co at
Heimmintun. the goods mentioned
below were seized by Officials Servants
Some of the cargo was in their hands
last month.

	Taels	Cash
Tax House, Office Furniture Clothing &c.		
1 Paper Board Bench & Glue Pot		
1 Dining Table		
1 Pair - Water Jars & pail		
1 Large Urn		
3 Kettles		
2 Grind Stones		
3 Knives & Slicers		
3 Blacking Stones		
7 matting		
1 Kitchen Box		
2 Small Urns		
2 Teakots		
1 Purse		
1 Cotton Bags		
2 Kettle Covers		
7 Wood Covers		
2 Tin Lamps		
1 Spoon		
Carried forward		

Continued

1	Pair Tea Jars
1	Skin Box
4	Rulers
5	Hand Bars
2	Boxes
3	Kong Covers
1	Wine Jar
4	Urns
3	Kettles
2	Plates
1	Boiling Kettle
1	Water Jar
1	Bed
1	Pair Lamps (standing)
3	Hanging Lamps
1	Hand " "
4	Hand Carts
4	Plank
16	"
1	Box
6	Bunchs large
6	" small
2	"
5	Tables
4	Chairs
6	Boxes large
4	" small
2	Bars
15	Small Ornaments
1	Fire Box
3	Ladders
5	Lamps
11	Scales native

carried forward

continued

1	Cap Irons
4	Baskets
1	Set Chopsticks
2	Flour Bags
1	Iron Spoon
4	Water Boards
1	Table
2	Book Cases
1	Lead Teapot
2	Chairs
2	Scales
5	Sign Boards
4	Wooden Frames
2	Money Boxes
8	Boards
4	Counters
3	Baskets
1	Tea Table
7	Blanks
3	Water machines
12	Match & Tobacco Boxes
2	Wood Frames
1	Round Basket
3	Lead Jars
14	Candle Sticks
2	Lots Furniture
8	Tea & Wine Jars
4	Carrying Poles
1	Lamp
1	Iron Plate
16	Ornaments
2	Change Boxes
2	Money Purses

carried forward

	continued	Yards	Quarters
1	Cap		
4	Pieces Cloth		
3	Spikes		
1	Lot Crockery		
1	Iron Balance		
2	Blanks		
3	Shovels		
1	Fire Irons	251	61
4	Packages Bagging		
4	Cloths Boys		
9	Long Coats		
10	Jackets		
8	Trousers		
8	Pairs Boots & Shoes		
3	Mattresses		
5	Shirts		
4	Pairs Stockings		
9	Caps		
1	Cap Box		
2	Rings		
4	Lots Beads		
3	Water Pipes		
2	Clocks	217	55
120	Wooden Doors		
30	Windows		
250	Planks		
2	Wooden Bars		
67	Pieces Lime		
49	" Timber		
4000	Bricks		
30	Shutters		
—	Repairing & Fixing House	883	53
	carried forward	Yards 1352	69

			Taels	cand
		Brought forward	1.352	69
800	pieces	Shirtings		
970	"	Cloth native		
3	"	Counting Boards	2.585	00
5	Packages	Gold Thread		
17	"	Cotton Thread		
50	Bales	Shirtings		
5	Packages	Flour		
2	Boxes	Glass		
20	Pieces	Shirtings		
28	"	Cotton Cloth Tanez		
165	"	Pongee		
11	Boxes	Tea		
63	Cattles	Lead		
80	Cases	Kerosene Oil		
53	Pieces	Satin		
44	Packages	Paper		
2	Pieces	Rugs		
15	Bales	Shirtings	627	58
7	Cases	Books	72	51
		Interest on Value of Goods $ 9,583.01 from July 1st to date 254 days @ 10% per annum	666	87
		Total Taels	11.602	65

Newchwang 11th March 1901

C. McCaslin

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 20th day March 1901

J. J. Fredk Bandniel
United States Vice-Consul

American Trading
Company.

Lacks 11,602,65-

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

Nos. 118, 122 and 123.

AWARD on Claim of CHARLES McCASLIN.

ALLOWED:

Damage to houses	Taels 1,400.50 =	Gold $	952.34
Increased cost of construction 25%	" 350.12 =	"	238.08
Loss rentals 40 houses at $5 Mex. per month per leases 10 months $2000.00 Mex. =			952.00
Share in claim of Mow Sun Lee			1110.99
Interest on $952.00 from May 1st, 1901 @ 5%			65.59
Interest on $2,301.41 from July 15th, 1900 @ 7%			349.46
	TOTAL.....	$	3668.46

DISALLOWED:

On Claim Taels 4,491.04 = Gold $3,053.90

Shanghai, China,
September 17th, 1902.

William E. Barrickdye
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

CHARLES McCASLIN, sworn, says: that in June - August 1900 he resided at Newchwang, China and had lived there about two years; says he owned 225 chien of Chinese houses; that during the Boxer troubles at Newchwang on or about the 10th of July the doors and windows were taken away from these houses by riotous Chinese; that it was impossible to keep watchmen to protect said property as they were too frightened to stay; that the valuations are the cost prices, amounts actually paid for property; about 40 of these houses were rented at $5 Mex. per month per lease running one year; rents not paid; houses rendered unhabitable by damage done; that he filed the claims of

Mow

Mow Sun Ling and Mow Sun Lee; that he withdraws the claim of Mow Sun Ling; that Mow Sun Lee is a partnership doing business at Newchwang; the partners are Charles McCaslin and four Chinese; that the interest of Charles McCaslin in said firm is a one fourth interest; that the first item of this claim is for interest paid on money borrowed to carry stock rendered unsaleable by Boxer troubles and for depreciation in value of said stock; that the second item of said claim is for value and interest on goods actually sold to native merchants, who have been made insolvent by reason of the Boxer outbreak; that many of said debtors were killed and others have disappeared; that all possible efforts to recover said debts have been made without avail; that prior to said troubles said debtors were solvent as shown by previous dealings; that the items of said claim are true and correct transcripts of the books of said firm.

Approved Oct. 6, 1902).

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

V

No. 120 and 121.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, ~~———~~ acting agent of the American Trading Company at Newchang Robert R. Evenall, being duly sworn, on oath say that ~~I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born~~ at _____ in the State of _____ on or about the _____ day of _____, _____; that my father was a _____ ~~citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at~~ _____ in the State of _____; that I am temporarily sojourning at _____; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of _____

The American Trading Company is a Corporation organized under the laws of the State of Connecticut U.S.A.

said company

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States ~~I have~~ filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by its ~~me~~ through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $Tls 46384.82 (~~U. S. Gold~~); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in its ~~my~~ said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose said company ~~I~~ was a citizen of the United States of America.

The above is the amount of the original claim. Item I - claim II - Tls 23332.10 is hereby withdrawn, said sum having been paid.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of said company; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to

The American Trading Company at Newchwang

4.—I further say on oath that said company have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which its said claim is founded.

except amounts withdrawn therewith.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that said company expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of its said claim.

Herbert R. Evarts
acting agent of
The American Trading Co[mpany]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31 day of August, 1902, at Shanghai

(S[eal])

James O. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

The Comercial Trading Company

vs

United States

Claim No 2

_____ } S.S.

_____

I, _____ hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with _____ the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

_____

Duplicate

The American Trading Company
v
Chinese Government

Claim #2

	Taels	Cand	Taels	Cand
For monies due by ex Compradore who had to leave on account of Boxer trouble Whereabouts unknown			23332	10
For loss of Interest on cargo which had to be kept in Godown. July 1st to Oct. 15 1900				
79 Cases Cigarettes $ 5909.52 - 7% 107 days	121	21		
17110 bags Flour .23954.00 - " 107 "	491	55		
10 bales Yarn . 685.00 - " 107 "	14	06		
" 154 " " .11865.00 - " 75 "	170	66		
" had to be reshipped to Shanghai 12/9/pd[s]			797	48
For loss in value on 17110 bags flour 15[c] bag			2566	50
For loss Demurrage of 4 days on Str. Inverness @ £53. 15. 0. per day 3[d] to 6[th] Aug. 1900 £215. 0. 0. £ 2/9 (unable to secure Coolies)			1563	64
For loss of Interest on $ 36.250. advanced - to Imperial Railway, 23/6 to 28/8/1900 7%	424	08		
" loss of 2% exchange on the advance, money remitted from Tientsin to Shanghai	625	00		
" Cost of money being shipped from Shanghai to this port	166	50	1215	58
	Taels		29475	30

Newchwang 11th March 1901

THE AMERICAN TRADING Co

C. McGaslin Agent

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 20th day March 1901

J. J. Frost Vice-Consul
United States Vice-Consul

No. 121

American Trading

Company.

Sails 29, 475: 30

Duplicate

The American Trading Company
V
Chinese Government

Claim "I"

For 3000 rounds 2¼ Ammunition Contracted for with the Governor of Moukden	Taels	18000	00		
Less bargain money		2000	00	Tls 16000	00
For balance due on 4 Rapid Firing Guns		400	00		
" Interest on $16400. from Octr. 1st 1900 to March 11th 1901. 162 days @ 7%		509	52	909	52
Interest to be added from 11/3/01 to date of payment @ 8%. prsent bank rate of interest on loans Storage & Fire Insurance Cannot be known until Claim is paid. from 1st October to date it would be about $480.					
Ammunition is stored at the port of Nagasaki Japan					
				Taels 16909	52

Newchwang 11th March 1901

THE AMERICAN TRADING Co.

C. McCaslin Agent

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day March 1901.

J. J. Fredk Haendrich
United States Vice Consul

American Trading
Company.
Feb 16, 1909. 5-2

CONTRACT with

HIS EXCELLENCY MING

Tao Tai of Newchwang

on the one part

and

THE AMERICAN TRADING CO. of

Newchwang

on the other part

for

ONE Thousand Rounds (1000) Ammunition

2 pdr. Hotchkiss.

PRICE

Each round of Ammunition to cost Moukden Taels Six (m/T6.00)

DELIVERY

To arrive at Newchwang on or before the 1st day 8th moon, 26th year Quang Tsu. In case of non arrival of goods, Moukden Taels One Thousand (m/T 1000.) to be paid by the said American Trading Company as forfeit, excepting in case of loss of or breakdown of steamer, war or the usual restraints of unforseen accidents. In case of loss of Steamer the Bl./L. to be shown.

In case of loss the bargain money to be returned, or if they wish to have the cargo replaced The American Trading Company has to do so at same price.

PAYMENTS.

As bargain money on Signing Contract

M/T 2000.
M/T 2000. On arrival
M/T 2000. After one months arrival.

M/T 6000.00

The cartridges to be sent to Moukden to try and see if they fit the 2pdr. Hotchkiss GuN. If the cartridges do not fit the guns they are to be returned to the American Trading Co. The shells to be explosive when loaded with powder. The cartridges

to be tried within one month after arrival.

When the steamer arrives notice will be given, when delivery will have to be taken as landed from steamer.

Government Permit to land to be handed to The American Trading Company on signing of Contract. Contract to be written out in duplicate, the one to be retained by the aforementioned. His Excellency, Ming, and the other by The American Trading Company.

BARGAIN MONEY. Moukden Taels Two Thousand (M/T 2000.00) has been paid this day 4th day 5th Moon 26th year Quang Tsu. (31st May 1900)

The American Trading Co.

(Signed) C. McCaslin.....Agent.

CONTRACT with

General Yung of Moukden

on the one part

and

The American Trading Company of

Newchwang

on the other part. for

Four (4) Mountain Guns, two pounders, with all appurtenances and Two thousand (2000) rounds Ammunition for same.

DELIVERY.

To arrive on or before the 1st of Nov. 1899.-Chinese tenth moon thirteenth day twenty fifth year of Quang Tsu - in case of non arrival of goods - Moukden Taels five thousand (M/T 5000.00) to be paid by the said American Trading Company as forfeit, excepting in the case of loss or breakdown of steamer, war or the usual restraints of unforseen accident.

PRICE.

Each gun to cost

Moukden Taels two thousand six hundred (M/T 2600.$\frac{00}{00}$)

Each round of ammunition

Moukden Taels Six (M/T 6.$\frac{00}{00}$)

or

a total cost of

Moukden Taels twenty two thousand four hundred

(M/T 22400$\frac{00}{00}$)

PAYMENTS:-

as Bargain money, on signing contract

Mk Tls.	4000.$\frac{00}{00}$	Sept 7/99	= 3	day	8	moon	25	year
then	4000.		=30	"	8	"	25	"
	2000.00		=20	"	12	"	25	"
	4000.00		= 1	"	6	"	26	"
	4000.00		= 1	"	12	"	26	"
	4400.00		= 1	"	6	"	27	"
	22400.00							

Should

Should, however, the money not be paid on the above specified dates - Moukden Taels one thousand (M/Tls.1000.00) is to be paid over and above the contract price for each non payment.

CARGO to be taken delivery of at Newchwang, soldiers to be sent down from Moukden to take charge of same.
Government Permits to land same to be handed over on signing contract.
Contract to be written out in duplicate, the one to be retained by the aforementioned

General Yung & the other by the
American Trading Company.

Bargain money - Moukden taels four thousand (M/Tls. 4000.00) has been paid this day 3 day 8 moon 25 year Quang Tsu = Sept. 7/99.

The American Trading Co.

(Signed) C. McCaslin.....Agent.

THE AMERICAN TRADING CO

NEW YORK, HEAD OFFICE.
LONDON.
MANILA.

DDY, FALK & AMERICAN TRADING CO.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Other Branches throughout the world.

HAMBURG
YOKOHAMA
KOBE
NAGASAKI

NEWCHWANG
TIENTSIN
PORT ARTHUR
VLADIVOSTOCK

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS MUST BE ADDRESSED TO THE COMPANY.

SHANGHAI September 20th, 1902. 90

ssrs W.E.Bainbridge)
and James W.Ragsdale) Commissioners.

U.S.Claims Commission in China

Shanghai.

Sirs,

With reference to the claim filed with you by our Newchwang Branch, relative to 3,000 Rounds Ammunition(Hotchkiss two-pound)we beg to state that these goods are stored at Nagasaki, Japan, and that every effort possible has been made by our company and connections throughout the entire Orient to sell them, but without result- When the claim now in your hands was presented by The American Trading Co., Newchwang, the goods were practically abandoned to you, and in conformity with your re--quest that we obtain a valuation for same, we wired to our Head Office in New York and have their response stating "Can resell at- in good con--dition- $1,000.- (One thousand Dollars) Gold, delivered here"- have no reason to doubt that the goods are in first class condition and in order to arrive at the approximate valuation, where they are, it is necessary for us to deduct the cost of handling, freight, insurance andcharges to New York.- On Explosives such expenses are high, and we estimate that after paying all items for transportation to New York, we would have a balance of U.S.Gold$ 600.00 representing the value of this Ammunition at Nagasaki.

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

Messrs W.E.Brainbridge) Comm.
& J.W.Ragsdale,)
U.S.Clms. Comm. inChina.
Shai.

Sept.20/02

We would be pleased to have you instruct us if we are free to avail at once of the offer of our New York Office, as we are anxious to have the goods finally disposed of.

Very truly Yours,

The American Trading Co.

Frank P. Ball

Act. Agent.

C.A.E.

(2)

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

Nos. 120 and 121.

AWARD on Claim of THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, NEWCHWANG.

NATURE OF LOSS CLAIMED		ALLOWED	DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.
		Taels	Taels
CLAIM I (Calendar No.120)			
Loss on Contract for Ammunition: Contract Price	Tls.18,000.00		
Less Bargain Money	" 2,000.00		
Bal. due per contract	" 16,000.00		
Less present value of goods	882.35		
Loss per contract	" 15,117.65	15,117.65	
Balance of Rapid Firing Guns		400.00	
Interest			509.51
CLAIM II (Calendar No.121.)			
Compradore's Account			23,332.10
Loss of interest on cargo carried		797.48	
Loss from depreciation flour			2,566.50
Demurrage Str. "Inverness"		1,563.64	
Loss through advanced to Imperial Railway			1,215.58
		17,878.77	27,623.69

ALLOWED:

On Claim Taels 17,878.77 =	U.S.Gold	$12,157.56
Interest at 7% from October 1st, 1900		1,678.47
TOTAL	" "	$13,835.98
DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:		~~$336.02~~
Balance of Claim Taels 27,623.69 =	U.S.Gold	$18,784.00

SHANGHAI, CHINA,
September 20th, 1902. William E. Bainbridge

Approved Oct. 6, 1902. James W. Ragsdale

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

COMMISSIONERS.

No. 124.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Harry Emmerson, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Albion in the State of Illinois on or about the 10th day of Feb, 1867; that my father was a Native born citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Albion in the State of Illinois; that I am temporarily sojourning at City of Mexico; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of

Foreman track layer and Bridge Foreman. on 19th June 1900 was superintending The building of a Bridge on The extension of Imperial Chinese Railways. outside the Great Wall. about forty miles from Newchwang

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 1.600 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

An Itemised statement was filed with Mr Bondinel acting U. S. Consul at Newchwang. I have no copy of it here. a copy was sent to Pekin. As I have lost my employment with The Chinese Govt. after The claim was filed I consider it ought to have been at least $1000 Gold Longer

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of Myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to Myself

The claim is partly for lost Household Utensils and part for lost Time, having had to remain at Kweichwang from 19th June 1900 to 10th May 1901. when I was notified, That There was no further employment for me my pay before 19th June 1900 was £ 26 Sold per mo

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

H Emmerson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7 day of July, 1902, at Mexico City, Mexico.

(Seal)

Edward M. Conley

V. & D. CONSUL GENERAL U. S. A.

Republic of Mexico
Federal District
City of Mexico } S.S.

I, EDWARD M. CONLEY. hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with H. Emmerson the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

Edward M. Conley

V. & D. CONSUL GENERAL U. S. A.

Newchwang, Manchuria, Mar. 19th, 1901.

Loss sustained by H. Emmerson, an American citizen, in the employ of the Chinese Govt., under The Chinese Imperial Railway Administration, at Schweng Soige in Manchuria, since the 19th of June, 1900, on account of the Boxer outbreak in North China.

Household utensils	$ 300.00
Bed & bedding	50.00
Stoves	50.00
Personal effects	150.00
Provisions lost	180.00
Loss of employment- 9 months at same salary as received on Railway, viz. £26 Sterling =£234.	2340.00
	$ 3070.00

I beg to say that I think I should be compensated for loss of employment as I was brought to this country from Siam, by order of Mr. Kinder, and there is no other employment for me here, as my speciality is Railway work.

Respectfully,

Harry Emmerson.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of March, 1901.

J. J. Fredk. Bandinel

(Seal) United States Vice-Consul.

City of Mexico, 810 Calle Sur, No. 14.

July 7th, 1902.

To the United States Claims Commission,

Pekin, China.

Gentlemen:-

My claim against the Chinese Government is based upon the following facts.

In October 1896, I was telegraphed for from Tongkhon by Mr. Kinder (I wasthen employed on the Siamese Railways) to come to China to work on the Chinese Imperial Railways, after about six months work was offered a permanent job, as per agreement enclosed, which I accepted, and a contract was signed.

On the 19th of June, 1900, while employed putting in concrete piers for a large bridge 40 miles from Newchwang, was compelled along with the other white men working outside the Great Wall, to fly for my life to the port of Newchwang, where I remained until May 15th, 1901. We received full pay to 1st of July, 1900, after that for a few months a small allowance, but not enough to pay expenses, but was told to wait and the work would start again. On my arrival in Tientsin in the latter part of May, 1901, I was told there was no chance for employment, as the Railway inside the Wall was under British Military Administration and that part outside the Wall was in possession of the Russian Troops, who employed no foreigners. Therefore I was in a foreign port, ten thousand miles from my home with no chance of a job in my line of business in China, or the East.

City of Mexico. 810 Calle Sur, No. 14.

July 7th, 1902.

To the United States Claims Commission,

Peking, China.

Gentlemen:-

My claim against the Chinese Government is based upon the following facts.

In October 1898, I was telegraphed for from Tongshan by Mr. Kinder (I westhen employed on the Siamese Railways) to come to China to work on the Chinese Imperial Railways. after about six months work was offered a permanent job, as per agreement enclosed, which I accepted, and a contract was signed.

On the 19th of June, 1900, while employed putting in concrete piers for a large bridge 40 miles from Newchwang, was compelled along with the other white men working outside the Great Wall, to fly for my life to the port of Newchwang. I remained until May 15th, 1901. We received full pay to 1st of July, 1900, after that for a few months a small allowance but not enough to pay expenses, but was told to wait and the work would start again. On my arrival in Tientsin in the latter part of May, 1901, I was told there was no chance for employment, as the Railway inside the Wall was under British Military Administration and that part outside the Wall was in possession of the Russian Troops, who employed no foreigners. Therefore I was in a foreign port, ten thousand miles from my home with no chance of a job in my line of business in China, or the

I was compelled to come back to America at great expense to myself. I put in a claim with Mr. Bondinel, acting Consul at Newchwang in the early part of 1901, claiming about $500.00, five hundred dollars, Mexican for loss of Household utensils, chairs, beds, stoves, provision on hand, etc., etc. and also about $2,700 for 10-1/2 months loss of time at Newchwang to that date, but after filing this claim I was told I was not wanted or there would be no job for me even if I waited longer. And under these circumstances I think my claim should have been at least one thousand dollars (gold) larger.

Trusting this will meet your favorable consideration, I remain,

Your servant,

H Hanneman

I was compelled to come back to America at great expense to myself. I put in a claim with Mr. Bonilmel, acting Consul at Newchwang in the early part of 1901, claiming about $800.00. five hundred dollars, Mexican for loss of household utensils, chairs, beds, stoves, provision on hand, etc., etc. and also about $2,700 for 10-1/2 months loss of time at Newchwang to that date, but after filing this claim I was told I was not wanted or there would be no job for me even if I waited longer. And under these circumstances I think my claim should have been at least one thousand dollars (gold) larger.

Trusting this will meet your favorable consideration, I remain,

Your servant,

Amended claim for losses incurred by Boxer rising in North China, June 19th, 1900.

Loss of household goods, chairs, beds, cooking utensils, provisions on hand, $250.00

May 15th,1901.

Ten and a half months waiting at Newchwang for work to start up on Railway as per request of Railway Administration, at £26 per month, 1,365.00

June 1st, 1901.

Loss of employment as a specialist in Railway construction, and passage to America, 1,000.00

Total claim, U.S.gold, $2,615.00

H Emmerson

City of Mexico,

810 Calle Sur 14,

July 7th, 1902.

Amended claim for losses incurred by Boxer rioting in North China, June 19th, 1900.

Loss of household goods, chairs, beds, cooking utensils, provisions on hand. $530.00

May 18th.1901.

Ten and a half months waiting at Newchwang for work to start up on Railway as per request of Railway Administration, at $96 per month. 1,008.00

June 1st, 1901.

Loss of employment as a specialist in Railway construction, and passage to America. 1,000.00

Total claim, U.S.gold. $2,838.00

City of Mexico.

July 7th, 1902.

(S. 16.)

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

IMPERIAL RAILWAYS OF NORTH CHINA.

ANSWER TO YOUR

Engr Department June 3rd 1899

Memorandum from to

Mr. Emerson

I have had instructions to inform you that the management is much pleased with your past services and proposes to employ you permanently as Track Inspector.

I am authorized to offer you the following terms —

Pay { 1st year £20.0 per month
2nd " £21.10 "
3rd " £23.0 "

Quarters and Medical attendance provided, but no allowances nor overtime.

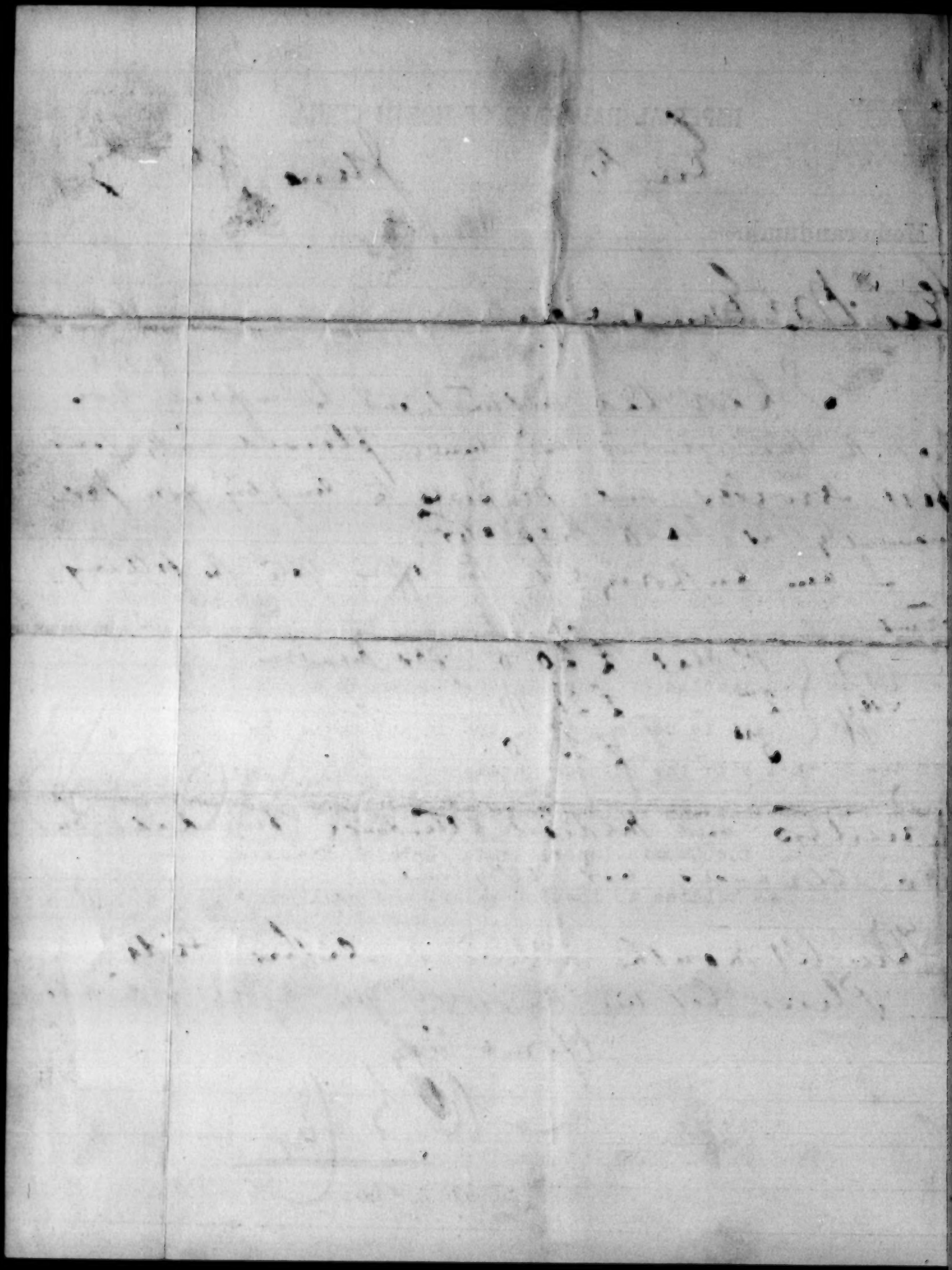
Three (3) months notice on either side.

Please let me know if you agree to the above.

Yours truly

[signature]

3 £ extra allowed for living outside wall



OPINION of William E. Bainbridge and James W. Ragsdale, Commissioners, on the claim of Harry Emmerson.

The larger part of this Claim is a demand for loss of salary or compensation in lieu thereof under a contract with the Chinese Imperial Railway Administration. The claimant submits a Memorandum of the terms of compensation for his services offered by the Railway Administration and in his letter to the Commission states that these terms were accepted by him and that "a contract was signed". The contract itself, however, has not been submitted and the Commissioners are therefore unable to determine whether or not it contains any reservation as to a state of war or insurrection or other limitation which might affect claimant's right to compensation, but in any event the contract was in fact with the Chinese Government which, it may be assumed, is both able and willing to fulfill its just obligations thereunder. The Commissioners are of opinion that such part of this claim as relates to loss of salary and employment must be disallowed.

William E. Bainbridge

James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 124.

AWARD on Claim of HARRY EMERSON.

ALLOWED:

Household goods, etc.	$ 250.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	26.29 ✓
	$ 276.29 ✓

OKR

DISALLOWED:

Loss of salary and employment	$2,365.00

Newchwang, China,
August 29th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

approved Oct. 6, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 127 and 137.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, J. S. Fearon, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a ~~native~~ citizen of the United States of America; that I was born ~~in~~ Australia ~~in the State of~~ on or about the 12 day of Feby 1849; that my father was ~~a~~ not a citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Newyork City in the State of Newyork; that I am temporarily sojourning at Shanghai; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Merchant - Senior partner of the firm of Fearon Daniel & Co of Newyork & Shanghai

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by ~~me~~ said firm through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ Tls 30.964.3½ (~~U. S. Gold~~); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

The above amount is the total sum of the two claims filed.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of my firm; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to said firm of Fearn Daniel & Co.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Fearn Daniel & Co
J. H. Fearn

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of Sept, 1902, at Shanghai

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

_____ S.S.

_____

I, _____ hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with _____ the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

_____

DUPLICATE.

Amount of Claim made by Fearon, Daniel & Company of Shanghai, against the Imperial Chinese Government for losses caused by trouble in North China.

Interest due on Capital employed in purchase of Domestics, sale of which was eventually cancelled in consequence of troubles in the North causing a complete cessation of business.

£21,000 at 7 % per annum from 25/5/00 to 25/4/01 - £1347.10. 0 @ 2/8½ Tls. 10,027.91

Actual loss on 500 Bales Galveston Drills damaged by hurricane in Texas whilst stored there awaiting matters in China to become settled before being shipped.

G. £2,898.44 at 65 ½ Tls. 4,442.05

Interest paid on cargo held in Shanghai, sold, but not taken delivery of, at 7 % per annum Tls. 2,748.62

Actual amount of Commission refunded on 5122 Bales Domestics, owing to great loss sustained in disposing of them. Tls. 5,337.61

Tls. 22,556.19

Shanghai, 15th April, 1901.

17.21858

Fearon Daniel & Co
by James S. Fearon

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, China.

S. 185.

Personally appeared before me, James Fearon, to me well known as a partner in the firm of Fearon Daniel and Company , and to have declared in October 1898 before a proper Court in the United States his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and signed the hereto attached claim and made oath thereto as a just and proper claim against the Government of China.

In witness whereof ZI have hereunto set my hand and official seal this fifteenth day of April A.D.1901 at Shanghai China

John Goodnow
Consul General U.S.A.
Shanghai.

127.

Fearon, Daniel & Co.

Feb 22, 1856.19

Fearon, Daniel & Co.
(of China)
CABLE ADDRESS "FEARON."

AGENTS FOR
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S S. CO.

Legation of the United States
NEW YORK OFFICE:
87 FRONT STREET
Received May 8 1901
Answered May 8 1901
No. 709

Shanghai, April, 30th, 1901.

H. G. Squiers, Esq.,
U. S. Chargé d'Affaires,
Peking.

Dear Sir:-

We now beg to hand you copy of our additional claim against the Chinese Government, duly sworn to by our Mr. J. S. Fearon, for Shanghai Taels 8,408.15, which represents the cost, and accumulated charges on Railway Material ordered from America, under instructions from the Representative of the Imperial Railways of North China, dated 22nd August, 1899.

We had anticipated that the British Railway Administration would pay for this Material, but as you will notice, from the copy of Mr. Kinder's letter of the 24th inst. attached, they now decline to be responsible.

Yours faithfully,
Fearon Daniel & Co
by J. S. Fearon

April 30th, 1903.

U. S. Legation,
Peking.

U. S. Chargé d'Affaires,
Peking.

Dear Sirs:-

We now beg to hand you copy of our additional claim against the Chinese Government, duly sworn to by our Mr. J. Pearson, for Shanghai Taels 8,409.18, which represents the cost and accumulated charges on Railway Material ordered from America, under instructions from the Representatives of the Imperial Railways of North China, dated 22nd August, 1899.

We had anticipated that the British Railway Administration would pay for this Material, but as you will notice, from the copy of Mr. Kinder's letter of the 24th inst. attached, they now decline to be responsible.

Yours faithfully,

C O P Y.

INVOICE of Structural Material, shipped by Pearon, Daniel & CO., New York, per Steamer "ALBENGA" (sailed April 7/00) via Suez Canal to Shanghai for transhipment to Tongku Wharf, for account and risk of the Concerned and Consigned to Order.

A/c Imperial Chinese Railways.

I. C. R.
B. W. S. H. K.
TONGKU
VIA SHANGHAI.

Indent No.279 of the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration. - 677 Pkgs and pieces containing, as per packing lists,

24	Steel	Bars	2586 lbs at	$2.35	60.77
284	"	Angles	49756 " "	2.10	1044.88
184	"	Plates	63425 " "	2.85	1807.61
185	Kegs	Rivets	21944 " "	3.60	789.98
			285 " "	3.85	10.97
					3714.21

Charges.

Inspecting by Messrs. Robt W.Hunt & CO. 69 Tons at $1.00	69.00	
Revenue Stamps, postages and petties	10.00	
Cartage 185 Kegs Rivets	8.33	
Freight to Tongku Wharf prepaid 139155 lbs at 50/- per ton £155. 6. 1 at 4.86½	755.56	
Insurance with average with: New York Marine Underwriters to cover transhipment from Shanghai to Tongku Wharf $5200 at 1 %	52.00	894.89
		$ 4609.10
Commission for purchasing and shipping 2½ %		115.23
		$ 4724.33

Draft on Messrs. Pearon, Daniel & CO., Shanghai, at 90 d/s No. 1211, dated April, 5, 1900, in favor H & S B.C. £971. 1. 9 at 4.86 ½ — $ 4724.33

E. & O. E.,
New York, April 10, 1900.

Shipped April 4, 1900, under instructions recd from Shanghai dated Aug 31st, 1899.

COPY.

INVOICE of Structural Material, shipped by Pearson, Durnal & Co., New York, per Steamer "ATLANTA" (sailed April 7/00) via Suez Canal to Shanghai for transhipment to Tongku Wharf, for account and risk of the Concerned and Consigned to Order.

H/e Imperial Chinese Railways.

I. C. R. Indent No. 279 of the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration. - 677 Pkgs and pieces containing,

TONGKU

VIA SHANGHAI.

as per packing lists,

24 Steel Bars	2586 lbs at	2.56		60.77
284 " Angles	4976 " "	2.10		104.88
184 " Plates	6442 " "	2.86		180.81
185 Kegs Rivets	3294 " "	2.60		72.38
2 "	258 " "	2.85		10.07
				372.83

Charges.

Inspecting by Messrs. Robt. Hunt & Co.,
69 Tons at 2.00 69.00

Revenue Stamps, postages and petties 10.00

Cartage 185 Kegs Rivets 6.33

Freight to Tongku Wharf proprid
13915 lbs at 50/- per ton
6958 6. 1 at 4.85 72.56

Insurance with average with New York Marine
Underwriters to cover transhipment
from Shanghai to Tongku Wharf
$2300 at 1 % 23.00 894.89

Commission for purchasing and shipping 2½ % 1117.25

4 4012.14

Draft on Messrs. Pearson, Durnal & Co., Shanghai at 90 d/s
No. 1211, dated April 5, 1900, in favor H. & H. C. 4 4024.39

6971. 1. 9 at 4.86 ½

H. & O. M.

New York, April 10, 1900.

Shipped April 4, 1900, under instructions read from Shanghai dated Aug 31st, 1899.

PARTICULARS of Claim on Chinese Government for cost of Railway Material ordered by the Imperial Railways of North China.

This Material arrived in Shanghae in June 1900, and was shipped to Tongku in April 1901. Copy of Mr. Kinder's Indent No. 279, specifying the Material required, is attached; also copy of original Invoice dated New York, 10th April,

for	£971. 1. 9
Interest and charges	£150. 0. 0
	£1,121. 1. 9 at Ex 2/8=

Shanghae Taels 8,408.15

Yearm Daniel & Co
by H Dearm

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of April AD 1901. at Shanghai China

John Goodnow
Consul General USA
Shanghai

PARTIC ULARS of Claim on Chinese Government for
cost of Railway Material ordered by the Imperial Railways
of North China.

This Material arrived in Shanghai in June 1900, and
was shipped to Tongku in April 1901. Copy of the Minister's
Dispatch No. 279, specifying the Material required, is attached;
also copy of original Invoice dated New York, 10th April,
for " " " £ 9
Interest and charges £180. 0. 0
£1,181. 1. 9 at 5% 5/8

Shanghai Taels 8,400.00

Imperial Railways of North China,

Accountant's Office,

Tientsin, 22nd August, 1899.

Messrs. Pearon, Daniel & Company,

Shanghai.

Dear Sirs:-

Please find enclosed Indent No. 279, materials required for two spans bridgework, which Mr. Kinder requests me to hand to you for execution in U. S. - Pencoyd Works preferred.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. M. Bruce,

Accountant.

COPY.

Imperial Railways of North China,

Accountant's Office,

Tientsin, 23rd August, 1899.

Messrs. Pearon, Daniel & Company,

Shanghai.

Dear Sirs:-

Please find enclosed Indent No. 279, materials required for two sprung bridgework, which Mr. Kinder requests me to hand to you for execution in U. S. - Removed Works preferred.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. M. Brace,

Accountant.

COPY.

Date August 18th,1899. Indent No. 279.

I. C. R.

To be delivered at Railway Wharf, Tongku, as soon as possible, and forwarded on to Mr. T. W. T. Tuckey, for use of Tientsin-Kuyeh District. Inside Wall.

Materials required for Two spans, half deck type, Single Track 50 ft. Clear span 54' 6" over all.

8	11' 7 5/8"	x	5' 0"	x	3/8"	Steel plates
8	10' 5"	x	5' 0"	x	3/8"	" "
4	10' 4"	x	5' 0"	x	3/8"	" "
8	19' 3"	x	1' 4"	x	1/2"	" "
4	16' 0"	x	1' 4"	x	1/2"	" "
8	14' 4"	x	1' 4"	x	1/2"	" "
4	13' 4"	x	1' 4"	x	1/2"	" "
8	4' 8"	x	1' 4"	x	1/2"	" "
8	19' 3"	x	1' 4"	x	1/2"	" "
4	16' 0"	x	1' 4"	x	1/2"	" "
8	11' 8"	x	1' 4"	x	1/2"	" "
4	18' 8"	x	1' 4"	x	1/2"	" "
8	6' 0"	x	1' 4"	x	1/2"	" "
4	10' 0 3/8"	x	1' 4"	x	3/8"	" "
12	13" 3 5/8"	x	2' 4"	x	3/8"	" "
20	10' 3 5/8"	x	2"10"	x	3/8"	" "
8	2' 3"	x	1' 9"	x	1"	" "
4	15' 0"	x	9 1/2"	x	1/2"	" Bars

Date August 1894. Indent No. 872.

Re Qa Ra

To be delivered at Railway Yards, Toronto, as soon as possible, and Forwarded to D. T. R. Toronto, for use of Transhipping Keeper Distributing Inside Wall.

Materials required for Two spans, Malt dock type, Single Truck 50 ft. Clear span 54 ft over all.

4	18	0	x	9	1/2	x 1/2	Pins
8	3	3	x	11	0	x 1	
20	10	3	5/8	x	11	0 x 3/8	
12	7	9	5/8	x	4	0 x 3/8	
4	10	0	3/8	x	11	4 x 3/8	
8		6	0	x	12	4 x 7/32	
8		7	8	x	12	4 x 7/32	
4		12	4	x	11	4 x 7/32	
8		12	4	x	12	4 x 7/32	
4		12	4	x	11	4 x 7/32	
8		14	4	x	12	4 x 7/32	
4		19	0	x	11	4 x 7/32	
8		12	4	x	12	4 x 7/32	
8		7	8	x	12	4 x 7/32	
4		13	4	x	9	4 x 7/32	
8		11	8	x	10	4 x 1/32	
4		16	0	x	11	4 x 7/32	
8		13	4	x	9	4 x 7/32	
8		18

2	12' 0" x 10" x 3/8"	Steel Bars
20	16' 0" x 7 13/16"x 3/8"	" "
12	16' 0" x 7 7/16" x 3/8"	" "
2	12' 0" x 7" x 3/8"	" "
12	15' 0" x 8" x 3/8"	" "
4	20' 0" x 8 1/2" x 5/8"	" "
12	20' 0" x 3 1/2" x 1/2"	" "
12	20' 0" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"	" "
32	19' 5 5/8" x 4"x 4" x 1/2"	Steel Angles
16	15' 6" x 4"x 4" x 1/2"	" "
4	15' 0" x 3 1/2 x3 1/2"x 1/2"	"
4	16' 0" x 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 5/8"	"
48	13' 6" x 4" x 4" x 5/8"	" "
80	10' 6" x 3 1/2 x 3 1/2" x 1/2"	"
10	14' 0" x 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"	"
10	11' 0" x 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"	"
12	21' 0" x 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"	"
40	26' 0" x 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"	"
6	15' 6" x 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"	"
20	19' 6" x 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"	"
2	18' 0" x 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"	"
3140	2 1/8"x 7/8"	Steel Rivets
1360	2 1/4"x 7/8"	Snap Heads
3980	2 3/8"x 7/8"	" "
3560	2 1/2"x 7/8"	" "
3920	2 3/4" x7/8"	" "

2	18' 0"	x 10" x 3/8"	Steel Bars
20	16' 0"	x 7 13/16"x 3/8"	" "
12	16' 0"	x 7 1/16" x 3/8"	" "
2	12' 0"	x 7" x 3/8"	" "
12	16' 0"	x 8" x 3/8"	" "
4	20' 0"	x 8 1/2" x 5/8"	" "
12	20' 0"	x 3 1/2" x 1/2"	" "
12	20' 0"	x 3 1/2" x 3/8"	" "
32	14' 8 5/8"	x 4"x 4" x 1/2"	Steel Angles
16	16' 6"	x 4"x 4" x 7/16"	" "
4	18' 0"	x 3 1/2 x3 1/2"x 1/2"	"
4	16' 0"	x 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 5/8"	"
48	13' 6"	x 4" x 4" x 5/8"	"
80	10' 6"	x 3 1/2 x 3 1/2" x 1/2"	"
10	14' 0"	x 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"	"
10	11' 0"	x 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"	"
12	21' 0"	x 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"	"
40	26' 0"	x 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"	"
8	15' 6"	x 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"	"
20	14' 6"	x 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"	"
2	18' 0"	x 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 3/8"	"

3140	3 1/8"x 1/8"	Steel Rivets
1260	3 1/4"x 1/8"	Snap Heads
3980	3 3/8"x 1/8"	" "
3860	3 1/2"x 1/8"	" "
3980	3 3/4" x1/8"	" "

4000	2 7/8" x 7/8"	Snap Heads
1780	3" x 7/8"	" "
1560	3 1/4" x 7/8"	" "
1120	3 3/8" x 7/8"	" "
960	3 1/2" x 7/8"	" "
3160	3 3/4" x 7/8"	" "
980	3 7/8" x 7/8"	" "
1600	4" x 7/8"	" "
160	3 3/8" x 7/8"	Counter Sink
120	3 3/8" x 7/8"	" "
120	3 1/4" x 7/8"	" "
180	2 7/8" x 7/8"	" "

NOTE (1) To be of best quality Wilk Siemen's Bridge Steel, as supplied by Penccyd to Burmah Gvt.Rys. Analysis and test results to be sent to C. W. Kinder.

NOTE (2). If Plates edges are to be planned in China a total of 3/8" in breadth and 3/8" in length is to be added to all plates marked thus → O.

Angles marked thus O. If not sawn to dead length are to be supplied 1" longer.

All plates and bars marked thus X are to have Rolled edges if possible.

Manufacturers and merchants' shipping lists and Invoices must be supplied in Triplicate.

4000	2 7/8" x 7/8"	Sharp Heads
1780	3" x 7/8"	" "
1560	3 1/4" x 7/8"	" "
1120	3 3/8" x 7/8"	" "
960	3 1/2" x 7/8"	" "
3160	3 3/4" x 7/8"	" "
980	3 7/8" x 7/8"	" "
1800	4" x 7/8"	" "
180	3 3/8" x 7/8"	Counter Sink
120	3 3/8" x 7/8"	" "
120	3 1/4" x 7/8"	" "
180	2 7/8" x 7/8"	" "

NOTE (1) To be of best quality Wilt Steman's Bridge Steel, as supplied by Penncyd to Burman Ovt.Rye. Analysis and test results to be sent to C. V. Kinder.

NOTE (2). If Plates edges are to be planed in Units a total of 3/8" in breadth and 3/8" in length is to be added to all plates marked thus O.

Angles marked thus O. If not sawn to dead length are to be supplied 1" longer.

All plates and bars marked thus X are to have Rolled edges if possible.

Manufacturers and merchants' shipping Plats and Invoices must be supplied in Triplicate.

Indent No. 279. -4-

Mark all in White paint as under:

I.C.R.
B.W.S.H.K.

(Signed) C. W. Kinder.

Charge to Improvement account.

This Indent is to be to Fearon,Daniel for execution.

August,22nd,1899.

C O P Y.

Indent No. 279.

Mark all in White paint as under:

I.C.R.
R.W.S.M.K.

(Signed) C. W. Kinder.

Charge to Improvement account.

This Indent is to be to Person,Dental for execution.

August,22nd,1899.

C O P Y.

BRITISH RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

24th April,1901.

Messrs. Pearon, Daniel & Company,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs:-

Indent 279.

Replying to your favour of the 17th inst. advising that 677 packages marked $\frac{\text{I C R}}{\text{B W S H K}}$ and costing £971. 1. 9 were being shipped by S.S. "Helios", to Tongku, I regret that under the present circumstances and until the Railway is handed back to the I. C. R. again, that payment for same cannot be guaranteed.

A receipt will be given upon the material being landed at Tongku, but I would advise your friends to include the cost of same amongst their claims against the Chinese Government.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) C. W. Kinder.

C O P Y.

No 137

BRITISH RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Date April 1902.

Messrs. Pearson, Muriel & Company,

Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,-

Indents 279.

Replying to your favour of the 17th inst.

advising that 677 packages marked I C R and costing £971. 1. 9 were being shipped by S.S. "Haikos", to Tongku, I regret that under the present circumstances and until the Railway is handed back to the I. G. R. again, that payment for same cannot be guaranteed.

A receipt will be given upon the material being landed at Tongku, but I would advise your friends to include the cost of same amongst their claims against the Chinese Government.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) C. W. Kinder.

COPY.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

for the Southern District of New York

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, ss: James Sturgis Fearon of Calumet Club City of New York being duly sworn, desposes and says that he was born in AUSTRALIA in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty nine , and emigrated to the United States, landing at the port of New York in the State of New York on or about the Month of October A.D. 1868; that it is bona fide his intention to become a Citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland Empress of India of whom he is at this time a Subject.

Sworn to before me this 18th)
day of October 1898.) James Sturgis Fearon

John A. Shields Clerk of said Circuit Court.

CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

For the Southern District of New York.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that the foregoing is a true copy of an Original Declaration of Intention on file and remaining of record in my office.

(S E A L)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Court this 18th day of October A.D. 1898.

Jhn. A. Shields

Clerk.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

For the Southern District of New York

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, ss: James Murphy Pearson of Calumet Club City of New York being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was born in AUSTRALIA in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, and emigrated to the United States, landing at the port of New York in the State of New York on or about the Month of October A.D. 1868; that it is his intention to become a Citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland Empress of India of whom he is at this time a Subject.

Sworn to before me this 18th)
day of October 1892.) James Murphy Pearson

John A. Shields Clerk of said Circuit Court.

CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

For the Southern District of New York.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that the foregoing is a true copy of an Original Declaration of Intention on file and remaining of record in my office.

(L.S.A.D.) IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Court this 18th day of October A.D. 1892.

John A. Shields

Clerk.

OPINION of William E. Bainbridge and James W. Ragsdale, Commissioners, on the claim of Fearon, Daniel and Company.

(Calendar Nos. 127 and 137)

The firm of Fearon, Daniel and Company is a partnership doing a general import and export business with China and having offices in Shanghai and New York. The partners are J. S. Fearon, J. R. Patterson and C. W. Wrightson. Mr. Patterson is a native citizen of the United States. Mr. Wrightson is a British subject. Mr. Fearon was born in Australia in 1849, but emigrated to the United States, landing in New York in October 1868. On the 18th of October 1898 in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York he declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. He has not, however, perfected his naturalization.

Mr. Fearon's declaration of intention to become a citizen neither accomplished his naturalization as a citizen of the United States nor his expatriation as a subject of Great Britain. It was merely a formal announcement of his intention to renounce his original allegiance; the actual renunciation of it has not been made; it was a declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the United States; an intention he has not subsequently made good in fact. His claim to American citizenship in the year 1900 when the injuries complained of occurred must therefor be disallowed.

The Commission has jurisdiction over claims for indemnity of citizens of the United States and no others. This claim is preferred on behalf of the firm of Fearon, Daniel and Co. But the connection in business of Messrs. Fearon and Wrightson with Mr. Patterson, an American citizen, confers upon the former no right to participation in a fund appropriated as an indemnity for injuries to citizens of the United States. The measure of the award allowable by this Commission is the extent of the

interest

interest of the American member of the firm therein. The evidence shows that Mr. Fearon's interest in the firm is five-eighths and that the remaining three-eights is equally divided between the other two partners. The interest of Mr. Patterson, the American member, is thus three-sixteenths of the whole.

The Commissioners are of opinion that items one, two and three of the claim (Calendar No. 127), amounting to Taels 17,218.58 constitute a valid claim for indemnification; but that item four of said claim, being for refunded commissions and a voluntary gratuity, should not be allowed.

The second claim (Calendar No. 137) is for the cost and accumulated charges on railway material ordered from America under instructions from the representative of the Imperial Chinese Railways as per indent dated August 22nd, 1899. The material arrived in Shanghai in June 1900 and was shipped to Tongku in April 1901 and accepted. The Imperial Railways in North China, destroyed during the "Boxer" outbreak, have since been reconstructed and held under British and Russian military administration; but negotiations are pending for the resumption of their control by the Imperial Chinese Government. Payment of this claim has been refused by the military authorities now in control. The claim being, however, essentially a contractual one against the Chinese Government, which is able and, upon resumption of railway control, presumably willing to fulfill its obligations under the contract, the Commissioners are of opinion that it should be here disallowed.

An award is made herein of three-sixteenths of the sum of Taels 17,218.58 or Taels 3,228.48, with interest, being the extent of interest of the American member of the firm in the loss sustained. The balance of the claim is dismissed by this Commission for want of jurisdiction.

William P. Bainbridge.

James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

Nos. 127 and 137.

AWARD on Claim of FEARON, DANIEL AND CO.

ALLOWED:

On Claim (Interest of J. R. Patterson)

Shanghai Taels 3,228.48 = 61¼ U.S.Gold $1,977.44

Interest at 7% from April 25th, 1901 ..... 191.45

Total..... $2,168.89

DISALLOWED:

Balance of Claim

Shanghai Taels 27,735.86 = U.S.Gold $16,988.21

Shanghai, China,
September 18th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

J. S. FEARON, sworn, says: that the firm of Fearon, Daniel and Co. is a partnership doing a general import and export business with offices in New York and Shanghai; that said firm consists of J. S. Fearon, J. R. Patterson and C. W. Wrightson; that J. R. Patterson is a native citizen of the United States of America; that C. W. Wrightson is a British subject; that he (Mr. Fearon) was born in Australia; he offers certificate of his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States; that the interest of Mr. Fearon in said firm is five eighths; the remaining three eights is divided equally between the other two partners; that the first item of claim is interest on capital employed in purchase of goods, sale of which had been

been contracted to Chinese merchants; that by reason of the Boxer troubles these contracts of sale were broken and the purchase of the goods eventually cancelled; loss is claimed because of breach of contracts; the second item is for damages to goods by storm at Galveston, Texas; shipment delayed because of Boxer outbreak in China and injury resulting from delay; the third item is for interest actually paid out on cargo sold, but not taken delivery of by purchasers because of outbreak; the fourth item is claim for commissions refunded to native customers. The second claim for railway material is fully explained by letters and itemized statement; the goods have been accepted by the military authorities now in control of the Imperial Railways, but have not been paid for.

I approve the above decision of the Commissioners, but since this firm is practically an American concern, dealing exclusively in American products, the loss occurring entirely out of American trade, and since no claim has been filed for this loss through the British Government, and in view of Mr. Fearon's declared intention to complete his naturalization as an American citizen as soon as possible, and, further, he being the United States Representative on the Bankers' Commission in Shanghai, and the Company representing other important American interests in China, I recommend that, if in any way it may legally be done, the entire claim of the Company be allowed and paid out of the indemnity allotted to the United States.

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

No. 128.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Arthur L. R. Smith, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Orleans in the State of Mass on or about the 13 day of Dec 1840; that my father was a Native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Wilbraham in the State of Mass; that I am temporarily sojourning at Newchwang; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Pilot

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim Mex is $ 2460 (~~U. S. Gold~~); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to _____

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Arthur L. R. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 day of August, 1902, at Newchwang

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

A. L. R. Smith

v

Ft. Shaw Settlement

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
S.S.

I, Jas Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with A.L.R. Smith the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James Ragsdale

Duplicate

A. L. R. Smith

v

The Chinese Government.

Claim for extra expenses incurred during the late 'Boxer' troubles - it being considered unsafe for women & children to reside in Newchwang I was forced to send my family away to Japan end of June & they remained there for three months before it was deemed advisable for them to return - below please find itemized statement of the losses I suffered therefrom : -

Passage money for five (5) persons (wife, three daughters & son) with Chinese servant to Japan & back		$ 650.00
Housrent & living expenses whilst in Japan for 3 months @ $500.00		$ 1500.00
Freight on Furniture taken with them		$ 83.00
Boat - Coolie hire - shipping & discharging said Furniture		$ 15.00
Damages & breakages to		
Kitchen stove	20.00	
dinner, tea & dessert service	90.00	
Glassware, decanters & dishes	20.00	
Lady's writing desk & table	15.00	
Pictures & picture frames	15.00	
Several vases	30.00	
Lamp, toilet set & mirrors	22.00	$ 212.00
		$ 2460.00

ex 72. Taels 1771.20

I swear that the above statement of my losts is just true and correct; and that I am a native born citizen of the United States. Newchwang 24th April 1901

A. L. R. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me. date & place as above

J. J. Fredk Bourdiel
United States Vice-Consul

A. L. R. Smith

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 128.

AWARD on Claim of A. L. R. SMITH.

+ amount less than $5.00 not allowed.

ALLOWED:

Passage to Japan	Mex.	$325.00
Freight on furniture	"	83.00
Coolie hire etc.	"	15.00
Damage & breakage	"	212.00
	"	$625.00 = U. S. Gold $301.58
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900		33.05
TOTAL.....		$334.63

OKB

DISALLOWED:

On Claim Mex. $1835.00 = U.S. Gold $873.36

Newchwang, China,
August 30th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 6, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

Conner was a Consular Service Clerk in China, Japan, &c. for 1900. L.T. Douglas Aug 13/09

No. 129.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Jennie Conner, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a ~~native~~ citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Douglas in the ~~State~~ Isle of Man on or about the 15 day of Sept, 1864; that my father was ~~a~~ not a citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at New York City in the State of N.Y.; that I am temporarily sojourning at Shanghai; that ~~my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of~~ I am the widow and the Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas W. Conner deceased, a native born citizen of the United States: that the said Thomas W. Conner died on or about the 17 June 1902

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States ~~I have~~ the said Thos. Conner in his lifetime filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by ~~me~~ him through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $4,390.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in ~~my~~ said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose ~~I~~ he was a citizen of the United States of America.

As Administratrix of the estate of said Thomas W Conner, for and on behalf of said Estate I make claim for indemnity in accordance with the terms of the claim filed by said deceased in his lifetime.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of the estate of Thomas W Conner, deceased; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to the estate of Thomas W Conner

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Jennie Conner
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas W Conner deceased

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Sept, 1902, at Shanghai

(Seal)

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Empire of China
City of Shanghai } S.S.

I, J. W. Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Jennie Comer the affiant above-named, and know ~~him~~ her to be a citizen of the United States of America and know ~~him~~ her to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by ~~him~~ her

James W. Ragsdale

Indemnity Claim.

The Chinese Imperial Government.

To J. W. Conner, Dr

To losses sustained by reason of the uprising in the summer of 1900.

Personal effects.	$	300.00
Household do	"	300.00
Passage for Wife & family to Shanghai & return	"	110.00
Hotel expenses Chair & Chefoo	"	300.00
Damage to house	"	150.00
Loss on clearance house Hotel	"	1615.00
Loss on Rent & Interest.	"	1615.00
U. S. Gold.	$	4390.00

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

T. W. Conner an American Citizen being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief T. W. Conner.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of March 1909.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

T. W. Conner

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 129.

AWARD on Claim of THOMAS W. CONNER, deceased.

ALLOWED:

On personal effects	$ 300.00
" Household "	300.00
" Passage of family to Shanghai	55.00
" Damage to House	75.00
	$ 730.00
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	81.20
Total.....	$ 811.20

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

On passage of family return from Shanghai	$ 55.00
" Hotel expenses of family	300.00
" Damage to House	75.00
" Loss on Clarendon Hotel	1,615.00
" Loss on interest and Rent	1,615.00
Total.....	$3,660.00

Shanghai, China,
September 11th, 1902. William E. Bainbridge

Approved Oct. 6, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

JENNIE CONNER, sworn, says: that she is the widow of Thomas W. Conner deceased and the Administratrix of his estate; that the losses sustained occurred at Taku; that the personal and household effects mentioned were looted and to replace them would require even more than the amount claimed; that the residence was in direct line of shell fire from the Taku forts when attacked and captured by the allies and the loss sustained was from broken windows, doors, etc.; that the loss on Clarence House Hotel had been adjusted, and that the claim for loss on rent and interest should be withdrawn.

No. 130 and 141.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

Robert M. Hunt

1.—I, Attorney in fact for Standard Oil Co. of N.Y., being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Central Falls in the State of Rhode Island on or about the _____ day of _____, _____; that my father was a _____ citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at _____ in the State of _____; that I am temporarily sojourning at Shanghai China, that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Attorney in fact for Standard Oil Co. of N.Y. The Standard Oil Co. of N.Y. is a Corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.

Said corporation has

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States ~~I have~~ filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by it ~~me~~ through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ Mexican Dls 94,535.30 (~~U. S. Gold~~); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in ~~my~~ said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose ~~I~~ said Corporation was a citizen of the United States of America.

The amount of claim as originally filed to wit T.Ts. 40,808.66 has been reduced to the sum above stated subsequent to filing thereof.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of ~~said~~ Corporation; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to

Standard oil Co. of New York

4.—~~I~~ further say on oath that ~~I have~~ said Corporation has not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which ~~my~~ said claim is founded. Except as above stated.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in ~~my~~ said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of ~~my~~ said claim.

Robert H Hunt
Attorney of Standard
Oil Co. of New York

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11 day of Sept, 1902,
at Shanghai

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Empire of China
City of Shanghai } S.S.

I, Jas. W. Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with R. H. Hunt the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W. Ragsdale

Tientsin 15th May 1902.

J.W. Ragsdale Esq.
Consul for United States of America.
Tientsin.

Sir,

Claims on the Chinese Government. Referring to our letter of 20th April 1901, we now beg to enclose statement of accounts with the debtors as at this date. The statement shews the payments made to account in the interval, and we wish to formulate our claim for the amounts shewn to be outstanding.

Viz:- Hip Shun Tls 7.490.
Hang Kee 12.918.66
in all Tls 20.408.66

We have recovered the payments in liquidation of the debts, with very great difficulty and we think we have obtained about as much as it is possible to recover from the debtors, who, we have already informed you, were rendered practically bankrupt by the events of 1900, and we entertain little hope of recovering any further reduction of the debts, after the Chinese resume Government of the province.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

p.p. Butterfield & Swire.
Agents.
Standard Oil Co of New York.

[illegible]

DUPLICATE.

Claim of Standard Oil Coy.of New York against the Imperial Chinese Government for loss arising out of the BOXER rising of 1900.

Valde of 17500 cases American Kerosine purchased by and delivered to HangKee and HipShun for which they are unable to pay by reason of the following circumstances.

These hongs were of the highest standing and have been regularly doing business with the Company since its establishment in Tientsin.Their operations have been very extensive and their solvency beyond all question.The oil referred to was delivered to them in the ordinary course of business in the months of May & June 1900,on customary one month's credit On the breaking out of hostilities large stocks belonging to them in the vicinity of Tientsin at Paotingfu,at Peking & Tungchow and in transit were destroyed,Kerosine oil,as being an article conspicuously of foreign origin,being specially marked for destruction by the „Boxers".As a result of losses thus incurred,and the dispersion of their clientele these merchants are reduced to a state of comparative poverty and are unable to meet their obligations.

We attach to this claim an acknowledgment by the debtors of their indebtedness,and an explanation of the circumstances causing their inability to pay.Should it be possible to recover any portion of the debts from the debtors eventually such amount recovered shall be duly accounted for.

HipShun	8500 cases	Taels	20,490.00
HangKee	9000 "	"	21.090.00
		Taels	41,580.00
Less recovered from HangKee		"	1:171.34
		Taels	40,408.66

P.T.O.

With interest at 7% from 17 th June 1900 to date of payment.

-*-*-*- E.&.O.E.-*-*-*-

Tientsin 20 th April 1901.

p. pro. Butterfield & Swire
W. Fisher

on behalf of their principals
Standard Oil Co of New York

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

W. Fisher Agent for Butterfield & Swire who are agents for Standard Oil Co being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief W. Fisher

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of April 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

DUPLICATE REVISED CLAIM.

CLAIM of STANDARD OIL COY. OF NEW YORK against the IMPERIAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT for loss arising out of the BOXER rising of 1900.

-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-

Value of 17,500 cases American Kerosine purchased by and delivered to HangKee and Hip Shun for which they are unable to pay by reason of the following circumstances.

These Hongs were of the highest standing and have been regularly doing business with the company since its establishment in Tientsin. Their operations have been very extensive and their solvency beyond all question. The oil referred to was delivered to them in the ordinary course of business in the months of May & June 1900, on customary one months credit. On the breaking out of hostilities large stocks belonging to them in the vicinity of Tientsin, at Paotingfu, at Peking & Tungchow & in transit were destroyed, Kerosine Oil as being an article conspicuously of foreign origin, being specially marked for destruction by the Boxers. As a result of losses thus incurred and the dispertion of their clientelle these merchants are reduced to a state of comparative poverty and are unable to meet their obligations.

We attach to this claim an acknowledgment by the debtors of their indebtedness and an explanation of the circumstances causing their inability to pay. Should it be possible to recover any portion of the debts from the debtors eventually such amounts recovered shall be duly accounted for.

Hip Shun 8,500 cases			20.490
Hang Kee 9,000 "			21.090
		Taels	41.580
LESS recovered from Hang Kee	Taels 1.171.84		
" " " "	" 2.000.00		
" " " Hip Shun	" 4.000.00		7.171.84
with interest @ 7% from 17 June 1900 to date of payment.		Taels	34.408.66

-*-*-*- E.& O.E.-*-*-*-

Tientsin 16th May 1901.

pro. Butterfield & Swire

W. Sireno

on behalf of their Principals
Standard Oil Co of New York

W. Fisher agent for Mfgr Butterfield & Swire, being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul
Tientsin. China.

Standard Oil Company of New York.

Shanghai, September 11th., 1902.

UNITED STATES CLAIM COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

MESSRS. BAINBRIDGE & RAGSDALE,

COMMISSIONERS.

Sirs,

Referring to the claim which was entered on our behalf at Tientsin by our representatives, Messrs Butterfield & Swire under date of April 20th., 1901 and an amended statement sent to U. S. Consul, J. W. Ragsdale under date of May 15th., 1902, we beg to supplement those statements by a final claim and call your kind attention to the following facts pertaining thereto.

Regarding our claim for indemnity for losses incurred in the Tientsin territory during the so called "Boxer uprising" in 1900, the oil referred to was delivered to Hang Kee and Hip Shun in May and June 1900, on customary one month's credit and, had the troubles not occurred, there is no doubt we should have received payment for the goods in the month of July, as these merchants were men of good standing and had been doing business with us for a number of years; having always been faithful in meeting their obligations. They were distributors of oil on quite an extensive scale and supplied the smaller dealers in the territory round about Tientsin, Paoting Fu, Peking & Tungchow. On the breaking out of hostilities large stocks of oil were destroyed in Tientsin, Paoting Fu & Tungchow, kerosene oil as an article conspicuously of Foreign origin being specially marked for destruction by the Boxers.

These merchants disappeared during the bombardment of Tientsin

Standard Oil Company of New York.

Shanghai, September 11th, 1908.

UNITED STATES' CLAIM COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

MESSRS. HAMMOND & RAGSDALE,

COMMISSIONERS.

Sirs,

Referring to the claim which was entered on our behalf at Tientsin by our representatives, Messrs Butterfield & Swire under date of April 30th, 1903 and an amended statement sent to U. S. Consul, T. W. Ragsdale under date of May 15th, 1903, we beg to supplement those statements by a final claim and call your kind attention to the following facts pertaining thereto.

Regarding our claim for indemnity for losses incurred in the Tientsin territory during the so called "Boxer uprising" in 1900, the oil referred to was delivered to Hang Kee and Rip Shun in May and June 1900, on customary one month's credit and, had the troubles not occurred, there is no doubt we should have received payment for the goods in the month of July, as these merchants were men of good standing and had been doing business with us for a number of years; having always been faithful in meeting their obligations. They were distributors of oil on quite an extensive scale and supplied the smaller dealers in the territory round about Tientsin, Paoting Fu, Peking & Tungchow. On the breaking out of hostilities large stocks of oil were destroyed in Tientsin, Paoting Fu & Tungchow, kerosene oil as an article comparatively of foreign origin being especially marked for destruction by the Boxers.

These merchants disappeared during the bombardment of Tientsin

but after order had been restored, they returned and have since paid us certain sums on a/c which may be seen duly credited on the accounts accompanying this statement.

In order to ascertain the exact conditions we went to considerable expense in January 1901, by sending a special agent to Tientsin for the sole purpose of investigating the matter.

He went thoroughly into the subject; interviewing not alone Hip Shun & Hang Kee but many of the smaller dealers who were indebted to these latter two merchants.

The result was not very satisfactory as regards collections, the total amount recovered being some ₹ 1100, which was duly credited to the account on April 20th. as per account herewith.

Since April 1901, we have at various times, by the most strenuous efforts and bringing every pressure to bear, succeeded in collecting some payments on a/c which are duly credited in the enclosed accounts.

We quote from our representative's letter written at Tientsin January 17th.,1901, to show the conditions prevailing at that time:-

" The small collections I have been able to make show clearly the financial position at the moment. The dealers would have paid if they were able; firstly to save their faces and secondly on account of fear of the Foreigner for I have reason to believe that Hip Shun made good use of my presence ." " The Compradore remarked to me that if Hip Shun had failed in the ordinary way of business he (the Compradore) would have helped him out, but that now every one was in the same boat and that blood could not be squeezed out of a stone."

" He (the Compradore) has lost nearly all his money,and his valuable property of semi-foreign houses in Tientsin has been entirely deatroyed, and as he is Chinese, he will not be able to claim anything from his Government."

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The result was not very satisfactory as regards collections, the total amount recovered being some $ 1100, which was duly credited to the account on April 30th, as per account herewith.

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We quote from our representative's letter written at Tientsin January 17th, 1901, to show the conditions prevailing at that time:-

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" He (the Compradore) has lost nearly all his money, and his valuable property of semi-foreign houses in Tientsin has been entirely destroyed, and as he is Chinese, he will not be able to claim anything from the Government."

In May last, the writer visited Tientsin and had several interviews with the debtors, the result of which convinced him that there is no hope of further payments being made and we therefore submit this statement as a just claim against the Imperial Chinese Government.

Should however, further payments by any possibility be made they will of course be accounted for to the United States Government.

You will note the amount is Tientsin Taels 20,408.66

Interest	4,126.64
Total	T/Tls 24,535.30

We remain, Sirs,

Your obedient Servants,

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

Robert T. Hume

Attorney.

HANG

For
May

1901
Apri
Apri
Oct.
Dec.
1902
Jan.
Apri
May

HANG KEE

In account with

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, TIENTSIN.

-: Dr. :-

			$	c.
For Oil delivered in May & June, 1900		9,000 c/s Devoe's Brilliant	21,090	00

-: Cr. :-

			$	c.	$	c.
1901						
April	20	By Cash	1,171	34		
April	30	- do -	2,000	00		
Oct.	2	- do -	2,000	00		
Dec.	12	- do -	1,000	00		
1902						
Jan.	30	- do -	1,000	00		
April	17	- do -	1,000	00		
May	15	By Balance outstanding	12,918	66		
					21,090	00

STANDARD OIL Co. OF NEW YORK

Robt Williams Attorney.

In account with

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, TIENTSIN.

-: Dr. :-

		$	c.
To Delivered in			
" 1900	9,000 c/s Devoe's Brilliant	21,090	00

-: Cr. :-

		$	c.
By Cash		1,178	34
" do		2,000	00
" do		2,000	00
" do		1,000	00
" do		1,000	00
" do		1,000	00
By Balance outstanding		12,912	66
		21,090	00

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

Attorney.

HIP SHUN

In account with

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, TIENTSIN.

-: Dr. :-

			₮	c.
For Oil delivered in May and June, 1900.....		8,500 c/s Devoe's Brilliant.....	20,490	00

-: Cr. :-

			₮	c.		
1901						
April	30	By Cash.....	4,000	00		
July	8	- do -.....	5,000	00		
Oct.	2	- do -.....	1,000	00		
Dec.	12	- do -.....	1,000	00		
1902						
Jan.	30	- do -.....	1,000	00		
April	17	- do -.....	1,000	00		
May	15	By Balance outstanding.....	7,490	00		
					20,490	00

STANDARD OIL Co. OF NEW YORK

Robt W Haus

.....Attorney.

TAELS.
21,090
19,918.
17,918.
15,918.
14,918.
13,918.
12,918.

...UM

In account with

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, TIENTSIN.

-: Dr. :-

...il delivered in
...nd June, 1900..... 3,500 c/s Devoe's Brilliant..... 20,490 00

-: Cr. :-

1901					
April	30	By Cash.....	4,000	00	
July	8	- do -	5,000	00	
Oct.	2	- do -	1,000	00	
Dec.	12	- do -	1,000	00	
1902					
Jan.	30	- do -	1,000	00	
April	17	- do -	1,000	00	
May	15	By Balance outstanding.....	7,490	00	20,490 00

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

...Manager.

HANG KEE

IN account with

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

To Interest on overdue balances as per Account Current (Tientsin). -: Dr. :-

TAELS.							TAELS.	
21,090	July 1st.,1900 to Apl.	20th.1901 =	294	days at	6	o/o =	1,019	25
19,918.66	Apl.21st.,1901 to Apl.	30th.1901 =	10	-	do	-	32	74
17,918.66	May 1st.,1901 to Oct.	2nd.1901 =	155	-	do	-	456	55
15,918.66	Oct. 3rd.,1901 to Dec.	12th.1901 =	71	-	do	-	185	79
14,918.66	Dec.13th.,1901 to Jan.	30th.1902 =	49	-	do	-	120	16
13,918.66	Jan.31st,.1902 to Apl.	17th.1902 =	77	-	do	-	176	17
12,918.66	Apl.18th.,1902 to Aug.	1st.1902 =	136	-	do	-	288	81
					Taels		2,279	47

STANDARD OIL Co. OF NEW YORK

Rixford K. Hume Attorney.

HAND MEM

In account with

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

		To Interest on overdue balances as per Account Current (Tientsin). -: Dr. :-			
				TAELS.	
1901	July 1st.	1900 to Apl. 30th. 1901	= 294 days at 6 o/o =	1,019	25
1901	Apl.21st.	1901 to Apl. 30th. 1901	= 10 - do -	32	74
1901	May 1st.	1901 to Oct. 2nd. 1901	= 155 - do -	456	55
1901	Oct. 3rd.	1901 to Dec. 12th. 1901	= 71 - do -	185	79
1901	Dec. 13th.	1901 to Jan. 30th. 1902	= 49 - do -	120	16
1902	Jan. 31st.	1902 to Apl. 17th. 1902	= 77 - do -	176	17
1902	Apl. 18th.	1902 to Aug. 1st. 1902	= 156 - do -	288	81
			Taels	2,279	47

Taels
20,490
16,490
11,490
10,490
9,490
8,490
7,490

/ HIP SHUN

In account with

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

-; Dr. ;-

To Interest on overdue balances as per Account Current (Tientsin).

Taels?						Taels.	c.
20,490	July 1st.,1900 to Apl. 30th,1901	= 304	days at	6 o/o	=	1,023	94
16,490	May 1st.,1901 to July 8th,1901	= 69	-	do	-	187	03
11,490	July 9th.,1901 to Oct. 2nd.1901	= 86	-	do	-	162	43
10,490	Oct. 3rd.,1901 to Dec. 12th.1901	= 71	-	do	-	122	43
9,490	Dec. 13th.,1901 to Jan. 30th.1902	= 49	-	do	-	76	44
8,490	Jan. 31st.,1902 to Apl. 17th.1902	= 77	-	do	-	107	46
7,490	Apl. 18th.,1902 to Aug. 31st.1902	= 136	-	do	-	167	44
					Taels.	1,847	17

STANDARD OIL Co. OF NEW YORK

Robt W Home

Attorney.

In account with

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

To Interest on overdue balances as per Account Current (Tenant-in).

July 1st 1900 to 30th Sept 1901 = 804 days at 6 o/o =					Twelve	Cents
					1,082	94
May 31st 1901 to July 31st 1901 = 49	-	do	-		187	05
July 31st 1901 to Oct. 31st 1901 = 92	-	do	-		162	42
Oct. 31st 1901 to Dec. 13th 1901 = 73	-	do	-		122	63
Dec. 13th 1901 to June 30th 1902 = 19	-	do	-		76	44
June 31st 1902 to Apl. 17th 1902 = 77	-	do	-		107	66
Apl. 18th 1902 to Aug. 31st 1902 = 136	-	do	-		167	64
				Total	1,847	17

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

Nos. 130 and 141.

AWARD on Claim of THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ALLOWED:

Claim, as revised, in full Taels 24,535.30 = U.S. Gold $16,684.00

Shanghai, China,
September 11th, 1902. William E. Bainbridge
James O. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

ROBERT H. HUNT, sworn, says: that he is the Attorney in fact for the Standard Oil Company of New York for the Empire of China; that he incorporates his letter to the Commission dated September 11th, 1902 into his evidence in support of claim; that the debts represented in said claim were, when incurred, valid, but that in consequence of the Boxer troubles they have been rendered not recoverable; that he has made strenuous efforts to recover said indebtedness, but that the Chinese debtors are unable to pay; that prior to the Boxer outbreak they had been solvent as shown by dealings with them through a number of years.

Approved Oct. 6, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 135.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, A. B. Lawrence, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Dresden in the State of Maine on or about the 16 day of April, 1872; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Dresden in the State of Maine; that I am temporarily sojourning at Newchwang; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Pilot

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 727.00 Mex (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

The above is the Amount of my Amended Claim for ~~Amendment~~ for Indemnity filed this date

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of Myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

H S Laurence

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29 day of August, 1902, at Newchwang

(Seal)

James W Ragsdale

U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, J. W. Reynolds, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with H. S. Lawrence the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W. Reynolds

Duplicate

H. S. Lawrence
& Chinese Government

Claim for expenses incurred for being compelled to send my wife & her mother away from the port on account of the Boxer rising, as it was unsafe for them to stop here. They left on the 28th June 1900 for Japan which I considered the nearest place where they would be safe

For passage money to Kobe and back	$ 234.00		
For three & a half months house rent & food	" 1050.00		
For freight on furniture to and from Kobe	" 26.00		
For boat and Coolie hire for landing & shipping furniture here and at Kobe	" 22.00		
	$ 1334.00		
	Ex 72.	Taels	960 48

Newchwang 29th April 1901

I swear that I am a native born citizen of the United States of America, and that the above statement of my loss is just true and correct

H. S. Lawrence

Subscribed and sworn to before me - date and place as above

J. J. Fredk Maydwell
U.S. Vice-Consul

The undersigned H S Laurence an American Citizen domiciled in Newchwang and acting as a licensed Pilot for this Port begs here to present the following Amended Claim for losses & damage incured by him on account of the Boxer trouble in North China and Manchuria during the year 1900 his family being in fear of their lives and it being necessary to send them to Japan. the following expenses were incured

Passage to Kobe Mess dollars	117	00
Damage to table ware & Glass ware	110	00
Clothing destroyed and lost	200	00
on enquiries to guard house at Newchwang for three months at $100.00 per month	300	00
	727	00

Relying on the justice of the american Government the presents this claim and hopes to will receive due Consideration

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 135.

AWARD on Claim of H. S. LAWRENCE.

ALLOWED:

Amended claim in full Mexican $727.00 = Gold	$ 346.05
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	37.91
TOTAL.....	$ 383.96

Newchwang, China,
August 29th, 1902.

William E. Blamberidge,
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

approved Oct. 6, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 138.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, J. H. Monicault, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Schenectady in the State of New York on or about the 29 day of June, 56; that my father was a naturalized citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at New York in the State of N.Y.; that I am temporarily sojourning at Shanghai; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Merchant, trading as Frazar & Co.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $13372.51 Haikwan Tael. (~~U. S. Gold~~); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf ~~Augustine~~; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to Augustine Co., 8. Hankins Road, Shanghai China.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was ~~not~~ insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto.)

against fire only.

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Augustine Co.
H. H. Dennicant
Sole proprietor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of Sept, 1902, at Shanghai

(Seal)

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Shanghai
China } S.S.

I, John R Hykes hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with J. N. McMichael the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

John R Hykes

Remittance address.

J N McMichael.
8 Hankow Road
Shanghai

J. H. McMICHAEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
FRAZAR.

Frazar & Co.
Merchants & Commission Agents.
Shanghae, China. 13, September 1902.

Messrs W.E. Bainbridge & J.W. Rags dale.

United States Claims Commissioners in China.

Present.

Dear Sirs,

In accordance with the request of Mr Ragsdale, we now beg to hand you additional particulars in respect to our Statement of losses on contracts incurred in consequence of the Anti Foreign outbreak of 1900.

The Statement herewith now shows the date of contract, the number of contract, the description of goods, the time stipulated for delivery in contract, and the date of arrival of goods, and should you desire further data we shall be pleased to send it to you.

We find that contracts Nos 1290 and 1291, dated April 15th 1897 should not appear in the Statement that we sent you, and we would ask you kindly to deduct the amounts charged against same from the Statement you have in ha nd.

We also hand you a blank Form of the contract notes, as requested by Mr Ragsdale.

We are, Dear Sirs,

Your obedient Servants,

Dict. J.H.M.

Frazar & Co.

FRAZAR & Co.
J. H. McMICHAEL.

E & A.
Form of Contract.

CONTRACT No. 1689

Bought from FRAZAR & Co.

Shanghai, 29/6 1920

Purchaser [illegible]

Goods Bicycle Sundries

Quantity

Mark Co. Ltd. Factory (sub contract)

Number

Chop

Price Attached

Shipment

Delivery ____ *days after arrival, Purchaser guarantees to complete delivery in time agreed, Interest at 8% per annum together with all carrying charges to be paid on goods not cleared at expiry of prompt.*

Bargain Money

Exchange guaranteed by buyer at

Remarks

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 138.

AWARD on Claim of FRAZAR & COMPANY.

ALLOWED:

On Claim Taels 12,269.52 =	U. S. Gold	$8,343.27 ✓
Interest at 7% from May 1st, 1901		802.99 ✓
TOTAL.....		$9,146.26 ✓

OK J

DISALLOWED or WITHDRAWN:

On possible deliveries prior to March 1st, 1900 Taels 1,102.99 =	U. S. Gold	$ 750.02

Shanghai, China,
September 15th, 1902. William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

J. H. McMICHAEL, sworn, says: that he is a commission merchant trading as Frazar & Co. in Shanghai; business is a general export and import trade; that in the import business he makes contracts with Chinese dealers for delivery of goods; these contracts form a basis of orders for goods from manufacturers and manufacturers' agents; that the items of the 1st claim show the number of contracts with Chinese customers at the time of outbreak, quantities and values of goods, and interest and storage charges on each contract from June 1st, 1900 to May 1st, 1901, these taken as representing the time between actual interruption of business in Shanghai due to the Boxer outbreak and the date of filing of claim with U. S. authorities;

that

that under the terms of these contracts these charges represent indebtedness due him from Chinese parties to the contracts; that he has endeavored to collect these debts from the Chinese debtors; that they are bankrupt and that their insolvency was caused by the general depression in business and shrinkage in values due to the Boxer uprising of 1900; that the names of said Chinese debtors are Zing Fung Zia; Deng Yu; Yah Foong; the former is out on bail; the second has entirely disappeared; the third is still in Shanghai, but has no financial standing; that the entire amount of loss sustained by him through failure of said debtors to comply with their contracts to May 1st, 1901 in interest, storage and insurance charges is as per claim Taels 11,494.99.

The 2nd claim is a statement of interest and charges on contract goods held in Manchester, because the Piece Goods Guild of Shanghai notified all foreign firms to instruct their correspondents not to ship any goods previously ordered as owing to the Boxer troubles trade was so disorganized that deliveries could not be taken by native dealers; the claim is for interest charges from date the goods contracted for were ready in Manchester up to the date when they were shipped; that the items of his claim are true and correct transcriptions from his books, and show amounts actually paid by him.

Approved Oct. 6, 1902.

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

No. 205.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, George Warren, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Malden in the State of Massachusetts on or about the 12 day of February, 1861; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Boston in the State of Mass.; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of circus proprietor

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $105.800 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me and my family

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

George Warren

Business Address Singapore

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22 day of August, 1902, at Tientsin

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

V

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
S.S.

I, J. W. Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with George Warren the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W Ragsdale

To The United States Claim Commission in China

Gentlemen

I herewith wish to state that the reason, my claim of my losses, sustained by me in Tientsin through the Boxers Rebellion, has been delayed so long, was on account of my enforced absence from China, following up my profession as a Circus Proprietor, travelling through the East and Europe. And I also wish to state that I was quite ignorant of the time and manner, in which my claim should have been presented, Until arriving in Shanghai, a short time ago, When I consulted my Consul, Whereupon his advice & counsel I immediately laid my claim before you.

Tientsin 22nd Aug 1902.

George Farren

	Particulars of Claim	U.S. Gold $
1	Loss of business, including profits at Tientsin in consequence of "Boxers" troubles and enforced idleness for a period of six weeks at the sum of $1,275- Mexican per night for 42 nights, or approximately $600 gold per night	25,200
2	Salaries of Artistes and attendants for said period at the sum of $2,150 Mexican or approximately $1,000 gold per week, = Equal to 42 nights	7,000
	Item No. 1 is based on net profits of gold $600 per night during the Summer of 1899 when the Circus in Tientsin	
3	Transportation from Tientsin of troupe of 40 persons at an average of Tls 26; or gold $15- per person to Nagasaki, Japan	600
4	10 horses lost or destroyed in consequence of up-rising, all trained, performing animals at gold $500 each	5,000
5	One trained performing pig, named "Rosie Baynes"	500
6	One Circus tent burned	1,500
7	One complete Circus wardrobe, consisting of costumes for 30 persons, in 12 different pantomimes and 8 Equestrien Entrees @ $250 for each of 30 persons	7,500
8	One horse tent - burned	250
9	One dressing tent, burned	250
10	300, chairs for seating purposes, burned or otherwise lost or destroyed at $1,50 cts each	450
11	One set of new band instruments, stolen during the siege, for ten persons	600
12	Seating apparatus for 2,000 persons including staunchions, and iron fixings, burned and destroyed	1,500
	Carried forward	$50,350

	U.S. Gold $
Brought forward	50,350
Advertising matter from England and the United States, including, lithowgraph Pictorial and printing matter for Circus for one year — Burned	2,750
One set of horizontal bars for gymnastics	500
One set of flying trapeze rigging and net, for gymnastecs, with apparatus	750
Personal property of myself & family consisting of the following, 2 sets of diamond earings, one set of 4 carat fine each, or 8 carats in all @ $40 per carat=	320
One set of 3½ carat fine, or 7 carats in all at $35 per carat	245
One diamond broach (half moon)	250
One Saphire broach	100
One hair ornament, set with diamonds & pearls	400
One gold watch	50
All these items enumerated in Nº 16 were the property of my wife Wm. Annie Margaret Warren	
One gold watch, the property of my daughter	40
One gentleman's gold watch and chain	150
Personal clothing of my wife Wm. Warren including two valuable trunks of value $75.00	750
Personal clothing of my two daughters	350
Personal clothing of myself	350
5,000 Circus tickets, and box containing same — Box value $25	350
One case of gold plated watches for prize purposes — 100 to the case @ $7.50 each	750
One case of silver plated watches for prize purposes — 100 to the case @ $5.00 each	500
45 gold plated watches for prize purposes @ $6.00 each	270
Carried forward	59,225

	U.S. Gold $
Brought forward	59,225-
Enforced trip to Europe to re-organize company, expenses of trip, including passage and return to Bankok, Siam	1,000
Passage of 12 Artistes from Hamburg to Bankok @ £s 45- each, or approximately $220 each	2,600
Loss of business for six months; or more particularly loss of profits for four months actual working time, during said period of six months at a profit, or net gain of $300 per night on an average for 120 nights	36,000
This item or net profit is based on my experience of over 20 years as a Circus proprietor in the East, covering China, Japan, Singapore, Straits Settlements and India, and same is a fair and very conservative estimate of the loss that has been sustained by me in consequence of the so called "Boxer" up-rising	
Lost or stolen,- additional:-	
Cash box, containing $8,500 in paper currency,- equal to gold $4,250, about	4,250
Silver, in Mexican dollars, $1,450 or gold, $725; taken from Hotel Clarendon-	725
Total = $	=103,800.00

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

George Warren, being duly sworn says that he is the sole owner and has now in his possession in Tientsin, China, one white horse named "Juliette" , one very small black pony stallion named General Mite, one small mouse colored mule named Dynamite. He also swears that these horses are the same that he purchased from D. M. Bristol otherwise known as John J. Stewart.

George Warren

Subscribed and sworn to be for me this 5th, day of September 1902

Harry B Ragsdale

U. S. Vice Consul.

I hereby certify that I have seen the above horses and their description corresponds with the settlement of May. 10th, 1902. between John J. Steward and S. O. Abel.

Harry B Ragsdale

U. S. Vice Consul.

COPY.

THE TWO MASCOTS

W. PFLUEGER,
General Representative,
WARREN'S CIRCUS.

Ex. A.

THE SISTERS WARREN

W A R R E N ' S
Mammoth Oriental
C I R C U S.

Anually the most Triumphent Enterprise of India, Java, and the Far East.

****

B A L A N C E S H E E T
of
Warren and Bristol Accounts
at Dissolution of Partnership
Nov. 3rd, 1899.

P R O F I T S.

	£ - s - d
Gross Hong Kong, Shanghai, Tientsin - and Saigon Profits = $14,522.80 =	1416- 8 - 0
Gross Java Season Profits Serrabaya to and including Batavia = f9593.62 =	783- 2 - 0
GROSS PROFITS	2199-10 - 0

L O S S E S
and items not Booked in Standing Accounts

	£ s d
Gross Sydney Losses (£675-8-0) + 3 wks Warren family Board @ 5 = £ 15	690- 8 - 0
39 Weeks D.M.Bristol Salary @ £ 10 = £ 390 Less £ 68-2-8 Previously Booked	312-17 - 4
Gross Losses Singapore, Penang, Manilla, Soochow $3862.88 = £ 386-6-0	
Deli Loss ($204) 20-8-0	406-14 - 0
32 1/2 weeks Joint Salary of Mr. and Mrs. Warren and family @ £ 18-10 =	606-11 - 0
GROSS LOSSES	£2025-10 - 4

Gross Profits = £	2199-10 - 0
" Losses =	2025-10 - 4
Net Profits	174- 0 -0

PERSONAL a/c

	£ -s - d
Money Advanced by D.M.B. a/c Fares =	100 -0 - 0
" " " " Ground Rent £ 5	
" " " " Carpet £ 8, Coal £ 1	14 -0 - 0
" " " " Sydney General expenses	78 -0 - 0
" Due, D.M.B. 39 wks Salary @ £ 10 = £ 390 Less 68-2-8 Previously booked	321-D0 - 0
1/2 Net Profits as above = 1/2 of £ 174 =	87 -0 - 0
Total Cash Bal. Due	600 -0 - 0

Madras

COPY.

THE TWO MASCOTS — General Representative, — W. PULLINGER,
WARREN'S CIRCUS. — Ex. A.

W A R R E N ' S

THE SISTERS WARREN — C I R C U S. — Annually the most
Mammoth Oriental Triumphant Enterprise of
India, Java, and the
Far East.

****

B A L A N C E S H E E T
of
Warren and Bristol Accounts
at Dissolution of Partnership
Nov. 3rd, 1899.

P R O F I T S.

	£ s d	
Gross Hong Kong, Shanghai, Tientsin - and Saigon Profits = $14,522.80 =	1416- 8 - 0	
Gross Java Season Profits Sourabaya to and including Batavia = f9593.62 =	783- 2 - 0	
GROSS PROFITS		2199-10 - 0

L O S S E S
and Items not Booked in Standing
Accounts

	£ s d	
Gross Sydney Losses (£575-8-0) + 3 wks Warren family Board @ 5 = £ 15	590- 8 - 0	
39 Weeks D.M.Bristol Salary @ £ 10 = £ 390 Less £ 68-2-8 Previously Booked	312-17 - 4	
Gross Losses Singapore, Penang, Manilla, Soochow $3862.88 = £ 386-6-0		
Nett Loss ($204) 20-8-0	406-14 - 0	
32 1/2 weeks Joint Salary of Mr. and Mrs. Warren and family @ £ 18-10 =	606-11 - 0	
GROSS LOSSES		£2025-10 - 4

Gross Profits = £ 2199-10 - 0
" Losses = 2025-10 - 4

Nett Profits 174- 0 -0

PERSONAL a/c £ -s - d

Madras, India, Wed. Jan. 3, 1900.

In entire dissolution of the partnership existing between self and George Warren, I acknowledge receipt of Six Hundred Pounds Sterling from George Warren as per account rendered, and in full of all demands whatsoever either as servant or partner. This amount being a settlement in full of all claims both for properties and printing.

(Signed) D. M. Bristol
J. G. Stewart.

(Witness) W. Pflueger.

COPY.

-2-

Madras, India, Wed. Jan. 3, 1900.

In entire dissolution of the partnership existing between self and George Warren, I acknowledge receipt of Six Hundred Pounds Sterling from George Warren as per account rendered, and in full of all demands whatsoever either as servant or partner. This amount being a settlement in full of all claims both for properties and printing.

D. M. Bristol
(Signed)
J. G. Stewart.

(Witness) W. Pitzneger.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 205.

AWARD on Claim of GEORGE WARREN.

"WARREN'S CIRCUS".

ITEM	CLAIM	ALLOWED	DISALLOWED
1	Loss of business and profits		$25,200.00
2	Salaries of employees paid per contracts whose services could not be utilized	$ 7,000.00	
3	Transportation from Tientsin to Nagasaki	600.00	
4	Loss of ten (10) trained horses	2,500.00	2,500.00
5	Loss trained pig "Rosie Baines"	250.00	250.00
6	Circus tent	1,200.00	300.00
7	Circus wardrobe for 30 persons	3,000.00	4,500.00
8	Horse tent		250.00
9	Dressing tent	250.00	
10	300 Chairs	450.00	
11	Band instruments,10 pieces	600.00	
12	Seating apparatus,benches and stanchions	1,500.00	
13	Advertising matter	2,500.00	250.00
14	Set horizontal bars	500.00	
15	Set flying trapeze and net	500.00	250.00
16	Personal property of self and family (jewelry)	1,000.00	365.00
17	Gold watch (daughter's)	40.00	
18	Gold watch (self)	150.00	
	Carried Forward	$22,040.00	$33,865.00

ITEM	CLAIM	ALLOWED	DISALLOWED
	Brought Forward	$22,040.00	$33,865.00
19	Clothing of wife	500.00	250.00
20	Clothing of self	350.00	
21	Clothing of 2 daughters	250.00	100.00
22	5000 Circus tickets and box for same	150.00	200.00
23	Case gold plate watches for prizes	750.00	
24	Case silver plated watches for prizes	500.00	
25	45 gold plated watches for prizes	270.00	
26	Enforced trip to Europe to reorganize company		1,000.00
27	Passage of 12 Artistes from Europe to Siam		2,600.00
28	Loss of business for six months		35,000.00
29	Loss of cash at Gordon Hall and at Clarence Hotel, Tientsin, during siege	4,695.00	280.00
	TOTAL	$29,505.00	$74,295.00

ALLOWED:

On Claim $29,505.00 ✓

Interest at 7% from June 20th, 1900 4,618.17 ✓

TOTAL..... $34,123.17 ✓

DISALLOWED:

OKG

On Claim TOTAL..... $74,295.00

Shanghai, China,
September 15th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James O. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

GEORGE WARREN, sworn, says: that he [illegible] and in the summer of 1900 was the sole owner of Warren's Circus; that he arrived at

at Tientsin; China, with said Circus on or about June 14th, 1900; that a few days subsequently the foreign settlement of Tientsin was bombarded by the Chinese and he was compelled to abandon his property, which disappeared or was destroyed during the siege; that the first item is an estimate on expected net receipts for 42 days; item 2 is for salaries during the time actually paid to his employees and performers as per contracts with them, but that their services could not be utilized because of the events; item 3 is transportation for his trip to Nagasaki, Japan, whither they were obliged to go for safety under orders of military authorities of Tientsin; the horses designated in item 4 were performing animals and reasonably worth amount asked; item 6, two tents cost $2500.00 Mexican; the 300 chairs were new, just made at Shanghai, amount claimed is actual cost; the band instruments were burned, were his own property - actual cost claimed; the circus benches were made at Madras and cost sum claimed; the property designated in items 14 and 15 was made to order and cost amount claimed; the personal property of self and family enumerated in items 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 was all in their possession, but was lost or destroyed during the siege; the values are either actual cost or reasonable estimates; could not protect personal property at that time and was engaged in the defense; circus tickets cost amount claimed in item 22 with specially adapted box; watches for prizes cost amount named; item 29 is for money lost or stolen at Gordon Hall and the Clarence Hotel at Tientsin during the siege; it was the proceeds of show season at Shanghai just previous to going to Tientsin; no part recovered.

He further says: that on June 14th, 1900 he owned 10 horses 1 pony and 2 mules that had previously been known as the "Bristol Educated Horses"; that on that date four horses, 1 pony and 1 mule of these were in Shanghai; that six horses, 1 pony and 1 mule of these were in Tientsin; that he became the owner of said

property

property in the month of November 1899; that said property was sold to him at Sydney, Australia by D. M. Bristol, otherwise known as John G. Stewart on behalf of J. C. Potrick and Mrs. Stewart; that at that time he paid for said property the sum of £ 460; that he received a receipt and bill of sale for same from D. M. Bristol alias J. G. Stewart; that said receipt and bill of sale, however, has been mislaid or lost; that in May 1900 he exhibited said receipt and bill of sale to Mr. Derby of the U. S. Consulate General in Shanghai; that he submits to the Commission a certain balance sheet (Ex. A) with receipt dated January 3rd, 1900, showing dissolution of partnership and final settlement between himself and said Bristol or Stewart in full of all claims for properties and printing; that the "Bristol Educated Horses" were a part of said properties.

D. R. McCALLUM, sworn, says: that he was bandmaster with Warren's Circus at Tientsin in 1900; that the band instruments cost £ 145 and that they were the property of George Warren, and that they were destroyed during the bombardment of Tientsin, being burned in the French Concession.

approved Oct. 6, 1902.)

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.)

his affidavit transmitted with Minister Conger's
No 1141 of Nov 3-1902.

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1141.

In the matter of the Claim of George Warren
for damages and losses sustained by him
at Tientsin China about June 15th 1900.
during the Boxer Trouble in China

Before the Hon'ble the Claims Commissioner
of the United States of America in China

Shanghai } ss
China }

I D. G. McCallum being first
duly sworn upon my oath deposes
and say that for a year before and
a year after the 1st day of June 1900.
I was employed by George Warren
who was the owner and manager
of Warrens Circus which was destroyed
at Tientsin China about 15th of July 1900
that I was not in the employ of any other
person during said period, that I am
well acquainted and know one John
G. Stewart who claims to be a part
owner in the Circus known as Warrens
Circus, that from my personal knowledge
I can say that the said John G Stewart
did not own any part of said circus of
in fact any circus at Tientsin China
during the said Boxer Trouble, that
I was not employed by said John
G Stewart at that time or at any
other time, and further he had no other
employees at that time, and further
all moneys paid to me during all the
times herein refered to was paid to me
by the said George Warren as pay

for services rendered by me to him

F. F. N. Callum
Riviere Police
Constable

Late Bandmaster of Warrens Circus

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 16 day of October 1907

A. H. Chute
Deputy Consul-General.
U. S. A.

No. 206

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Frances Gates Patterson, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Chicago in the State of Illinois on or about the 27th day of February, 1869; that my father was a naturalized citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at 709 Walnut St. Chicago in the State of Illinois; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin, China; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of missionary

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 144.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

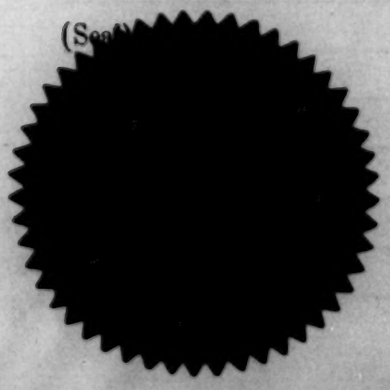
(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Frances Yates Patterson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of August, 1902, at Peitaiho

(Seal)



James W. Ragsdale
U. S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, J. M. Reynolds, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Thomas B. Patterson the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

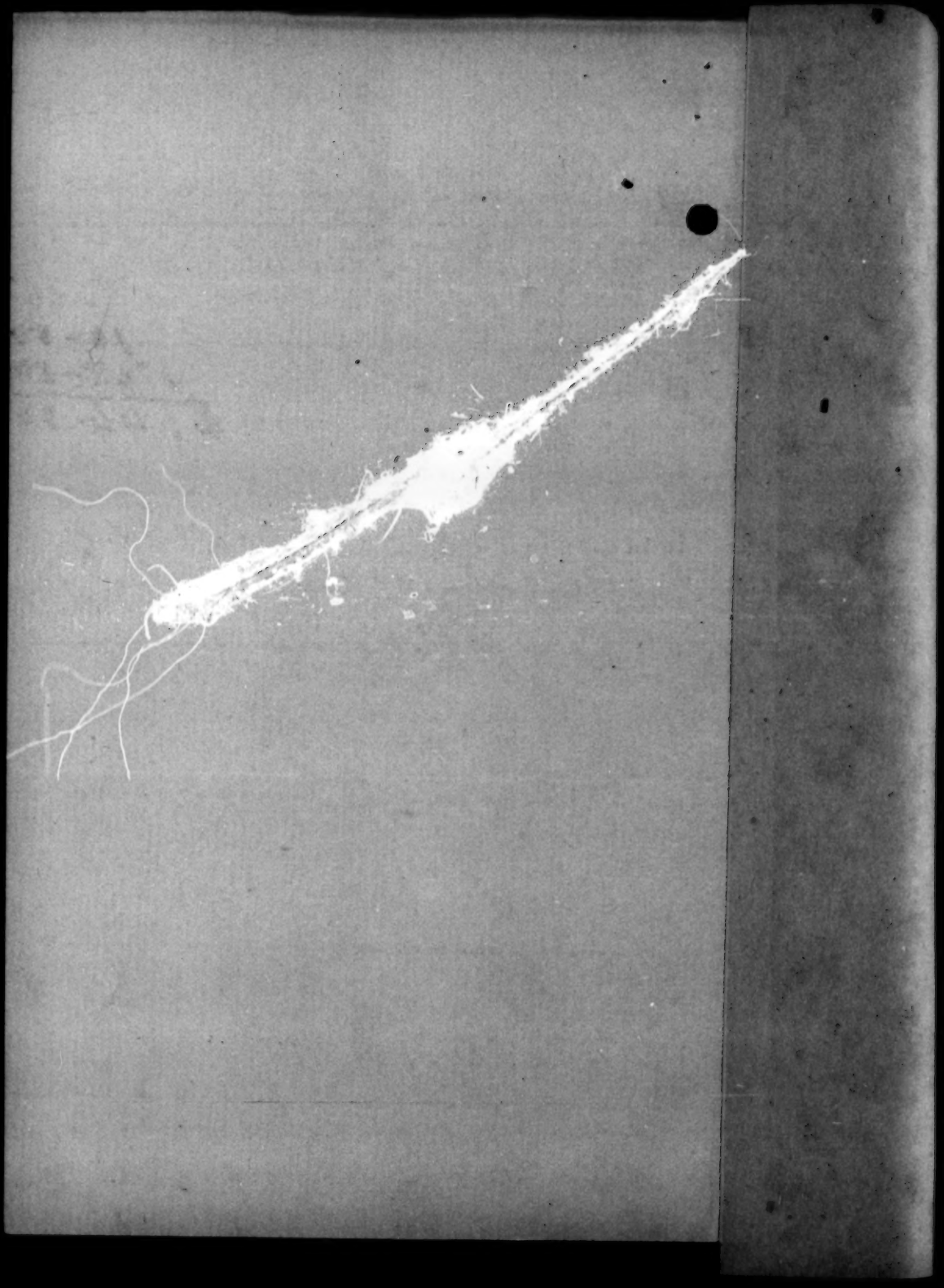
James M. Reynolds

1. Losses incurred during
Siege of Tientsin & military occupation

		in U.S. Gold
1.	To replace kitchen utensils and furnishings	$ 10.00
2.	To replace broken china	15.00
3.	To replace laundry furnishings	7.50
4.	To repair injured furniture	2.50
5.	Broken glass-ware	1.25
6.	Silver butter-knife	1.25
7.	Large sized Pat. water can	2.50
8.	Household linen	5.50
9.	Chimneys and shades	4.50
10.	Groceries - American stores & butter	25.00
11.	Repairs to wheel	5.00
12.	Matting 2 rolls @ 12.50 Mex. each	12.50
13.	Screen (cloth embroidered)	2.50
14.	1 doz. steel-knives	6.00
15.	1 Carving set	2.00
16.	Broken glass door in book-case	2.00
17.	Broken glass & picture frames	2.00
18.	Bed-quilt	2.00
19.	Two books	2.00
20.	Part of tea-pot	1.50
21.	Injury to mat	2.50
22.	" " hammock	1.00
23.	Table	4.00
24.	Two wicker chairs	5.00
		$ 125.00

Frances D. Patterson
American Board Mission
Tientsin

Mex. Dollar = 72 cts. May 1st making it.



2.

Additional Losses

	U.S. Gold
1. One silk sun umbrella	$ 2.50
2. Japanese salt bowls	.75
3. Canton pearl spoon	.25
4. Three odd vases	1.25
5. Two china candlesticks	.75
6. Wash-basin	.50
7. Injury to water-cart	3.00
(8) Pictures	10-00
	125-00
	$144.00

Explanatory.

I have put these last items down as they came to mind. Have no doubt I'll think of other things later; but will be entirely satisfied if these are allowed. I had not intended to make a claim; but have been put to much inconvenience to replace these things. The amount is small compared with other claims; but it is a rather large amount for me to lose.

I began house-keeping in Nov. '99, and had to buy everything new then, so things had only been used a short time. Considerable injury was caused by bullets. Later an officers mess was established in the house, and I suppose the other things were injured or disappeared then, as they would not be likely to look after their servants very closely.

When they left Peking, Miss Porter came in and took care of what was left for me.

[illegible] for making it.

3.

Explanatory

I do not know whether I have itemized as fully as you wish, or will try to anticipate any questions you may ask. I will number as claim is numbered.

1. All kitchen furnishings were pretty badly banged up - Foreign range injured, my best kettles, pots & pans taken & what was left more or less injured. I thought 10% a moderate charge. Any housekeeper knows how much things count up.

2. I had a good supply of china, all we needed even for a course dinner. Much of the china was broken by bullets which came into the pantry, when the sharpshooters were forming in a hot fire. The rest were probably broken by the officers' servants. Only a few cracked & battered plates were left - not fit to be used on the table. My new set cost 15.75 in America without frt. & duty charges.

3. I lost two large charcoal - irons that cost 3.50 Mex. each at the Trenton Trading Co. - also ironing felt & sheet - tube and table, [illegible] charcoal, starch, clothes - pins etc -

4. Paid tinsmith & carpenter & varnish - replace broken rungs of chairs etc. They were new chairs just received a few days before the siege & they looked like battered old ones.

5. Finger - bowls, glasses, side dishes & ice cream plates. I think this amount is too small; but it was difficult to know just how many were broken by bullets & soldiers.

6. This was a new one. I paid 2.75 Mex. for it.

7. Very large mirror one with cover - made the mattress. Paid 5.50 or 6.00 Mex for making it.

Explanatory

8. Some sheets - pillow slips - towels and damask napkins -

9. I left two dozen extra Rochester chimneys two extra shades besides those in use on two lamps. All were broken. Could get none & sent here - so had & order from Boston - lamps useless meanwhile. This 45cts only covers cost there not charges for bringing out here. Have put in no charge for common lamps brought out here.

10. Had just received two shipments from Chicago & San Francisco - before the siege, also 50 lbs. of French butter - sugar & flour bought in quantity out here. Knew just what was in store room. When Miss Porter arrived she took account of what was left & paid for it - sending me list. Discrepancy in American stores & butter amounted to $25.00 Gold that I lost. I didn't count flour & sugar, because I couldn't reckon that certainly.

11. My wheel was new - had only been used a few months & was worth 50.00 Gold in America. It was stolen by a blue jacket during the siege & not recovered for some weeks. Then it was a badly battered old wheel. I paid 10.00 Mex. at the bicycle shop & have it put in shape for me & ride. Of course this doesn't cover all damage & the wheel, especially & the tires.

12. There were 4 rolls of good matting. Only tatters left. It seemed fair & charge half of it, at least.

13. Screen was a very pretty one. I paid 5.00 Mex. for it. It couldn't be bought for that now. Was entirely ruined.

14. Had nice new steel knives - all gone - boy said soldiers took them, as they wanted & use them. (over)

15. Carving set also new - met same fate - bottom of old ones left in place of it.
16. Carpenter's charge to replace.
17. These were broken by bullets - pictures not injured much but frames & glass splintered & broken.
18. Material in it cost this much.
19. Missed these, because I wanted them we day. May be others missing; but haven't taken time to go through catalogue of my library - as I've so many books.
20. A gift - must have cost from $3.00 to $5.00. Essential part gone, so that I've been unable to use since. Fear I can't get it replaced except in America.
21. Two pretty rugs from home costing 2.50 each pretty ragged. Nice Peking & other large rugs much soiled, and injured.
22. Hammock cost 40 Gold in Chicago. Looks as though spurs or heavy boots had gone through it. Woven - so that it's difficult to mend.
23. Very nice Chinese table - dark red - with drawer - Tradition that it was used for kidding - anyway entirely disappeared.
24. all kitchen furniture more or less injured. two chairs seemed a fair number to put in. I had 5 chairs & 2 settees, some a little injured, others considerably.

Additional claim

1. Crepe silk lined with green silk. What I paid for it. Best protection from Chinese sun.
2 & 6 - just what things cost.
7. Water-cart was commandeered & been watered, use etc. It was much injured. I asked Mr. McCann & find out what would be a fair charge for it, as I didn't know what to put in.

If there is anything else you wish to know about, please let me know, or ask Mr. McCann, who will act for me.

Frances D. Patterson

Indemnity Claim of Frances B. Patterson for losses sustained during siege of Tientsin and military occupation during June and July, 1900.

1.	To replace kitchen utensils and furnishings	$ 10.00
2.	To replace broken China	15.00
3.	To replace laundry furnishings	7.50
4.	To repair injured furniture	2.50
5.	Broken glass-ware	1.25
6.	Silver butter knife	1.25
7.	Large sized hot water can	2.50
8.	Household linen	5.50
9.	Chimneys and shades	4.50
10	Groceries - American stores & butter	25.00
11	Repairs to wheel	5.00
12	Matting 2 rolls @ 12.50 Mex. each	12.50
13	Screen (cloth embroidered)	2.50
14	1 Doz. steel knives	6.00
15	1 Carving set	2.00
16	Broken glass door in book case	2.00
17	Broken glass and picture frames	2.00
18	Bed quilt	2.00
19	Two books	2.00
20	Part of tea-poy	1.50
21	Injury to rugs	2.50
22	Injury to hammock	1.00
23	Table	4.00
24	Two wicker chairs	5.00
		$ 125.00

Additional Losses.

1.	One silk sun umbrella	2.50
2.	Japanese salt bowls	.75
3.	Canton pearl spoon	.25
4.	Three odd vases	1.25
5.	Two China candlesticks	.75
6.	Wash-basin	.50
7.	Injury to water-cart	3.00
8.	4 Pictures	10.00
	TOTAL.....	$ 144.00

Indemnity Claim of Frances B. Patterson for losses sustained during siege of Tientsin and military occupation during June and July, 1900.

1.	To replace kitchen utensils and furnishings	$ 10.00
2.	To replace broken China	15.00
3.	To replace laundry furnishings	7.50
4.	To repair injured furniture	3.00
5.	Broken glass-ware	1.25
6.	Silver butter knife	1.25
7.	Large sized hot water can	3.00
8.	Household linen	2.00
9.	Chimneys and shades	1.00
10	Groceries - American stores & butter	35.00
11	Repairs to wheel	6.00
12	Matting 2 rolls @ 12.50 Mex. each	12.50
13	Screen (cloth embroidered)	2.00
14	1 Doz. steel knives	6.00
15	1 Carving set	3.00
16	Broken glass door in book case	2.00
17	Broken glass and picture frames	2.00
18	Bed quilt	3.00
19	Two books	2.00
20	part of tea-box	1.50
21	Injury to rugs	2.50
22	Injury to hammock	1.00
23	Table	3.00
24	Two wicker chairs	6.00
		$ 125.00

Additional Losses.

1.	One silk gun umbrella	$ 5.00
2.	Japanese salt bowls	.75
3.	Canton pearl spoon	.25
4.	Three odd vases	1.25
5.	Two China candlesticks	.75
6.	Wash-basin	.50
7.	Injury to water-cart	3.00
8.	4 Plates	10.00
	TOTAL	$ 144.00

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 206.

AWARD on Claim of FRANCES B. PATTERSON.

ALLOWED:

In full	$144.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900.	15.34 ✓
TOTAL.....	$159.34 ✓

O.K.J.

Peitaiho, China,
August 27th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

FRANCES B. PATTERSON, sworn, says: that valuations are prices paid for articles enumerated in the United States; no freight added; were practically new; amount less than actual expenditure necessary to replace; loss occurred at Tientsin during siege and military occupation.

Approved Oct. 6, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

No. 207.

CLAIM OF E. BAVIER AND COMPANY.

E. BAVIER & CO.
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, Sept 9th 1902.

Messrs H. E. Rainbridge and J. W. Ragsdale,
American Commissioners Investigating United States Claims,
c/o United States Consulate, Shanghai.

Sirs:

We are a Swiss firm, established as general merchants at Nanking where we are under the protection of the United States Consul.

At the time of the Boxer troubles, we had several Chinese agents purchasing produce in the interior for our account, and further had at the time many contracts with native dealers for future delivery, upon which, as customary, we had made advances of money. Owing to the troubles, the contracts were not executed by the dealers, and the advances, not having been refunded, have been lost to us. Our foreign manager was forced to take refuge in Shanghai during the critical times, and our business in these regions was completely stopped for several months, during which time however, our general expenses went on without intermission.

For these various reasons we have suffered heavy losses for which we now ask to be indemnified. We beg to hand you particulars of our claim, copy of which was sent to the U. S. Minister in Peking on the 29th July. We hold the proofs of the various items, which we shall be very glad to show you whenever you call upon us to do so.

We shall esteem it a favor if you will give us at least two days notice when we have to appear before you as our manager at Nanking has to come from there to testify to several of the items.

We are, Sirs,

Yours very respectfully,

Signed E. BAVIER & Cie

Sept 9th 1902.

Messrs L. T. Hathbridge and J. W. Hargeaves,

American Commissioners Investigating United States Claims,

c/o United States Consulate, Shanghai.

Gentlemen:

We are a Swiss firm, established as general merchants at Kunming where we are under the protection of the United States Consul.

As the time of the Boxer troubles, we had several Chinese employees presenting produce in the interior for our account, and further had at the time many contracts with native dealers for future delivery, upon which, in consequence, we had made advances of money. Owing to the troubles, the contracts were not executed by the dealers, and the advances, not having been returned, have been lost to us. Our foreign manager was forced to take refuge in Shanghai during the critical times, and our business in those regions was completely stopped for several months, during which time however, our general expenses went on without intermission.

For these various reasons we have suffered heavy losses for which we now ask to be indemnified. We beg to hand you particulars of our claim, copy of which was sent to the U. S. Minister in Peking on the 30th July. We hold the proofs of the various items, which we shall be very glad to show you whenever you call upon us to do us.

We shall esteem it a favor if you will give us at least two days notice when we have to appear before you as our manager at Kunming has to come from there to testify to several of the items.

We are, Sirs,

Yours very respectfully,

Statement of Claim of Messrs E. Bavier and Co, Nanking.

Rents of Godowns not employed owing to troubles.	Ts: 1050.00.
Loss of Insurance for the same reason.	450.00.
Salaries Foreign Manager and Clerks.	3200.00.
Salaries Chinese Compradore's Staff.	1200.00.
Travelling Expenses of Foreign & Chinese Staff recalled from the interior.	800.00.
Loss by deterioration of Feather Cleaning Machines owing to non-usage.	667.00.
Advances against Cargo Contracts not refunded.	8140.00.
Loss on Goods contracted and not delivered.	1900.00.
Loss of Exchange.	6220.00.
Taels:	23627.00.

Shanghai, July 29th 1902.

Encl. 23627/1

Statement of Claim of Messrs E. Bayley and Co. Hankins.

Rents of Godowns not employed owing to troubles, Tel 1000.00.	
Loss of Insurance for the same reason.	480.00.
Salaries Foreign Manager and Clerks.	3200.00.
Salaries Chinese Compradore's Staff.	1200.00.
Travelling Expenses of Foreign & Chinese Staff recalled from the Interior.	800.00.
Loss by deterioration of Leather Cleaning Machines owing to non-usage.	667.00.
Advances against Cargo Contracts not refunded.	8140.00.
Loss on Goods contracted and not delivered.	1900.00.
Loss of Exchange.	6250.00.
Total:	23627.00.

Shanghai, July 29th 1902.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

Shanghai, Sept. 9th, 1902.

Messrs. E. Bavier & Co.,

SHANGHAI.

Sirs:

We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date in relation to your claim for indemnity for losses sustained during the Boxer troubles.

You state that you are a Swiss firm, established as general merchants at Nanking, where you are under the protection of the United States Consul.

This Commission has only jurisdiction to examine the indemnity claims of citizens of the United States of America and no others. In all cases proof of United States citizenship must be made as a necessary preliminary to further action by the Commission.

The undersigned are prepared to examine such proofs of American citizenship as you may have; but until such citizenship is satisfactorily established they cannot take cognizance of your claim.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) W. R. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

Shanghai, Sept. 9th, 1902.

Messrs. E. Bevier & Co.,

SHANGHAI.

Sirs:

We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date in relation to your claim for indemnity for losses sustained during the Boxer troubles.

You state that you are a Swiss firm, established as general merchants at Nanking, where you are under the protection of the United States Consul.

This Commission has only jurisdiction to examine the indemnity claims of citizens of the United States of America and no others. In all cases proof of United States citizenship must be made as a necessary preliminary to further action by the Commission.

The undersigned are prepared to examine such proofs of American citizenship as you may have; but until such citizenship is satisfactorily established they cannot take cognizance of your claim.

Very respectfully,

W. R. Rainbridge

(Signed)

James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

E. BAVIER & CO.
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, 15th September 1902

W. E. B A I N B R I D G E Esq.
JAS. W. R A G S D A L E Esq.
U N I T E D S T A T E S Claims Commissioners

S H A N G H A I

SIRS,

We duly received your favor of the 9th inst. by which you informed us that before you could look into the merits of our claim, we had to furnish you with proofs that we are under American protection at NANKING.-We now beg to enclose a declaration from the U.S. Consul at that port, which will remove any further doubt on that point, and we shall feel obliged if you will kindly name the day when our claim will be examined as we have to notify Mr Roche our manager at Nanking to come down here.

We are, Sirs,

yours very obediently

p. pon E. BAVIER & Cie

Shanghai, 18th September 1902

W. E. HAINBRIDGE, Esq.,
Asst. U.S. Consular Agent,
UNITED STATES Claims Commissioners

SHANGHAI

Sirs,

We duly received your favor of the 9th inst. by which you informed us that before you could look into the merits of our claim, we had to furnish you with proofs that we are under American protection at HANKOW.-We now beg to enclose a declaration from the U.S. Consul at that port, which will remove any further doubt on that point, and we shall feel obliged if you will kindly name the day when our claim will be examined as we have to notify it Hongs our manager at Hankow to come down here.

We are, Sirs,

Yours very obediently

No.95.
General.

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

Nanking, China. September 10, 1902.

J.B.Noehe, Esquire,
Agent for E.de Bavier & Co.,
Nanking, China.

Sir:

As per your request to-day that I furnish you with an official document to show that your firm of E.Bavier & Co., have protection in this consulate, I herewith transmit to you a copy of a letter sent to this consulate by the United States Consul General, stationed at Shanghai. " Dr.G.A.Stuart, U.S.Vice Consul in Charge, Nanking.

CSir:

The bearer Mr.E.de Bavier comes to Nanking to establish a branch of his firm of Bavier & Co. Mr.de Bavier is a swiss and is entitled under our treatys with Switzerland to claim our friendly good offices & Please therefore do what you consistently can as for one of our own citizens.

I am Sir your obedient servant,
(Signed)John Goodnow,
Consul General.",

I have tried to comply with the above request since again taking over charge of this consulate,

U.S.Consul.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

Shanghai, September 15th, 1902.

E. Bavier and Co.,

SHANGHAI.

Sirs:

Your note of this date received. The evidence you submit is not sufficient to justify us in taking cognizance of your claim. We are willing, however, to hold a conference with your Mr. Roche on Friday next at 2 o'clock P.M.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) W. E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

Shanghai, September 15th, 1902.

E. Bayler and Co.,

SHANGHAI.

Sirs:

Your note of this date received. The evidence you submit is not sufficient to justify us in taking cognizance of your claim. We are willing, however, to hold a conference with your Mr. Rooke on Friday next at 2 o'clock P.M.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) W. E. Rainbridge

James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

BAVIER & CO.
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, Sept 17th 1902

W. E. Bainbridge Esq,
J. V. Ragsdale Esq,
} United States Claims Commissioners,
Shanghai.

Sirs:

We are in receipt of your favor of the 15th inst, by which you inform us that we have not given you sufficient proof of being under American protection at Nanking, to enable you to examine our claim.

We would respectfully submit that while we are not American-born citizens, the fact that our firm in Nanking has been since its establishment, under American protection at Nanking, as stated in the United States Consul's letter, should entitle us to all privileges of American citizenship.

We have cabled to Mr Roche to come down at once so as to appear before you on Friday next at 2 p.m.

We are, Sirs,

Yours respectfully,

p. pon E. BAVIER & Cie

Sept 17th 1902

[illegible]tonbridge Mag.
[illegible]ngadale Mag.

United States Claims Commissioners,
Shanghai.

[illegible] are in receipt of your favor of the 15th inst, by which you in-
[illegible] that we have not given you sufficient proof of being under Amer-
[illegible]rotection at Nanking, to enable you to examine our claim.
[illegible] would respectfully submit that while we are not American-born
[illegible]ns, the fact that our firm in Nanking has been since its estab-
[illegible]t, under American protection at Nanking, as stated in the United
[illegible] Consul's letter, should entitle us to all privileges of American
[illegible]nship.
[illegible] have cabled to Mr Hoole to come down at once so as to appear
[illegible] you on Friday next at 2 p.m.

We are, Sirs,

Yours respectfully,

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 207.

CLAIM of E. BAVIER & COMPANY.

It having appeared from the statements of the representatives of the firm of E. Bavier & Co. that said firm is a partnership, and that no member of said firm is a citizen of the United States of America, the claim is dismissed by the Commission for want of jurisdiction.

Shanghai, China,
September 19th, 1902.

William E. Baimbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 6, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 208

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, John DeWitt Jansen, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Shanghai in the ~~State~~ Empire of China on or about the 22nd day of July, 1876; that my father was a Native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Newburgh in the State of New York; that I am temporarily sojourning at Shanghai; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Assistant, Imperial Chinese Customs

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 1181.90 (~~U. S. Gold~~ Mexican); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

Immediately after the Boxer troubles the Inspector General of Customs advanced me Hk: Tls: 500 for immediate necessities but this advance was conditioned upon repayment when I should receive my indemnity.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever other than above stated for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Edwin Jansen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17 day of Sept, 1902, at Shanghai

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Empire of China
City of Shanghai } S.S.

I, J. W. Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with J. O. Jansen the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W. Ragsdale

Remittance Address,
- Inspectorate General of Customs,
2 Minsan Road,
Shanghai.
China

Inspectorate General of Customs

Changsha

China

16. Whangpoo Road,

Shanghai, 17. September, 1902

Hon. W. E. Bainbridge and Hon. J. W. Ragsdale,

U. S. A. Claims Commissioners in China.

Gentlemen,

With reference to my claim for loss and damages to personal property at Tientsin during the Boxer Troubles in 1900, I have the honor to say that I very much regret that the Claim was not filed within the time designated by the Authorities and that this was due to distraction and confusion following the Troubles and from an oversight owing to the fact that having an Advance of Hk:Tls: 500 from the Inspector General of Customs I was not in the immediate need of any compensation.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. W. Janssen

16. Whangpoo Road,

Shanghai, 18. September, 1902

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to append a detailed list of my claim for losses sustained in Tientsin during the Boxer troubles of 1900.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. E. Whitfield

To

The Claims Commission

Shanghai.

Append.

Cash	$ 300.00
One 12 Bore Gun and Case Tls.132. @ 75.8	175.30
One Bicycle (Monopole)	125.00
One Phonograph and fifty Cylinders	120.00
One Blickensderfer Typewriter	100.00
One Cartridge Belt	5.00
Clothing :-	
Six Suits of White Summer Clothing @$7	42.00
Three Suits White Flannel Clothing @ $11.	33.00
One dozen Cotton Singlets @ 80 cts	9.60
One dozen Cotton Drawers @ 80 cts	6.00
Six Woollen Suits of Under-clothing @ $5.	30.00
One Evening Dress Suit	80.00
Carried Forward	$ 1,005.90

	Brought Forward	$ 1,005.90
One Mackintosh		30.00
Two pairs of Boots		20.00
Miscellaneous :-		
One hair Mattress		21.00
Pillow, Sheets and Blankets		18.00
One Kerosene Oil Lamp		10.00
One Clock		12.00
One Silver Photo Frame		15.00
One Silver Cup		30.00
Pipes, Mantel-piece Ornaments		20.00
Total Mex.Dollars		1,181.90

Rec. $1.181.50

J. DeWitt Jansen.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 208.

AWARD on Claim of J. DeWITT JANSEN.

ALLOWED:

On Claim Mexican $963.90 =	U.S.Gold	$ 458.81
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900		51.42
	Total.....	$ 510.23

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

On gun	Mexican $133.00		
" Phonograph	60.00		
" typewriter	25.00		
	$218.00 = U.S.		$ 103.76

Shanghai, China,
September 17th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

J. DeWITT JANSEN, sworn, says: the property enumerated in his claim was lost or destroyed at Tientsin, China during the Boxer outbreak; gun bought at auction, cost Taels 32.00; clothing bought in Shanghai of Chinese tailor; was nearly all new; outfit on going to Tientsin six months before; valuations just and reasonable and in conformity with the actual expenditure necessary to replace.

approved Oct. 6, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 73 and 148.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Robert Hall Hadley, late partner in the American firm of Hadley and Company, Tientsin, China, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Taokow in the ~~State~~ Empire of China on or about the 16th day of May, 1852; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at New York city, in the State of New York; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin, China; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Import and Export Merchants.

My parents were American Methodist missionaries stationed in Taokow, China; my father being a native-born Pennsylvanian, and my mother a native-born American from Connecticut.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $47,650.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself, as sole partner in the American firm of ; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to Maclay and Company, of Tientsin, China; me, as such sole partner.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

None of my said property was covered by insurance against war risk.

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

MACLAY & Co. TIENTSIN CHINA

Robert Hall Maclay
Sole partner in the American
firm of
Maclay and Company, of Tientsin, China

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of August, 1902,
at Tientsin

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, J. O. Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with R. H. Maclay the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James O. Ragsdale

1

Itemized details of Maslay and Company's claims against the Imperial Chinese Government for losses and damages sustained through the Boxer riots and hostilities of 1900.

Section 1.

9,000	Bricks for rebuilding the walls of residence, godowns, kitchen, servants' quarters, and garden, blown through by shell-fire, and for repairing the yards from which the bricks had been looted	55 —
5,000	Tiles for repairing the roofs of residence, godowns, kitchen, and servants' quarters, blown in by shells	30 —
72	Large panes of window-glass, shattered to pieces by shells and bullets	36 —
300	pounds of Nails and Screws, for repairing the woodwork of above buildings	15 —
—	New hinges, bolts, hooks, &c., for replacing those looted	10 —
7	Large wooden beams, for replacing the several roof-beams shattered to splinters by shells	14 —
9	New doors and windows made, for replacing those looted	20 —
1,500	pounds of Lime, for the masonry work	16 —
600	" " " Chopped Hemp, for lime-mortar	15 —
150	Wooden Rafters, for repairing the roofs	15 —
—	Sundry Paints and Oils, for the woodwork	7 —
—	Sundry wooden planks and laths, for putting the buildings, ceilings, &c., in the same condition as before the bombardment	35 —
—	Wages of Carpenters, for putting our aforesaid buildings in the same condition as before the Siege	70 —
	Forward	337 —

Forward	337.00
Wages of Masons, for putting over aforesaid buildings in the same condition as before the Siege	63 -
	£400.00

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1	Sanderson's Thirteen Years among the Wild Beasts of India	4	-
1	MacGregor's Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy canoe	3	-
1	Hallett's Thousand Miles on an Elephant	3	-
1	Greeley's Arctic Service	3	-
1	Hubner's British Empire	4	-
1	Stanley's Dark Continent	4	-
1	Hyndman's Europe and the Holy Land	3	-
1	Macquoid's Normandy	4	-
1	Landsell's Siberia	5	-
1	Burton's Gold Coast	4	-
1	Storey's Golden Land	3	-
1	Bevan's New Guinea	4	-
1	Senior's Travels in the Antipodes	5	-
1	Crawford's New Zealand and Australia	4	-
1	Squier's Peru	4	-
1	Bell's Travels in Russia	5	-
1	Junker's Travels in Africa	4	-
1	Thackeray's London	3	-
1	Hue's Tartary, Tibet and China	5	-
1	Yule's Marco Polo	5	-
1	Pinkowski's Russian Mission in Mongolia	4	-
	Forward	1,270	-

		Forward	1,270	00
1	Drummond's Africa		3	-
1	Baker's Turkey in Europe		4	-
1	Schuyler's Turkistan		4	-
1	Cartensen's Greenland		5	-
1	Palgrave's Ulysses		4	-
1	Bird's Japan		4	-
1	Hare's Rome		3	-
1	Cumming's China		5	-
1	Beerbohm's Patagonia		4	-
1	Waterton's South Africa		3	-
1	Hare's Spain		4	-
1	Hart's Western China		5	-
1	Hosie's China		3	-
1	James' Tribes of the Soudan		4	-
1	Borrow's Wild Wales		3	-
1	Young's South Africa		3	-
1	Lamont's Arctic Seas		5	-
1	Blakiston's Yangtse		3	-
1	Edgumbe's Brazil and Rio Plata		4	-
1	Bethell's Agnostic Problems		5	-
1	Disraeli's Amenities of Literature		4	-
1	Maine's Ancient Law		3	-
1	Firth's Ancient Chinese Porcelain		4	-
1	Larwood's Forensic Anecdotes		4	-
1	" " Theatrical " "		4	-
1	Schofield's Another World		3	-
1	Mackintosh's Antiquarian Notes		5	-
1	Scott's Antiquities of Scotland		3	-
1	Newman's Apologia pro sua vita		3	-
1	Guinness' End of the Age		4	-
1	Hawei's Art of Decoration		3	-
1	Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art		5	-
1	Fuller's Artistic Homes		4	-
1	Riley's Athos		3	-
1	Abbot's Bacon's Essays		6	-
		Forward	1,406	-

	Forward	1,406	00
1	Forsyth's Beauties of Scotland	3	-
1	Prescott's Biographical and Critical Essays	5	-
1	Powers' Black America	4	-
1	Scott's Blossom Land and Fallen Leaves	4	-
1	Yonge's Golden Deeds	3	-
1	De Quincey's Complete Works	60	-
1	Darwin's Descent of Man	10	-
1	Nelson's Infidelity	3	-
1	Lilly's Century of Revolution	4	-
1	Carlyle's Chartism	3	-
1	Edkins' Religion in China	5	-
1	Mayers' Chinese Government	3	-
1	Gibson's Chinese in America	4	-
1	Balfour's Chinese Scrap-book	3	-
1	Complete set of the Printing "Chinese Times"	30	-
1	" " " " " " "Peking Gazette" for 25 years	70	-
1	Scott's Chivalry, Romance and Drama	5	-
1	Cooke's Christian Theology	3	-
1	Hardy's Christianity and Buddhism	5	-
1	Legge's Christianity in China	3	-
1	Guthrie's Cicero's Orations	5	-
1	Vambery's Coming Struggle for India	3	-
1	Buchanan's Coming Reign	3	-
1	Richardson's Common Health	4	-
1	Artemus Ward's Complete Works	5	-
1	Whitman's Conventional Cant	2	-
1	Carlyle's Essays	9	-
1	Boccadio's Decameron	4	-
1	Greg's Enigmas of Life	3	-
1	Silas' Gems of Chinese Literature	3	-
1	Griffin's Great Republics	4	-
1	Kropotkine's Russian and French Prisons	4	-
1	Müller's Science of Religion	3	-
1	Mohammedan Koran	4	-
1	Smyth's Great Pyramids	5	-
	Forward	1,697	-

	Forward		1,697	00
1	Arnold's Literature and Dogma		3	-
1	Gore's Lux Mundi		3	-
1	Trevelyan's Macaulay		4	-
1	Thackeray's Sketches, Essays and Reviews		4	-
1	Lang's Myth, Ritual and Religion		3	-
1	Müller's Stratification of Language		4	-
1	Trench's Study of Words		3	-
1	Thornton's Aphrasites		3	-
1	McLaren's Physical Education		2	-
1	Mackay's Plea for Liberty		3	-
1	Dilke's Problems of Great Britain		3	-
1	Laing's Problems of the Future		3	-
1	Kingsley's Prose Idylls		4	-
1	Bartlett's Familiar Quotations		4	-
1	Morley's Rulin Ideas in Early Ages		3	-
1	Huxley's Science and Culture		4	-
1	Hood's Scottish Characteristics		3	-
1	Müller's Language, Mythology and Religion		4	-
1	Bent's Short Sayings of Great Men		4	-
1	Froud's Short Studies on Great Subjects		4	-
1	Rogers's Six Centuries of Work and Wages		3	-
1	Hall's Social Customs		3	-
1	George's Social Problems		3	-
1	Morley's Studies in Literature		2	-
1	Reade's Study and Stimulants		3	-
1	Spencer's Sociology		2	-
1	Poland's Talmud		3	-
1	Green's A Thousand Years Hence		3	-
1	Ruskin's Fors and Fide		4	-
1	Stepniak's Underground Russia		3	-
1	Brace's Unknown God		4	-
1	Hodgson's Unrest		2	-
1	De Chaillu's Viking Age		3	-
1	Balfour's Waifs and Strays from the Far East		2	-
1	Alabaster's Wheel of the Law		3	-
	Forward		1,805	-

		Forward	1,805.00
1	Complete set of the Works of	Emerson	25 -
1	" " " " " " " "	Benjamin Franklin	50 -
1	" " " " " " " "	Oliver Goldsmith	40 -
1	" " " " " " " "	Edgar Allen Poe	30 -
1	" " " " " " " "	Rabelais	25 -
1	" " " " " " " "	Sir Walter Scott	50 -
1	" " " " " " " "	Sydney Smith	40 -
1	" " " " " " " "	Jonathan Swift	20 -
1	Stephen's Dictionary of National Biography		15 -
1	Stanford's Wall Map of China and Japan		10 -
1	Möllendorff's Chinese Bibliography		10 -
1	Smith's Classical Dictionary		10 -
1	Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures		10 -
1	Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Latin Antiquities		15 -
1	Grove's Dictionary of Music		10 -
1	Giles' Oriental Glossary of Reference		15 -
1	Lubbock's Antiquity of Man		4 -
1	Herschell's Astronomy		6 -
1	Geikie's Geology		3 -
1	Fownes' Chemistry		3 -
1	Haven's Mental Philosophy		3 -
1	Carpenter's Mental Physiology		3 -
1	Strauss' Modern Cambist		3 -
1	Laing's Modern Zoroastrian		3 -
1	Lubbock's Prehistoric Times		4 -
1	Mill's Political Economy		3 -
1	Smith's Wealth of Nations		4 -
1	Sims' Ballads of Babylon		3 -
1	Chaucer's Canterbury Tales		3 -
1	Pollok's Course of Time		4 -
1	set of Shakespeare's Complete Works		10 -
1	" " " Bret-Harte's " " " "		10 -
1	" " " Bryant's " " " "		15 -
1	" " " Burns' " " " "		15 -
1	" " " Byron's " " " "		15 -
		Forward	2,316 -

		Forward	2,316.00
1	set of Chaucer's Complete Works		10 -
1	" " " Cowper's " " " "		10 -
1	" " " Longfellow's " " " "		10 -
1	" " " Milton's " " " "		10 -
1	" " " Lennypson's " " " "		10 -
1	" " " Dryden's " " " "		10 -
1	Scott's Abbot and Monastery		2 -
1	Le Sage's Gil Blas		2 -
1	Collins' Fall of Rome		3 -
1	Townsend's Arabian Nights		3 -
1	Allen's Babylon		3 -
1	Baron Munchausen		4 -
1	Crawford's Beyond the Sea		3 -
1	Cervantes' Don Quixote		3 -
1	Beaconsfield's Endymion		3 -
1	Wiseman's Church of the Catacombs		4 -
1	Lytton's Last Days of Pompeii		3 -
1	Hugo's Les Miserables		3 -
1	set of D'Abano's Complete Works		25 -
1	" " " Abaris' " " " "		20 -
1	" " " Abarzit's " " " "		15 -
1	" " " Abbot's " " " "		10 -
1	" " " Abdallatif's " " " "		20 -
1	" " " A'Beckett's " " " "		25 -
1	" " " Abelard's " " " "		30 -
1	" " " Abercrouby's " " " "		20 -
1	" " " Assius' " " " "		15 -
1	" " " Ashenwall's " " " "		20 -
1	" " " Aristotle's " " " "		20 -
1	" " " Bancroft's " " " "		35 -
1	" " " Irving's " " " "		35 -
1	" " " Bacon's " " " "		40 -
1	" " " Manning's " " " "		30 -
1	" " " Wyckliffe's " " " "		25 -
1	" " " Spenser's " " " "		20 -
		Forward	2,817 -

	Forward		2,817.00
1	set of Hobbes' Complete Works		35 -
1	" " " Dryden's " " " "		20 -
1	" " " Addison's " " " "		20 -
1	" " " Defoe's " " " "		15 -
1	" " " Erigena's " " " "		15 -
1	" " " Euclid's " " " "		20 -
1	" " " Euripides' " " " "		10 -
1	" " " Evanson's " " " "		10 -
1	" " " Dempster's " " " "		15 -
1	" " " Diogenes' " " " "		20 -
1	" " " Dumont's " " " "		15 -
1	" " " Dyde's " " " "		10 -
1	" " " Faraday's " " " "		20 -
1	" " " Ferguson's " " " "		15 -
1	" " " Fielding's " " " "		20 -
1	" " " Forbes' " " " "		15 -
1	" " " Gale's " " " "		20 -
1	" " " Gilbart's " " " "		25 -
1	" " " Glanvill's " " " "		20 -
1	" " " Good's " " " "		15 -
1	" " " Goodrich's " " " "		20 -
1	" " " Jamieson's " " " "		25 -
1	" " " Jeffrey's " " " "		15 -
1	" " " Juvenal's " " " "		25 -
1	" " " Ovid's " " " "		20 -
1	" " " Kennet's " " " "		15 -
1	" " " Kepler's " " " "		30 -
1	" " " Kirby's " " " "		15 -
1	" " " Klaproth's " " " "		40 -
1	" " " Knox's " " " "		30 -
1	" " " Lalande's " " " "		15 -
1	" " " Lamartine's " " " "		20 -
1	" " " Lamb's " " " "		20 -
1	" " " Leland's " " " "		20 -
1	" " " Lewes' " " " "		15 -
	Forward		3,497 -

		Forward		3,149.00
9				
1	set	of	Neumann's Complete Works	30 -
1	"	"	North's " "	10 -
1	"	"	Ouseley's " "	15 -
1	"	"	Owen's " "	25 -
1	"	"	Paine's " "	20 -
1	"	"	Park's " "	15 -
1	"	"	Parry's " "	15 -
1	"	"	Pascal's " "	35 -
1	"	"	Voltaire's " "	10 -
1	"	"	Penn's " "	20 -
1	"	"	Selden's " "	15 -
1	"	"	Spinoza's " "	25 -
1	"	"	Steele's " "	15 -
1	"	"	Strabo's " "	35 -
1	"	"	Sumner's " "	30 -
1	"	"	Talleyrand's " "	25 -
1	"	"	Taylor's " "	30 -
1	"	"	Tindal's " "	20 -
1	"	"	Toland's " "	20 -
1	"	"	Wallis' " "	30 -
1	"	"	Warren's " "	30 -
1	"	"	Wilson's " "	35 -
1	"	"	Wordsworth's " "	50 -
1	"	"	Wills' " "	40 -
1	"	"	Hume's " "	30 -
1	"	"	Molière's " "	10 -
1	"	"	Miller's " "	8 -
				$4,200.00

Section 6.

6	Hardwood Dining-chairs	12 -
3	" " Tables	15 -
4	" " Leather-covered Easy-chairs	30 -
1	" " Sideboard	20 -
5	" " Whatnots	20 -
2	" " Leather-covered Safas	40 -
1	" " Marble-top Washstand	20 -
1	" " " " Commode	10 -
2	" " Long Reclining-chairs	6 -
6	Large Water-Kongs, with wooden covers	16 -
2	Patent Water-filters	8 -
10	Stools	7 -
12	Benches	10 -
20	Bed-planks	6 -
6	Hardwood Arm-chairs	12 -
15	rolls of Figured Matting	45 -
3	" " " " " Oilcloth	30 -
4	Marble Clocks	40 -
2	Valuable Old Kanghi Vases	35 -
2	" " " " Ming Jars	20 -
		$ 400.00

Section 7.

1	Complete Crockery Dinner service	45 -
1	" " " " " " " "	35 -
1	Complete set of Cooking utensils of all descriptions, iron pots, pans, moulds, gridirons, baking-dishes, ice cream freezer, filters, &c., &c.	70 -
1	Complete set of choppers, knives, forks, hatchets, ladles, pokers, tongs, shovels, &c.	20 -
1	Complete set of Glassware for table use, tumblers, wine-glasses, fruit-dishes, dessert-dishes, jam-dishes, &c., &c.	90 -
24	Electroplated Dinner forks	8 -
24	" " Dessert " "	8 -
24	" " Table spoons	7 -
24	" " Tea " "	5 -
1	" " Cruet-stands, with cut-glass cruets	6 -
24	Dinner knives	8 -
24	Dessert " "	7 -
24	Electroplated Napkin-rings	9 -
24	" " Knife-supports	5 -
24	" " Fancy Salt-cellars	5 -
6	" " Fruit-dishes	25 -
2	Cupboards	7 -
3	Large Water-kongs, with wooden covers	8 -
2	tons Coal	15 -
1	Stack of Kindling-wood	3 -
4	Silber Duplex-burner Lamps	14 -
		$400.00

Section 8.

5	Flatirons of various sizes	5 -
2	Brass Furnace-ironers	6 -
1/4	Iron Grates	9 -
10	Porcelain Basins	15 -
4	Wooden " "	1 -
3	Brass " "	4 -
8	Caldrons of various sizes	20 -
6	Large Water-Kongs, with wooden covers	15 -
3	Tables for ironing, &c.	5 -
8	Benches and Stools	4 -
1	Complete set of drying-ropes, clothes-pins, &c.	8 -
3	cases Bar-Soap	9 -
1	Stock of blueing, starch, &c.	3 -
1	Wardrobe for depositing clothes	8 -
1	Stock of Charcoal and Kindling-wood	4 -
		$130.00

Section 9.

9	Hardwood Black-lacquered Tables	36	-
18	" " " " " Chairs	30	-
9	Chinese Bedsteads	40	-
8	Cotton-wadded Quilts	25	-
15	Red Woolen Blankets	45	-
6	Sheepskin Gowns	30	-
10	Black-lacquered Hardwood Stools	20	-
3	Rawhide Trunks	10	-
2	Black-lacquered Hardwood Trunks	6	-
8	Silber Duplex-burner Lamps	28	-
7	Bed-curtains	15	-
9	Chinese Bed-felts	8	-
3	Clocks	10	-
15	Chinese Scroll-paintings	18	-
18	Window-curtains	9	-
10	Porcelain Spittoons	3	-
8	pairs Porcelain Vases	20	-
6	Porcelain Wash-basins	6	-
2	Brass " " " "	3	-
		$ 360.	00

Section 10.

30	Brass Alarm Clocks	60 -
20	Nickel " " " "	40 -
40	Walnut-wood Clocks	80 -
20	Silver Watches	120 -
12	Electrogilded Watches	60 -
150	Triplidate Mirrors, in beautiful designs	750 -
300	Thick Plate-glass Mirrors, in beautiful designs	900 -
50	Photograph Albums	100 -
10	Plush Jewel-caskets	20 -
60	Bisque Broselain Ornaments	20 -
30	Woolen Tippets	10 -
48	pairs Woolen Stockings	6 -
48	" " " " Socks	4 -
100	" " " " Gloves	30 -
36	Woolen Undervests	20 -
36	" " Drawers	20 -
24	Merino Undervests	15 -
24	Net Singlets	8 -
50	Lamp-chimneys	15 -
10	Lamps	20 -
10	Woolen Shawls	10 -
10	" " Blankets	10 -
6	" " Rugs	10 -
60	pairs Cotton Stockings	9 -
40	" " " " Socks	4 -
20	Cotton Undervests	10 -
10	Glass Butter-dishes	4 -
10	Electroplated Butter-dishes	10 -
6	Glass Hen-boxes	2 -
50	" " White Sanders	3 -
6	boxes Steel Pens	5 -
6	" " Lead Pencils	5 -
30	Pocket Toilets	5 -
40	Lace Curtains	40 -
10	Glass Cheese-shades	5 -
	Forward	2,430 -

	Forward		2,430.00
30	Glass White Fruit-dishes		12 -
20	" " Yellow " " "		10 -
30	" " Blue " " " "		10 -
30	" " Green " " " "		10 -
20	Electroplated Fluted Match-boxes		6 -
20	" " " " Cigarette-cases		9 -
15	" " " " Cigar-cases		7 -
10	Solid Silver Bracelets		10 -
60	Electroplated Table Spoons		25 -
50	" " Tea " "		20 -
60	" " Dinner Forks		25 -
50	" " Dessert " "		20 - 25
70	Glass Oval White Saucers		14 -
40	Plush Purses		10 -
24	Silk Lampshades		12 -
200	pairs Electro-gilded Bracelets		40 -
140	" " Electro-silvered " "		25 -
100	Glass Square White Saucers		6 -
20	Brooches		5 -
70	Glass Oblong White Saucers		9 -
100	Leather Purses of every variety		20 -
60	Hair Combs		8 -
50	" " Pins		7 -
60	Glass White Round Plates		12 -
60	" " " " Oblong " "		14 -
50	Imitation Gem Finger-rings		5 -
80	Leather Pocket-books of every variety		30 -
60	Glass White Small Bowls		11 -
60	" " " " " " Plates		12 -
70	" " " " Toothbrush Dishes		13 -
50	" " " " Compartment " "		22 -
50	" " " " Octagonal " "		20 -
60	" " Blue " " " "		18 -
60	" " Green " " " "		17 -
60	" " Yellow " " " "		25 -
	Forward		2,949 -

		Forward	2,949.11
80		Porcelain figured Vases	6 -
50		Glass White Flower-dishes	16 -
50		" " Blue " " " "	13 -
50		" " Green " " " "	12 -
40		" " Yellow " " " "	16 -
80		" " White Beer-tumblers	7 -
80		" " " " Milk-jugs	6 -
60		Porcelain figured Sniff-bottles	7 -
30		Turquoise Perfume-bottles	9 -
20		Fancy Watch-Stands	10 -
20		Aluminium Cigar-cases	10 -
20		" " Cigarette-cases	50 61 9 -
30		" " Match-boxes	6 -
20		" " Ash-trays	4 -
100		Finest Cut-glass Perfume-bottles	40 -
30		Fancy Needle-books	3 -
30		" " Note-books	3 -
400		Electro-gilded Watch-chains	60 -
300		Electro-silvered " " " "	36 -
20		Fancy Portfolios	7 -
70		" " Glass Ornaments of all kinds	18 -
50		" " Cut-glass Inkstands	20 -
50		" " Rubber-lined Tobacco-pouches	14 -
60		" " Plush Photograph-frames	24 -
60		" " Cut-glass Salt-cellars	12 -
20		" " Table-gongs	10 -
40		" " Face-powder Boxes	8 -
30		Electroplated Sugar-bowls	15 -
30		Glass Candlesticks	6 -
70		Electroplated Marble-base Call-bells	35 -
40		Corkscrews of every variety	7 -
100		Fancy Key-rings of every variety	4 -
50		Electroplated Whistles	5 -
30		Pocket-Knives	10 -
300		Fancy Brass, Glass and Porcelain Buttons	6 -
		Forward	3,142 6 -

	Forward	3,426	00
150	Fancy Handkerchiefs	6	-
60	Sterling Silver Perfumes-bottles	18	-
300	Photographs	15	-
2	Spirit-levels	9	-
1	" " " "	6	-
80	Electro-gilded Ear-rings	14	-
80	Electro-silvered " "	10	-
2	Teakwood Lamp-pedestals	10	-
20	Pictures in gilded frames	24	-
11	American Flags	30	-
400	Wine-glasses in various tints and shapes	18	-
50	Carpathian-silver Waiters	10	-
60	Mosaic Splashers	7	-
30	Kaleidoscopes	12	-
70	Trumpets	6	-
100	Tops	3	-
40	Dolls	10	-
60	Rattles	5	-
60	Balls	9	-
60	Toys of various kinds	20	-
50	Celluloid Soap-boxes	12	-
40	Hair-brushes	20	-
150	Chromos	10	-
50	Bath Brushes	18	-
50	Clothes " "	14	-
50	Whitewash " "	15	-
50	Shoe " "	12	-
40	Stove " "	9	-
60	Tooth " "	6	-
8	Seal Rugs	20	-
2	sets of Saddles, bits, reins, stirrups and girths	30	-
60	Glass White Large Plates	16	-
60	" " Blue " " " "	13	-
50	" " Green " " " "	10	-
50	" " Yellow " " " "	17	-
	Forward.	3,891	-

		Forward	3,891.00
60		Glass White Large Bowls	14 -
60		" " Blue " " " "	12 -
60		" " Green " " " "	12 -
60		" " Yellow " " " "	15 -
50		" " White Large Oval Dishes	11 -
50		" " Blue " " " " " "	10 -
50		" " Green " " " " " "	13 -
50		" " Yellow " " " " " "	16 -
30		" " White Rectangular Trays	6 -
			₹4,000 -

Section 15.

500	Large square thick Hemp-canvas Wool-bags, with flap-cover, for use in the Steam-hydraulic press-packing of wool, cotton, feathers, cocoons, &c.	£500 —
700	Large square thick Hemp-canvas Wool-bags, with flap-cover, for use in the transport of wool, cotton, feathers, cocoons, &c., from the interior markets to Trieste	700 —
19	Large Wood-frame Gratings, for use in the cleaning of wool, feathers, &c.	285 —
200	Large Dunnage-timbers, for use in dunnaging merchandise stored in the open	200 —
1,000	Reed Mats, for use in covering merchandise stored in the open	100 —
300	Best Hemp Ropes, for general use in our Godowns in the handling of merchandise	150 —
10	Hardwood Carrying-poles	5 —
40	bundles Steel Hoops, for use in hooping merchandise cases, barrels, &c.	50 —
3	bags of Iron Rivets, for rivetting together the aforesaid Steel Hooping	15 —
2	Fairbanks' Warehouse-scales	70 —
5	Chinese Scales, for weighing merchandise	25 —
50	Galvanised-iron Fire-buckets, for use in extinguishing fire	40 —
6	Valuable Chubbs' best large brass Padlocks, looted from our Godown-doors	30 —
1	lot of Old Hemp Ropes, and Old Rice Bags, collected from wool-bales shipped	50 —
1	Curio-case containing —	
	5 Valuable Old Ming Vases	100 —
	4 " " " " " " Plaques	80 —
	4 " " " " Hawthorn-pattern Jars	100 —
		£2,500 —

Sellers Pa.

20	piculs of best Camel Wool, all thoroughly cleaned and prepared, stored in our Godowns and on the point of being shipped to London when the Boxer hostilities broke out	4.50 —
35	piculs of best Sheep Wool, all thoroughly cleaned and prepared, stored in our Godowns and on the point of being shipped to Newfork when the Boxer hostilities broke out	2.50 —
		$7.00.00

Carpenter's Tools.

4	Axes	8 -
3	Hatchets	4 -
4	Large Saws	7 -
3	Medium " "	5 -
2	Small " "	3 -
2	Wire " "	2 -
10	Wide Chisels	14 -
10	Medium " "	11 -
10	Narrow " "	10 -
6	Steel - circular Chisels	9 -
5	Large Planes	16 -
4	Medium " "	12 -
5	Narrow " "	11 -
2	Convex " "	4 -
2	Concave " "	4 -
3	Adjustably - grooved Planes	9 -
2	Boxwood 2-foot Rulers	4 -
6	Squares, of various sizes	9 -
3	Auger-bradses, with complete sets of augers in all sizes	15 -
30	Gimlets, Awls, &c., in all sizes	14 -
3	Rides, in various sizes	8 -
20	Steel Files, in all sizes and shapes	17 -
6	Screw-drivers, in various sizes	4 -
7	Pinders and Nippers, in various sizes	5 -
2	Nail-extractors	6 -
1	Large Tool-chests	7 -
1	Grindstone	5 -
		#223.00

Forward 223 -

Forward 2. 213.00

Blacksmith's Tools.

1		Anvil	7 -
6		Hammers, in various sizes	6 -
4		Tongs, in various sizes	4 -
2		Vices (one large, one small)	8 -
6		Steel Files	4 -
2		Crowbars	1 -
			£30.00

Mason's Tools.

3		Spades	3 -
2		Shovels	2 -
6		Trowels	2 -
			£7.00

£260 -

400		piculs of Camel Wool, belonging to us and which was totally destroyed by the Boxers at the Hengtai Railway Station, said wool having arrived there for transport to Tientsin by rail just prior to the destruction, by the Boxers, of said Station and all foreign-owned goods there	2,400 —
700		piculs of Sheep Wool, belonging to us and which was totally destroyed by the Boxers at the Hengtai Railway Station, said wool having arrived there for transport to Tientsin by rail just prior to the destruction, by the Boxers, of said Station and all foreign-owned goods there	4,000 —
			$6,400.00

6	Large Chinese Scales, for weighing wool, &c.	30 -
10	Hardwood Carrying-poles	5 -
5	Pigskin Trunks, with locks and keys, and canvas-casings, complete	25 -
12	Red Woolen Blankets	12 -
10	Chinese Cotton-wadded Quilts	25 -
9	Warm Sheepskin Travelling Gowns	40 -
5	Complete sets of Chinese crockery, - bowls, plates, saucers, cups, teapots, &c.	25 -
5	Complete sets of Chinese cooking-utensils, - caldrons, kettles, frying-pans, gridirons, pots, basins, &c.	20 -
60	Bast Hemp-ropes, for binding wool-bales	30 -
300	Reed Mats, for covering wool stored in the open	30 -
50	Large Dunnage-timbers, for use in dunnaging wool stored in the open	50 -
4	Brass Washbasins	6 -
3	Tables	8 -
6	Chairs	5 -
4	Stools	2 -
213	Large square thick Hemp-canvas Wool-bags, with flap-cover, for use in the transport of wool to Tientsin from the mountain-villages lying west of Peking	213 -
		$550.00

395

pieces of American Cotton Sheetings, sold by
us in La-ma-miao on credit in the
customary course of business to various
small traders travelling to distant
portions of Mongolia. These traders,
never having re-appeared, have probably
been robbed and possibly killed while
travelling with the above goods in the
present turbulent condition of the
country. If not killed, but merely
robbed, they of course do not dare to
return, as the goods have been looted
and they are powerless to pay us for
them. It is the custom in Mongolia
to sell all foreign goods on 3, 6, 9 or
12 months' credit, and we had sold
all the above goods, shortly before the
unexpected Boxer hostilities broke
out, at 6 months' credit. As we
have thus received nothing whatever
of the sale-money, we have lost the
entire amount of same, as a direct
result of the Boxer hostilities, in
the sum of —

$1,200.00

10 Chinese Stores and improvements, completely destroyed by the Boxers and Chinese troops during the first few days of the Siege. These buildings happened to be located just outside the limits of the French Concessions, and the position was unfortunate enough to be one of the hottest battle-grounds throughout the Siege, as it commanded the main street to the Chinese city. The Boxers first looted the 10 stores completely, then burned them down, and finally removed every brick and stone to lots further away for making breastworks. In this manner, not a single brick or stone remains to us from the total destruction of said buildings. The amount thus lost by us, as already duly entered in our Claim, is —

$7,00.00

Section 20.

10	Large Galvanised-iron Sinks, for the preparation of sausage-casings for shipment to America	100 -
1	Complete Plant comprising water-pipes, brass-cocks, and small galvanised-iron sinks, for use in the curing of sausage-casings	60 -
4	Spacious Cupboards, for storing the various curing-tools	20 -
50	Best Galvanised-iron Buckets	50 -
6	Shelf-racks, for general use in the Curing-rooms	10 -
100	pieuls finely-refined Salt, for curing the sausage-casings	150 -
13	tons Pyroborate of Sodium, being a valuable chemical imported from London for curing the sausage-casings	160 -
50	Plaited Bamboo Trays, for filing up the sausage-casings	10 -
6	pairs Best Leather Bellows, for inflating the sausage-casings	30 -
10	Fine Brass Gauges, for measuring the diameters of the sausage-casings	15 -
6	Long Measuring Gauges, for measuring the sausage-casings into rings	10 -
20	Revolving Reels, for winding the sausage-casings into rings	15 -
30	Large Water-Troughs, with wooden covers, for salting the sausage-casings	90 -
30	Large Water-Troughs, with wooden covers, for clarifying the water-supply	90 -
50	Large Porcelain Basins, with wooden covers, for fermenting the sausage-casings	75 -
50	pieuls Alum, for clarifying the water-supply	120 -
	Forward	995 -

	Forward	995.00
12	Large Silber Duplex-burner Lamps, for lighting the Curing-rooms	40 -
6	Reservoirs, for storing the clarified water-supply	40 -
40	Hardwood Scraping-knives	15 -
20	" " " " planks	10 -
6	Large Iron Caldrons, for boiling down and clarifying salt	3.50
6	Iron Ladles, for stirring the boiling salt	3 -
20	pairs Scissors, for clipping the sausage-casings	20 -
12	Tongs and Pokers, for use at the salt-boiling furnaces	5 -
100	Best English Oakwood Kegs, for packing the sausage-casings in for export to America	182 -
5	American Large Banner Stoves, for heating the Curing-rooms	50 -
100	Porcelain Bowls, for sorting the sausage-casings into three classes (Wides, Mediums and Narrows)	15 -
		£1,400.00

Section 21.

2	Tables	5 -
7	Chairs	6 -
20	Bundles Steel Hoops, for making sausages - casing Rags	20 -
12	Foreign Doors, with frames, and fitted with glass panes	50 -
30	Foreign Windows, with frames, and fitted with glass panes	80 -
2	Large Galvanised-iron Baths	8 -
40	Long Bamboo-poles, being a portion of the Summer Mat-awning material for erection of mat-awning in our yards	12 -
2	Cupboards	7 -
2	Small Cooking-stoves	12 -
		£200.00

Section 22.

Chinese houses, looted and burnt down by the Boxers and Chinese troops during the first four days of the Siege. These houses were close to those already referred to in Section 19, being located just outside the limits of the French Concession, and being thus right on one of the hottest battle-grounds throughout the Siege, their position commanding the main street to the Chinese city. As in Section 19, not a stone or brick remains to us of these houses, everything having been carried further up the street during the hostilities for constructing Boxer breastworks. The amount thus lost by us, as already duly entered in our Claim, is —

$650.00

The itemized details of the unavoidable additional general expenses to which we have been subjected, in direct consequence of the Boxer hostilities, and which are irrecoverable, are set forth in the following List.

10	tons of Coal and Coke for house and kitchen purposes, at an average advance of $5.00 per ton over normal prices	50 -
20	cases of Kerosene for use in residence, kitchen and servants' quarters, at an average advance of $0.75 per case over normal prices	15 -
4	Extra servants' wages paid by us for 1½ months in addition to our regular servants' wages	20 -
7	months (June 1st to December 31st, 1900) extra expenses incurred in buying meats, vegetables, rice, flour, &c., in the daily markets, at an average advance of $12.00 per month over normal prices	84 -
7	months' extra expenses in buying Ice for our ice-chest, at an average advance of about $0.75 per month over normal prices	5 -
7	months' extra expenses incurred in buying tinned provisions, oatmeal, flour, &c., from the European stores, all Chinese stores having been destroyed during the siege, and the European stores consequently profiting by this to raise all their prices enormously. The extra expenses we thus incurred amounted to an average advance of $15.00 per month over normal prices	105 -
	Forward	379 -

9 months' extra expenses incurred in buying general clothing at the European stores, all Chinese stores having been destroyed, and the European stores having availed themselves of this fact to seriously advance all their prices. All our own clothing and general effects having been looted during the Siege, as hereinbefore related, we have been thus compelled to buy considerably to replace our looted property, as we had actually not a single suit remaining except the old torn suit ~~our~~ Mrs. ~~Mr.~~ Madley wore through the Siege. However, we have bought during the past 9 months just as sparingly as possible, in order to keep our enhanced expenses at lowest practicable limit. Even thus, the extra expenses have amounted to an average advance of $12.00 per month over normal prices 84 -

20 piculs of Kindling-wood for house and kitchen purposes, at an average advance of $1.00 per picul over normal prices 20 -

4 suits of Clothes made to order, all our clothes having been looted during the Siege, as already detailed. The normal price of these 4 suits would have been $40.00; but we were compelled to pay $75.00, which was a cheaper rate than the tailors were charging to others. The extra unavoidable loss to us thus amounted to — 35 -

Forward 418 -

Forward 418.00

9 Cooking-stove repairs. During the looting of our premises, this stove had in some way lost one of its covers, as also the fire-grating, thus rendering it useless. As no cooking-stove could be found on sale in any part of Tientsin, the only alternative was to repair it, whatever might be the cost. After the greatest diffidulty, we succeeded in finding a man who could make the necessary iron castings, for Tientsin was at that time almost totally deserted of its Chinese population. The extra costs of the castings, as compared with normal prices, amounted to — 7 —

14 Locks repaired. In the same manner, during the looting of our premises, the looters had broken open all the locked doors, trunks and cases. In the then deserted condition of Tientsin, it was only after the greatest diffidulty that we succeeded in finding a locksmith to repair said locks and make new keys. The extra cost of this work, as compared with normal prices, amounted to — 18 —

16 Chairs and Tables repaired. In the same manner, the extra cost of repairing these articles broken up by the looters, as compared with normal prices, amounted to — 22 —

Forward 465 —

Forward 465.00

9		Tape-measure	
2	1	Silk Umbrellas	
6		Blankets	
		The extra cost of the above articles, as compared with normal prices, amounted to —	10 —
—		Numerous other miscellaneous odds-and-ends of store-purchases during the last half of 1900 (towels, toilet and laundry soaps, toothpowder, candles, medicines, and many other similar petties), whose combined extra cost, as compared with normal prices, amounted to —	20 —
—		Extra unavoidable wages paid to Wool-sorters during the last half of 1900, owing to the impossibility of otherwise obtaining them for preparing our camel-wool for export. Tientsin having been very largely deserted by the terror-stricken Chinese, and the sudden arrival of about 60,000 foreign allied troops having rendered imperative the employment by them of thousands of coolies for army-transport purposes to Peking and Paotingfu, wages were of course forced up to unheard-of prices. In this manner, the extra unavoidable loss incurred by us in obtaining the services of Wool-sorters during the last half of 1900, as compared with normal prices, amounted to —	10 —
			£600.00

Gratuity presented to the Russian Camp-surgeon at Chün-liang-chêng Railway Station for taking the kindest care of our Mr. Madlay and supplying him with several doses of Quinine to break the dangerous swamp-fever he had contracted while wading through the swamps during his night-march from his steam-launch which had been captured, looted and burnt by the Boxers 15 -

Gratuity to the Chinese Steward of the Wardroom Officers on board the "Monocacy" for his kind care of Mr. Madlay in his fever sickness during the 3 days he was compelled from weakness to remain on board, and for his providing him with the best of food and drink during his said stay on board 20 -

Gratuity to the Chinese Steward of the tugboat "Heron" for providing Mr. Madlay with food and coffee for a whole day outside the Bar, before said tugboat could deliver him on board the American flagship "Newark". The tugboat was busy all day delivering Tientsin foreign refugees of various nationalities on board their various warships which lay at long distances apart; and, after completion of this duty, she went alongside several British warships and took a full cargo of cannons, projectiles and other ammunition. At sunset she at last went alongside the "Newark". 5 -

Forward 40 -

	Forward	40.00
	Gratuity to the Chinese Steward of the Wardroom Officers of the "Newark" for his caring for Mr. Madlay and supplying him with excellent board for 3 days, until the American army-transport "Logan" arrived	20 —
—	Gratuities to the American Steward and Cabin-boys of the "Logan" for specially caring for Mr. Madlay in his severe sickness, and for boarding him during the 6 days he was aboard, on his voyage to Nagasaki	40 —
—	Cost of foreign Doctor's care and special treatment in Nagasaki for 20 days, until Mr. Madlay had recovered from his fever, when he attended returned to Yeinstein	10 —
—	Cost of foreign medicines bought in Nagasaki for aiding in Mr. Madlay's recovery from his gastric swamp-fever	5 —
		$120.00

Section 29.

The itemized details of the unavoidable additional general expenses to which we have been subjected in direct consequences of the Boxer hostilities, and which are irrecoverables, are set forth in the following List.

10	tons of Coal and Coke for house and kitchen purposes, at an average advance of $3.00 per ton over normal prices	30.-
18	months (January 1st, 1901, to June 30th, 1902) extra expenses incurred in buying meats, vegetables, rice, flour, &c., in the daily markets, at an average advance of $5.83 per month over normal prices	105.-
18	months' extra expenses incurred in buying tinned provisions, oatmeal, flour, &c., from the stores. These extra expenses amounted to an average advance of $5.00 per month over normal prices	90.-
18	months' extra expenses incurred in buying general clothing and numerous other miscellaneous odds-and-ends of store-purchases (towels, blacking, toilet and laundry soaps, candles, medicines, brushes, and many other similar petties), whose combined extra cost amounted to $4.14 per month over normal prices	75.-
	Forward	300.-

Forward £300.00

18 months' extra unavoidable wages paid to Wool-Sorters, owing to the impossibility of otherwise obtaining them for preparing our camel and sheep wool for export, the prevalent disorganisation following upon the Boxer hostilities having continued to keep all labor at an exceedingly high level. These extra unavoidable expenses during the aforesaid 18 months, at an average advance of a little over £5.5.0 per month, amounted to — 100 —

£400.00

00

Supplementary Claim

of the American firm of Nadday and Company, of Teintsin, China, against the Imperial Chinese Government for damages and losses sustained through the Boxer riots instigated by said Government and the subsequent hostilities ordered by said Government against the American, European and Japanese powers, said riots and hostilities having commenced approximately on June 1st, 1900.

Our employees' salaries, whose services could not be utilized at all, owing to their happening to have been at La-ma-miao, far off in Mongolia, at the time the Boxer riots broke out. As the numerous Imperial and Boxer armies were driven in confused flight northward of Peking toward La-ma-miao, the whole country between La-ma-miao and Peking became filled with innumerable gangs of robbers formed from the general wreckage of said armies, and no one dared travel through those wild mountain districts, dangerous through highway robbery even in times of peace. The said 4 employees were thus cut off from us for a period of 18 months (from June 1st, 1900, to December 31st, 1901). Their services could not be utilized at all, but we were responsible for and have steadily paid their regular salaries. As we have now ventured to send a special messenger for them, we have hopes that they will succeed in reaching Teintsin in safety some time in November or December, 1901, after a hazardous journey of 12 days through the aforesaid wild mountain regions. When making up our original Claim of December 31st, 1900, we had no idea that they were to be so long cut off from us; and, as their salaries had at that time amounted to a comparatively small

Forward

Supplementary Oath

of the American Union of Mexico and Confirming of existing Treaties against the Imperial Chinese Government by Germany and Japan and Maintained through the Support of Great Britain by Canada

Whereas the said the Confederate Imperial Government against the Chinese, Germans and Japanese, said Mexico and Australia during Canada officially on June 1st, 1920.

Forward

sums, was inadvertently omitted in detailing it in said claims. Still another year having elapsed, however, it has now become a more serious loss; hence its inclusion in this Supplementary Claim.

The aggregate salaries of the aforesaid 4 employees amount to the equivalent of American Gold $115.00 per month during the aforesaid 18 months =

2. — Additional unavoidable general expenses which have resulted directly from the Boxer riots. In Section 23 in our original Claim of December 31st, 1900, we had supposed that Gold $600.00 would cover these enhanced expenses, never expecting that the Boxer troubles would continue to keep the country in such an unsettled condition all through 1901 that prices of all commodities would be kept up to the high figures even now still current. These additional unavoidable general expenses we have now figured at a further — 270.00

3. — The sums deposited by us in the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Company shortly before the Siege commenced, as we anticipated being put to heavy expenses in cabling to our New York and London connections reporting the probable total and disastrous stoppage of our trade. We never anticipated that the wires between Kiaochow and the sea would be cut, and, when we subsequently went to send our cables, we found that, not only had all wires between Kiaochow and the outside world been destroyed, but the Telegraph offices had been occupied as barracks by the Russians and French troops, 400.00

Forward 670.00

the Chinese telegraph-operators having all made their escape. The said Telegraph Company having been now utterly dissolved, our deposit has been thus irretrievably lost. Owing to extreme press of work when making up our original Claims of December 31st, 1900, we accidentally overlooked including this item in our aforesaid Claims. The amount of said deposit was Mexican $500.00, equivalent at average current Exchange to — 250 —

The following rents not recovered and now irrecoverable, owing to our tenants having been either killed by the Boxers who burnt down our houses, or else having escaped to some unknown portion of the interior. It is much more probable, however, that our tenants were all killed, as the Boxers found them living in foreign-owned houses, the boundary-stones being marked with our name in Chinese; for 18 months have now passed, and not one of them has ever put in an appearance, although we have inquired in all directions for them. We had not included these lost rentals in our original Claims of December 31st, 1900, as we had understood that loss of rents would not be allowed. By the recent rulings of the British Claims Commissioner Wilkinson, and by what has lately appeared in the newspapers, we find we were in error in omitting this item, and we therefore now amend our Claim in this respect. The said rentals were for the real-estate properties fully described in our original Claim of December 31st, 1900,

Forward 1920 —

Forward 920.00

all our houses having been burnt down by the Boxers and Chinese troops during the first two days of the Siege, as they were located on the outskirts of the French Settlements where heavy and incessant fighting took place daily and nightly during the entire Siege. The period of unpaid rentals commenced with May 1st/11, 1900. We were accustomed to collect the rents monthly, at about the end of each month. Towards the end of May it commenced to be dangerous in the neighborhood of our houses, as it was well known that Boxers were steadily massing on the frontiers of the French Concession, but incognito as yet, although correctly reported as having arms concealed beneath their clothing. We therefore allowed the rents to lie over till June, hoping matters would soon calm down. The reverse, however, happened; and thus the first rentals lost were those of May, 1900. As our houses are still in ruins, and as we shall be unable to rebuild them until we obtain the indemnification of our Boxer losses, which we presume can not be till about May 1st/11, 1903, at earliest, we have therefore calculated for loss of 3 years rentals. The said rentals aggregated Mexican $50.00 per month, equals Mexican $600.00 per year, during 3 years = Mexican $1,800.00, equivalent at average current exchange to — 900 —

Forward 1,820 —

Claim

The American firm of Maclay & Co. of Tientsin, China,
[illegible]

Forward $ 1,820.00

Loss resulting direct from breach of said Chinese contracts (the original Chinese contracts being in our hands) made with Chinese traders for export merchandise, the contractors having either absconded or been killed during the Boxer rebellion =

$ 5,700.00

Total of our Supplementary Claims =

American Gold $ 7,520.00

Tientsin, China,
October 29th, 1901.

Maclay & Co.
American Merchants.

MACLAY & CO. TIENTSIN CHINA

[redacted]

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Robert Hall Maclay, sole partner in the American firm of Maclay and Company, of Tientsin, China, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing Supplementary claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Robert Hall Maclay

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of October, 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Adjourned

Claim

The American firm of Maclay and Company, of Tientsin, China, present the [illegible] Claim [illegible] and sustained through the Boxer

Forward		1,820.00
Loss resulting direct from breach of contracts (the original Chinese contracts being in their hands) made with Chinese traders for export merchandise, the contractors having either absconded or been killed during the Boxer rebellion =		5,700.00
Total of our Supplementary Claims =		
American Gold		$ 7,520.00

Tientsin, China,
October 29th, 1901.

Maclay & Co
American Merchants.

MACLAY & CO. TIENTSIN CHINA

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Robert Hall Maclay, [illegible] partner in the American firm of Maclay and Company, of Tientsin, China, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing Supplementary claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Robert Hall Maclay

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of October, 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Washington D.C.
May 1st 1865

Gen. U.S. Grant
Lieut. Gen. U.S.A.

Sir,

Please inform me whether I am entitled to the Medal of Honor awarded by the Secretary of War for the Battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20th 1863.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Andrew Bloomfield.
Co. "B" 2nd Ohio Vol. Inf.

— Claim —

of the American firm of Mackay and Company, of Tientsin, China, against the Imperial Chinese Government for damages and losses sustained through the Boxer riots instigated by said Government and the subsequent hostilities ordered by said Government against the American, European and Japanese powers, said riots and hostilities having commenced approximately on June 15th, 1900.

	1,650 "
Damages to our Residence which was struck by 11 shells with heavy explosions and by thousands of bullets during the siege of the Foreign Settlements of Tientsin by the Boxer rioters and Imperial Chinese troops, said siege having lasted one month =	500 "
	400 "
Our Residence is in the center of the South Settlement, against which the Boxers and Chinese troops directed their fiercest fire, and it was consequently right in the line of the hottest cannonading. Two of the shells burst in our Mrs. Mackay's bedrooms, fortunately however in the daytime when he chanced to be out on duty with his rifle; and another shell burst in the room adjoining the bedrooms, also in the daytime. The other shells made havoc of the roof and tore away portions of the brick walls. Mr. Mackay also narrowly escaped being killed on four occasions while patrolling the streets on rifle duty, four shells exploding about 20 feet from him.	4,200 "
	400 "
	400 "
	130 "
Complete looting of our Residence during above siege, the value of the property thus plundered being as follows :-	360 "
All our summer and winter clothing, table linen, bed linen, blankets, quilts, mattresses, carpets, counterpanes, curtains, household stores, &c. =	2,700 "
	4,000 "
Forward	13,100 "

Claim No.

The Claimant Firm of Fielding and Company, of Painting Chimney against the Insured Chimney Department for damage and Labour sustained through the Storm Night instituted by said Underwriters and the Subsequent Hostility created by said Underwriters against the Chimney, Employees and Defenders Insured, said Night and Hostility having commenced officially on January 1st, 1900.

[illegible] with Long Application and by Thousands of Bullet during the siege of the Foreign Settlement of Nanking by the Taiping Rebels and Chinese troops, said siege having lasted six months

1900 —

Our Residence is in the center of the Chinese Settlement, opposite which the Taiping and Chinese troops obtained their first foothold, and it was consequently right in the line of the hottest conflicting. One of the shells burst in our Library & Bedroom, fortunately leaving us the daytime when he planned to be out on duty with his rifle; and another shell burst in the room adjoining the Bedroom, also in the daytime. The other shells made havoc of the roof and Chimney Pinnacles of the Brick work. Pole, Packing case mercilessly wrecked during Bullet on Shell Explosions while Pattering the street on Bullet dust, Some shells exploding about 20 feet from him.

Complete Destruction of our Residence during above siege, the value of the Property then Plundered being as follows:-

Old and Common and worn clothing, table linen, bed linen, blankets, quilts, mattresses, carpets, domestic linen, cooking, household utensils, &c.

300 —

3,100 —

Claimed 3,100 —

Forward	$3,100.00
All our 18-carat gold, diamond and sapphire jewelry, comprising magnificent Waltham watch, two watch-chains, diamond and sapphire rings, diamond studs, diamond cluster-rings, diamond brooches, &c. =	1,650 00
All our valuable Chinese library gradually collected by us at great labor and expense during over 28 years of residence in China =	800 00
All our valuable English library, maps, &c., gradually collected by us at great labor and expense during the past 34 years =	4,200 00
The plundered portion of our furniture =	400 00
All the contents of our kitchen, comprising crockery, cooking utensils of all descriptions, glass-ware, cutlery, electroplate, &c. =	400 00
All the contents of our laundry, comprising flat-irons, grates, basins, calabrons, &c =	130 00
All the furniture, bedding, clothing and general effects of all our Chinese staff and servants who stood by us faithfully until it was too late to remove anything, the Chinese bombardment of the Settlements having commenced and their siege-lines having closed in tightly all around us =	360 00
Complete looting of our Store during above riots and hostilities, the value of the property thus plundered being as follows:-	
All the stock in our store, comprising glassware, watches, jewelry, leather ware, brassware, clothing, jewelry goods, &c. =	4,000 00
Forward	15,040 00

Carried forward $ 147,040

All the contents of our Dressing Rooms, Cloakrooms, Lavatories, Kitchens, Pantries, Larders, Cellars, Stores, Offices, Boiler House, Engine Room, Workshops, Garages, Motor Cars, Carriages, Harness, Saddlery, Horses, Cows, Pigs, Poultry, Implements, Tools, Ladders, Trestles, Planks, Boards, Timber, Coals, Coke, Wood, Iron, Lead, Zinc, Copper, Brass, Tin, Steel, Glass, Slates, Tiles, Bricks, Cement, Lime, Sand, Gravel, Stone, Paints, Oils, Colours, Varnishes, Turpentine, Glue, Size, Paper, Canvas, Leather, Rubber, Sponges, Brushes, Mops, Pails, Buckets, Scrubbing Brushes, Soap, Soda, Sand Paper, Emery Cloth, Pumice Stone, Whiting, Rotten Stone, Putty, Sawdust, Shavings, Nails, Screws, Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Hinges, Locks, Keys, Latches, Bells, Electric Bells, Batteries, Wires, Switches, Insulators, Gas Fittings, Globes, Shades, Brackets, Pendants, Electroliers, Candelabra, Candles, Lamps, Oil, Matches, Candlesticks, Candle Extinguishers, Snuffers, Trays, Fenders, Fire Irons, Coal Scuttles, Coal Boxes, Wood Boxes, Log Baskets, Clocks, Watches, Barometers, Thermometers, Rain Gauges, Sundials, Weather Cocks, Flags, Flagstaffs, Chairs, Couches, Sofas, Settees, Ottomans, Stools, Tables, Desks, Bureaux, Writing Tables, Card Tables, Work Tables, Sewing Machines, Dressing Tables, Wash Stands, Towel Horses, Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, Cupboards, Bookcases, Shelves, Pictures, Engravings, Photographs, Looking Glasses, Mirrors, Curtains, Blinds, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Linoleum, Oilcloth, Floor Cloths, Hearthrugs

Forward	15,040 "
Complete looting of our Godowns, the value of the property thus plundered being as follows:-	
All our valuable godown plants, utensils and accessories for the working of our large import and export trades =	1,200 "
All the wools stored in our Godowns, preparatory to shipment to Newyork and London =	21,500 "
All our complete sets of Carpenter's tools, Blacksmith's tools and Mason's tools =	700 "
All the silver bullion rupees stored in our office, of which we always keep a supply in stock for commercial purchases =	260 "
All the silver dollars stored in our office, of which we always keep a supply in stock for commercial purchases =	1,250 "
Complete destruction by the Rioters of all our wools at the Tengtai railway-station, near Peking, when said station and all foreign-owned goods there were totally destroyed by them, our wools happening to have arrived there on their way down to Tientsin from the interior just before the riots broke out =	900 "
Loss of our Wool plants, addessories and general effects at Tengtai, Yamenkou, Lukoudien and other towns and villages in the mountains to the west of and near Peking, where we have had wool-stations established for years past =	1,400 "
	6,400 "
	150 "
Forward	27,600 "

Complete painting of new Observatory
Dome, including two coats outside, one
coat inside, and all necessary labor
and materials =

Cost of new Observatory Dome complete
and ready for use =

Complete set of Astronomical Instruments
for the new Observatory, including
Transit, Zenith Telescope, Chronometers
and other Time and Weather Instruments
at the west of and near Observatory, with
suitable Stone and Brick Piers for
same =

Cost of new Observatory complete and
ready for use =

Complete painting of the Interior of the
Observatory Building, including Transit
Room, Computing Room, Chronometer
Room, Library, Janitor's Room, Dome
and Tower =

Cost of new Observatory complete and
ready for use =

Complete painting of the Exterior of the
Observatory Building, including Transit
Room, Computing Room, Chronometer
Room, Library, Janitor's Room, Dome
and Tower =

Cost of new Observatory complete and
ready for use =

Complete painting of the Interior of the
Observatory Building, including Transit
Room, Computing Room, Chronometer
Room, Library, Janitor's Room, Dome
and Tower =

Cost of new Observatory complete and
ready for use =

Complete painting of the Exterior of the
Observatory Building, including Transit
Room, Computing Room, Chronometer
Room, Library, Janitor's Room, Dome
and Tower =

Cost of new Observatory complete and
ready for use =

Forward 27,600.00

Loss of our stock of American cotton-goods in Lamaniao, owing to the Boxer riots = 1,200 "

Complete destruction by the Boxers and Chinese troops of our real-estate property located in the Mashiakou ward of Tientsin, comprising 10 Chinese stores and improvements = 700 "

The above property was located in the Chinese part of the city, and, being outside the foreign lines of defence, it could not be protected by the white troops, who had all they could do to protect the Foreign Settlements; and was destroyed because the Chinese characters on the boundary-stones showed the property to belong to an American firm, and everything foreign-owned had of course to be destroyed in accordance with the Boxer propaganda.

Complete destruction by the Boxers and Chinese troops of our fine Sausage-casing plant, utensils and accessories, stored in our small godowns on our aforesaid Mashiakou estate = 1,400 "

Complete destruction by the said rioters of various furnitures, &c., stored in our said small godowns on our aforesaid Mashiakou estate = 200 "

Complete destruction by the said rioters of our real-estate comprising 13 Chinese houses located in the Tongchang district in the Chinese part of the city, outside the foreign lines of defence protected by the white troops = 650 "

Forward 31,750 "

Forwarded $31,750.00

Enhanced living expenses incurred by me owing to the unsettled state of affairs during and following upon the aforesaid riots and hostilities, everything having increased enormously in cost, such as coal, kerosene, food, servants' wages, household stores, &c.= 600.00

Expenses incurred by serious illness contracted by our Mr. Mackay in wading through swamps all the night of June 19–20, half-way between Feintsin and Tongku, taking urgent despatches to the Admirals reporting the desperate state of the Americans and Europeans a few days after the commencement of the bombardment of their Settlements by the Boxers and Chinese troops= 120.00

Mr. Mackay got safely through the Boxer lines in the darkness with his steam-launch, although pursued by armed Boxers along both banks at every village passed. The night was fortunately rainy and extremely dark, besides which Mr. Mackay ordered all the lights on board to be kept extinguished during the whole voyage. About half-way to Tongku, the launch unfortunately ran badly aground on a mud-flat in the dense darkness about two hours after midnight. Mr. Mackay and the others on board at once stripped and jumped into the river, and tried their utmost to shove her off into deep water, but all in vain. The position now became desperate, for the tide was falling rapidly, thus settling the launch still more hopelessly into the mud-flat, and we were surrounded by thousands of Boxers. We rigged our rifles, jumped overboard again, waded ashore, levelled our rifles at the armed Boxers who then skulked back into the nearest village, and we then plunged through interminable swamps fortunately

Forwards $32,470.00

thickly overgrown with high reeds which most effectually concealed us against unfriendly pursuit. Our launch was then wrecked and burnt by the Boxers. The route through the swamps was our only chance of life, and a most desperate chance, for we had to reach the railway line at Chünliangcheng station, half-way between Tientsin and Tongku, before we could be fairly out of danger. This station was being desperately defended by 600 Russians and French against overwhelming forces of Boxers and Imperial Chinese troops, who had already destroyed the railway line from Tientsin to Chünliangcheng station and were determinedly endeavoring to destroy the remainder of the railway as far as Tongku, in order to prevent any further foreign troops and ammunition from coming up for the rescue of the Foreign Settlements at Tientsin. We succeeded in arriving at said Chünliangcheng station a little before daylight, Mr. Mackay being utterly exhausted and with a high swamp-fever, having had nothing but the stagnant sun-heated swamp-water to quiet his terrible fever-thirst during the night's march. We then went on to Tongku by train, and the urgent despatches to the Admirals begging for reinforcements, ammunition and cannon were promptly delivered, the Foreign Settlements at Tientsin being thus saved on the verge of exhaustion. Upon his return to Tientsin, his fever became worse, and he was compelled to go to Nagasaki for a month, which necessarily put him to the above medical and travelling expenses.

Forwards $32,470.00

Loss of our customary annual profits on our American and European trade for the year 1900, through having had our business destroyed by the above riots instigated and hostilities ordered by the Chinese Government, we having thereby been prevented from doing any business during the past year, owing to having had all our woods (destined for Newyork and London) destroyed by the Boxers and Chinese troops, as already detailed = 5,700.00

$38,170.00

Interest at 10 per centum per annum on the total of the above amounts ($38,170.00) from June 1st/11, 1900 (the approximate date of the commencement of the riots instigated and hostilities ordered by the Chinese Government) to June 1st/11, 1901 (one year) = 3,817.00

There being no probability of the Chinese Government's settling our Claim prior to June 1st/11, 1901, at the earliest, we have calculated the preliminary interest, as above, to that date.

$41,987.00

Compound interest at 10 per centum per annum on the total of the above amounts ($41,987.00) calculated annually, from June 1st/11, 1901, to date of final payment of our aforesaid Claim against the Imperial Chinese Government =

Above interests to be computed on June 1st/11 of each succeeding year and added to the principal of the Claim.

Forwards 41,987.00

Carried forward $41,987.00

We have adopted an Interest rate of ten per cent (10%) on each Indemnity of our Claim as may from time to time still remain unpaid. About 8% is the usual foreign rate of interest in China. The Chinese rate of interest ranges from about 8% to about 40% per annum. About 12%, however (which is 1% per month) is considered by them as a very reasonable and rational rate of interest. In drawing up our Claim, therefore, we have split the difference at 10%, between the usual foreign rate (8%) and a very low Chinese rate (12%), as this seems a fair course to adopt where international conflict exists in rates of usance.

Present Total of our Claim =

American Gold $ 41,987.00

Tientsin, China,
December 31st, 1900.

Maclay & Co.
American Merchants.

MACLAY & CO. TIENTSIN CHINA

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Robert Hall Maclay, sole partner in the American firm of Maclay and Company, of Tientsin, China, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Robert Hall Maclay

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1900.

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Claim

of Mr. R. A. Maclay, of Tientsin, China, an American citizen, against the Imperial Chinese Government, as equitable indemnities on behalf of his Chinese employees, who were at the time of the Boxer riots and hostilities during June, July and August, 1900, actually in his service, and who suffered the damages and losses hereinafter set forth solely in consequence of their being in the service of an American citizen. All these faithful men are still in Mr. Maclay's employ, and are likely to be so for the remainder of his life in China. One of them has been in his service over 20 years; another, over 10 years; and the others for 5 or 6 years each. They have always been most faithful employees, and Mr. Maclay knows their several claims to be just, true and correct, and he does so verify under oath at the close of this document.

No 42

Claim of

Ch'En Lien-ti.

1	Gown	2	10
1	" "		70
2	Gown and Trousers	1	75
1	Cloak	1	05
1	pair Leggings		35
1	Quilt	2	10
1	Goatskin Rug	1	75
1	Mattress		70
1	Sheet		35
1	pair Shoes		35
2	" " Stockings		35
1	Hat		63
1	Sash		35
1	Table.	10	"
1	" "	12	"
	Forward	34	43

Forward 344

2	Benches	4	—
2	Tables	3	—
1	Sideboard	3	—
1	Wardrobe	4	—
1	Table	1	—
1	Clock	2	—
2	Porcelain Vases	2	—
4	Pictures	2	—
—	Various minor articles of furniture and clothing	3	—
5	Quilts	12	—
1	Lambskin Gown	8	—
1	" " Cloak	6	50
1	" " Waistcoat	2	50
1	Silk Cloak	5	—
2	Gowns	4	—
4	Gowns and Trousers	1	50
1	Cloak	1	50
2	Waistcoat and Trousers	1	—
2	Silk Waistcoats	6	—
6	Cloaks and Trousers	2	—
5	" " " " "	13	50

Taels 109.93

Signature of Ch'ên Lien-tê:-

陳連第十

Forward

Clothes of

Wang Chi-tsan.

1	Overcoat	2	10
1	" "	2	10
1	Cloak	1	60
1	Overcoat	1	40
1	Cloak	1	60
2	Cloak and Trousers	2	10
2	" " " " "	1	60
1	Waistcoat		70
1	" "		35
2	pairs Leggings	1	05
1	Quilt	2	45
1	Mattress	1	40
2	Coverlets	1	05
1	Sash		35
5	Jackets and Trousers	2	10
3	pairs Stockings		35
1	Hat		63
1	pair Shoes		70
1	Silk Fur Overcoat	14	"
2	" " " " Cloaks	16	"
1	Satin Fur Cloak	15	"
2	Fur Overcoats	18	"
2	" " Cloaks	15	"
2	Silk Fur Waistcoats	12	"
2	Fur Waistcoats	8	"
1	Fox Fur Cloak	18	"
2	Wolfskin Rugs	8	"
3	Mattresses	4	"
4	Quilts	12	"
3	Coverlets	6	"
2	Silk Gowns	13	"
2	Silk Quilted Cloaks	10	"
2	Blue Silk Cloaks	10	"
2	Silk Waistcoats	6	"
3	pairs Silk Leggings	6	"
	Forward	214	95

	Forward	214.98
1	Woolen Overcoats	7 "
2	" " Cloaks	9 "
2	Silk Gowns	12 "
3	pairs Silk Leggings	5.50
2	" " " " " "	3 "
2	Silk Gowns	10 "
2	" " Cloaks	8 "
1	" " Gown	6.50
2	" " " "	13 "
2	" " " "	6 "
1	" " " "	5 "
2	" " " "	10 "
2	" " " "	10 "
12	Jackets and Trousers	15 "
2	Woolen Rugs	6 "
2	" " Bed-coverlets	6 "
2	Gowns	4.50
2	Cloaks	2 "
2	Gowns	4 "
2	Cloaks	2.50
2	Waistcoats	1 "
10	Jackets and Trousers	4 "
2	Watches	20 "
	Taels	385.98

Signature of Wang Chi-tsan:-

王
級
三
十

Forward

Claim of No 444

Lzu Yin-chi'h.

2	Wardrobes	18	50
1	Table	5	50
1	Wardrobe	5	50
4	Chairs	4	50
4	Camphor-wood Trunks	26	50
1	Mirror	3	"
1	Dressing-table	1	80
1	Porcelain Vase	2	60
1	Mirror	1	20
1	" "	11	"
1	Cloak	7	50
1	Fox Fur Overcoat	60	"
1	Squirrel " " " "	55	"
1	Black Fox Fur Cloak	50	"
1	Fox Fur Overcoat	38	"
1	Lambskin Gown	25	"
2	" " " "	28	50
1	Squirrel Fur Gown	24	"
1	Russian-flannel Lambskin Cloak	19	"
1	Black Satin Cat Fur Cloak	14	"
1	Satin Squirrel Fur Cloak	13	"
1	Lambskin Cloak	12	"
1	Fox Fur Cloak	20	"
1	Lambskin Cloak	8	50
1	" " " "	10	"
2	Silk Gowns	13	50
1	" " " "	8	"
2	Satin Cloaks	9	"
1	Silk " "	4	50
1	Fox Fur Waistcoat	8	50
2	Silk Waistcoats	5	50
2	Satin " "	5	50
2	Silk Gowns	17	"
2	" " " "	13	50
2	" " Cloaks	8	50
	Forward	56	8 10

		Forward	658 10
2		Satin Waistcoats	5 "
2		Russian-flannel Waistcoats	1 "
1		Silk Gowns	6 50
1		" " " "	6 "
1		" " " "	6 50
1		" " " "	6 50
1		" " " "	6 50
1		" " Cloak	4 "
2		pairs Satin Leggings	3 "
3		" " Silk " "	5 50
1		" " " " " "	2 50
2		Silk Coat and Trousers	6 50
2		" " " " " " "	1 "
2		" " " " " " "	6 80
2		" " " " " " "	1 30
2		" " " " " " "	6 "
1		pair Satin Boots	2 10
1		Official Hat	2 50
1		pair Lace Cuffs	4 50
—		Various minor articles of furniture and clothing	30 "
1		Satin Gown	3 30
4		Bed-coverlets	2 "
2		Woollen Rugs	3 "
1		Blankets	2 50
1		Imitation Sable Rug	5 60
1		Satin Gown	3 50
1		Cotton " "	2 30
4		" " " "	1 50
3		" " " "	3 "
3		" " " "	2 50
4		" " Trousers	3 "
5		" " Gowns	4 "
16		" " " " and Trousers	8 50
2		" " Gowns	1 50
2		Woollen Quilts	1 50
		Forward	749 10

		Forward	749.10
15		Cotton Quilts	14 "
2		" " " "	2 60
2		Fur Rugs	4 "
2		Cashmere Rugs	6 "
3		Cotton Mattresses	5 50
1		Table	3 "
2		Chairs	3 00
1		Porcelain Basin	1 50
1		Copper Kettle	1 80
4		Teapot, teacups and brass platter	2 50
1		Table	9 "
1		" "	6 "
1		" "	2 50
2		Chairs	3 00
1		Wardrobe	15 "
1		Clock	6 50
1		Porcelain Vase	3 50
2		" " " "	2 "
1		Mirror	3 "
1		Porcelain Vase	1 80
1		Dressing-case	1 80
2		Candlesticks	3 "
1		Lamp	1 "
1		Mirror	1 20
4		Wall-pictures	2 "
2		Case-powder Boxes	2 "
1		Case of Foreign Mathematical Sketching Instruments, and Library of Foreign Scientific Books	200 "
1		Case containing Library of Chinese Books	40 "
1		Sideboard	6 "
1		Lot of Kitchen utensils comprising Kettles, cups, plates, bowls, water-jars, cooking-pans, basins, tubes, spoons and ladles	20 "
		Forward	1,122 70

	Forwards		1,122.70
2	Foreign Stoves		6.60
1	Grain-bin and stock of rice, flour, corn, &c.		14.50
1	Lot of fuel comprising kindling-wood, reed-bundles and charcoal		3.60
1	Table		3.—
8	Sofaes, chairs, stools and pictures		12.—
12	Tables, benches and stools		6
	Taels		1,167.30

Signatures of Liu Yin-shêng

劉銀昇

Claim of

Han Lee-wo.

2	Wardrobes	28	"
4	Camphor-wood Trunks	26	"
1	Table	14	"
4	Teaboys	5	"
1	Sideboard	10	"
2	Trunks	7	"
1	Table	5	50
4	Chairs	8	"
2	Tables	4	"
1	Wardrobe	5	50
2	Benches	2	"
4	Stools	5	"
2	Bedsteads	1	"
2	Tables	2	"
2	Porcelain Vases	8	"
2	Mirrors	3	"
4	Wall-pictures	2	"
1	Mirror	1	"
1	Clock	6	"
1	Silver Watch	14	"
1	Foreign Stove	2	50
32	Porcelain plates and bowls	10	"
—	All the cooking-utensils in the kitchen	10	"
1	Case containing Library of Chinese Book	20	"
4	Quilts	14	"
2	Bed-coverlets	3	"
2	Fur Rugs	4	"
2	Bed-coverlets	2	50
5	Cloaks and Trousers	10	"
2	Silk Fox Fur Cloaks	40	"
2	" " Lambskin Gowns	24	"
2	" " Fox Fur Waistcoats	16	"
2	Lambskin Gowns	16	"
2	" " Waistcoats	10	"
1	Silk Gown	7	"
	Forward	345	"

		Forward	345.00
2		Silk Waistcoats	6.00
2		pairs Silk Leggings	4.00
2		Silk Cloaks	9.00
2		" " Gowns	13.00
2		" " Waistcoats	5.50
2		pairs Silk Leggings	3.50
1		Silk Cloak	4.00
1		Gown	2.50
1		" "	2.00
6		Gowns and Trousers	4.00
18		Coats and Trousers	5.00
10		" " " " "	7.00
1		Silk Gown	6.00
2		" " " "	12.00
1		" " " "	5.00
		Taels	433.50

Signature of Han Lien-wen:-

韓祝五

Forward

Claim of

Chia Wên-tsao.

4	Trunks	25	"
4	" "	15	"
2	Wardrobes	25	"
1	Table	6	"
1	Wardrobe	15	"
1	" "	15	"
1	Sideboard	15	50
1	Table	1	50
4	Stools	8	"
2	Benches	3	"
1	Lamp	1	50
2	Candlesticks	3	"
2	Kettles	2	50
—	Kitchen utensils	6	"
1	Lambskin Gown	12	"
1	Silk Lambskin Cloak	10	"
1	" " " " Waistcoat	8	"
1	Lambskin Cloak	7	"
2	" " Waistcoats	10	"
1	Silk Cloak	6	"
2	" " Waistcoats	8	"
2	Quilted Gowns	4	50
2	" " Cloaks	3	50
2	" " Waistcoats	2	"
2	pairs Silk Leggings	5	"
13	" " Leggings	1	50
8	Gowns and Trousers	4	50
10	Cloaks " " "	4	"

Taels 197.00

Signature of Chia Wên-tsao:- 賈文藻

Forward

Ma Ho-lin.

1	Lambskin Gown	12 "
1	Silk Lambskin Cloak	6 "
2	Quilted Gowns	10 "
1	Silk Quilted Gown	6.50
2	" " " " Waistcoats	6 "
2	pairs Silk Leggings	4 "
2	Silk Quilted Cloaks	9 "
1	" " Cloak	4 "
1	" " Gown	6 "
2	Gowns	4.50
1	Cloak	1 "
2	pairs Silk Leggings	3.50
4	Gowns and Trousers	3 "
6	" " " " "	3.50
3	Gowns	2 "
10	Cloaks and Trousers	2.50
2	pairs Silk Leggings	4 "
1	Silk Gown	5 "
4	Gowns and Cloaks	3.50
1	Silk Waistcoat	3.50
		Taels 98.50

Signature of Ma Ho-lin :-

馬豐林十

Forward

Inward

Summary.

Ch'ên Lien-ti'	109 93
Wang Chi-tsai	385 98
Liu Yin-ch'ih	1,167 30
Han Lien-wen	433 50
Chia Wên-tsao	197 "
Ma Ma-lin	98 50
Tientsin Taels	2,392.21

at Bank rate of exchange 73
between Tientsin and American

American Gold $ 1,746.31

Tientsin, China,
March 14th, 1901.

R. H. Bladay
American citizen
residing in
Tientsin, China.

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Robert Hall Bladay, an American citizen residing in Tientsin, China, being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Robert Hall Bladay

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of March, 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Entered for record
April 5th 1906 at

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

Nos. 73 and 148.

AWARD ON Claim of MACLAY AND COMPANY.

Sec.	ITEMS OF CLAIM.	ALLOWED	DISALLOWED.
1.	Damages to residence during bombardment of Tientsin	$ 400.00	
2.	Looting of residence during siege of Tientsin	2500.00	$ 200.00
3.	Jewelry looted from residence	1650.00	
4.	Chinese Library	600.00	200.00
5.	English Library	3000.00	1200.00
6.	Household furniture	400.00	
7.	Kitchen outfit	300.00	100.00
8.	Laundry outfit	130.00	
9.	Chinese furniture	255.00	105.00
10.	Stock of Goods in Store	4000.00	
11.	Goods in Godowns	2500.00	
12.	Wool prepared for shipment	700.00	
13.	Sets of tools	260.00	
14.	Silver bullion (sycee)	1250.00	
15.	Silver dollars stored in office	900.00	
16.	Wool destroyed at Fengtai	6400.00	
17.	Wool plant accessories	550.00	
18.	Stock American cotton goods at Lama-miao, sold on credit debts not recoverable	1200.00	
19.	Chinese houses destroyed by fire during siege of Tientsin	700.00	
20.	Sausage Casing Plant and accessories	800.00	600.00
	Carried Forward	28495.00	2405.00

Sec.	ITEMS OF CLAIM.	ALLOWED	DISALLOWED.
	Brought Forward	$28,495.00	$ 2405.00
21.	Furniture stored in Godowns	200.00	
22.	Chinese houses destroyed (near to those referred to in section 19 but on different lot)	650.00	
23.	Enhanced living expenses		600.00
24.	Expenses of illness	20.00	100.00
25.	Loss of amount profits for year 1900		5700.00
26.	Interest		3817.00
27.	Compound interest		.....
28.	Salaries of employees whose services could not be utilized	270.00	
29.	Enhanced expenses		400.00
30.	Deposit in telegraph office	250.00	
31.	Loss of rents	29.885.00	1820.00
32.	Loss from breach of contracts		5700.00
	TOTAL	29.885.00 ~~$30,885.00~~	20542.00
	Interest at 7% from June 20th, 1900	4505.00 ~~4,594.14~~	
	GRAND TOTAL.....	34.390.00 ~~$35,479.14~~	20542.00

34.390.00

Corrected
Dec. 30-1902. by Bureau of Accts.

Tientsin, China,
August 15th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
Jamison Raysdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved October 6th, 1902,
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister

No. 89, 111, 113, 134 and 204.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Walter S. Emens, agent of the American trading Co, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at _____ in the State of New York on or about the 14 day of Feb, _____; that my father was a _____ citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at New York in the State of _____; that I am temporarily sojourning at _____; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of agent of The American trading Company a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Connecticut

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by ~~me~~ said corporation through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ Tael 383,208.49 ~~(U. S. Gold)~~; that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose ~~I~~ said corporation was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of said Company; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to The American Trading

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss. against war risks.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

W. S. Emens,
Agent The American Trading

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of Aug., 1902, at Trenton

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, J.W. Ragsdale U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with W.S. Emens the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W Ragsdale

Duplicate

st of Losses sustained by THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY of Tientsin ,

sulting from the recent hostilities for which they now claim damages from

e government of China

..Loss on a cargo of lumber that arrived at Taku on the 8th of July. The discharge of the steamer was impossible at that time and she had to proceed elsewhere causing us a loss as follows....			
Demurrage	U.S.$6582.18		
Loss on the lumber	" 55654.87		
	62237.05 at 150	Tientsin T.	93355.57
..Loss on a cargo of lumber contracted for in May for July August delivery which we were able to divert, ex S.S.Oak Branch		"	5973.00
..Loss on lumber bought by us on the Pacific coast for delivery at Taku during the summer of 1900 which we have had to hold back as landing lumber at the Taku Bar was rendered impossible as the military authorities required all towboat and lighter service		"	12000.00
...Loss on a steamer load of sleepers which we were under contract to deliver to Chinwantao during July		"	1487.50
...Loss on the unfinished portion of a contract for sleepers that we were to deliver The Chinese Imperial Railways at Newcwhang		"	16478.80
...Loss of 25 cases of yarn looted or burned while between Tangku and Tientsin £160 at 2-9		"	1163.63
...Loss of 3 cases wire screens burned in steamer Company's godown during siege U.S.$175. at 150		"	262.50
...Loss of 8 cases paper ex S.S.Knivsberg burned in the lighter on June 16th £35 at 2-9		"	254.55
...To loss on 12 tons of Brass Cups imported by us for the Peiyang Arsenal		"	5852.30
..Interest on money paid for goods which have been held at points of shipment and elsewhere, charges for storage, additional charges for freight insurance and telegrams		"	15000.00
	Carried forward	"	151827.85

	Brought forward	Tientsin T.	151827,85
11.	Salaries and wages of employees during period when business was suspended	"	5071.00 ✓
12.	Value of cargo looted from premises and	"	2300.00 ✓
13.	Loss on 3000 sleepers for Imperial Chinese Railway landed at Newcwhang ex S.S. Inverness.	"	6300.00 ✓
14.	Loss on sundry exchange contracts which we have not been able to use on account of the suspension of business	"	7500.00 ✓
		"	172998.85

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

W. S. Emens, agent American Trading Co. Tientsin being duly sworm deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Pre American Trading Co W. S. Emens agent

Subscribed and sworm to before me this 30 day of January 1904.

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Brought forward

..Salaries and wages of employees during period
when business was suspended

..Value of cargo lost by fire overboard

..Loss on 3000 stampers for Imperial Chinese Railway
landed at Hamburg ex S.S. Invercoan.

..Loss on sundry sundries contracts which we have
not been able to use on account of the suspension
of hostilities

THE AMERICAN TRADING CO.

Tientsin, April 12th 1901 190

J.W. Ragsdale Esq

Consul U.S.A.

Dear Sir.

We wish to add the following to our claim against the Chinese Government.....

352 cases of galvanized iron ex S.S."Chungking" Tls.2005.28

The above-mentioned cargo was destroyed by fire in the godown of the steamers agents on the 2nd of July during the siege. The godown and contents were totally destroyed.

We are Sir,

Your obedient servants

The American Trading Co.

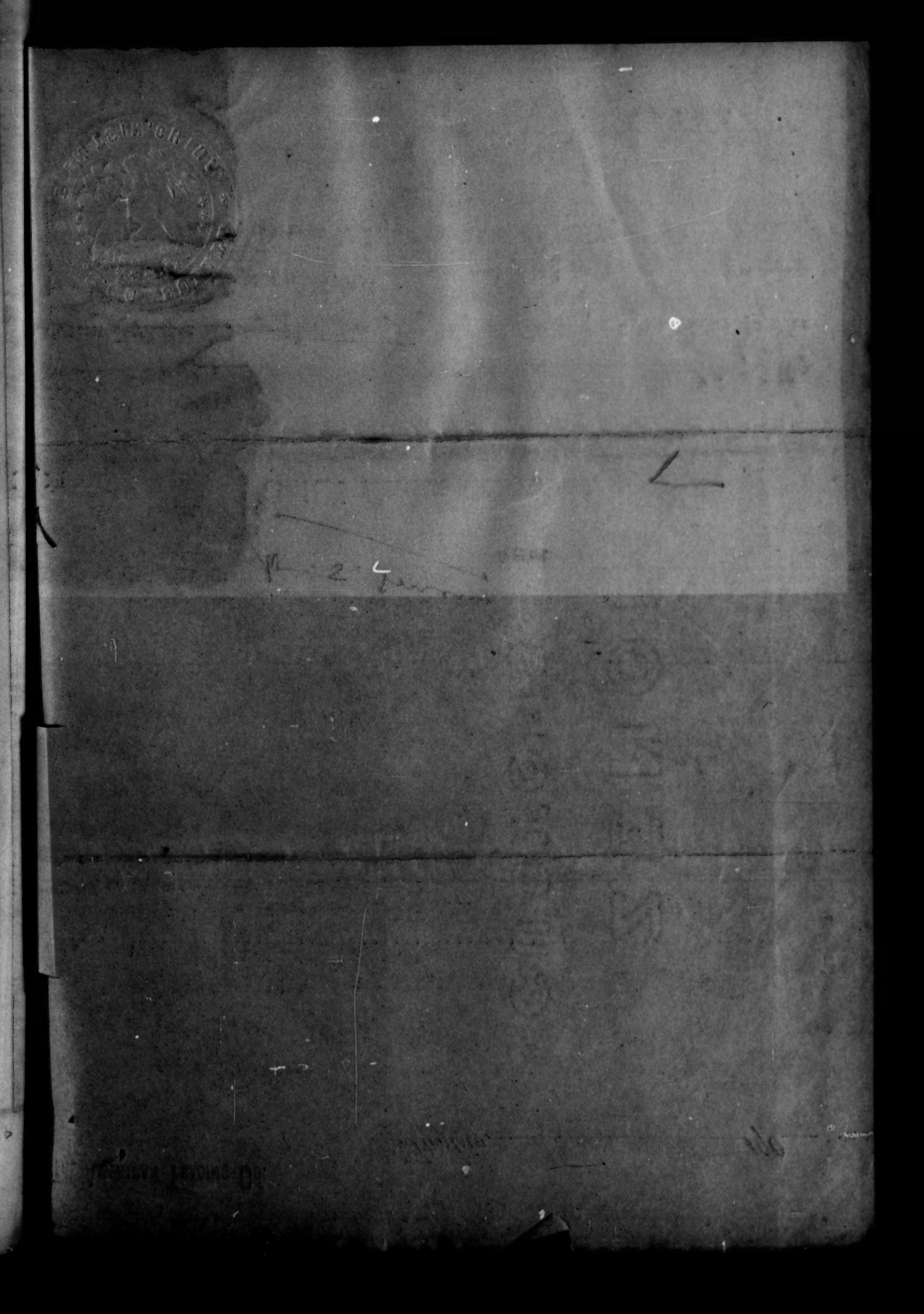
United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

W.J. Emens for the American Trading Co being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief The American Trading Co. W.J. Emens agent

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of April 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.



CLAIM 89, ITEM

"OAK BRANCH" CARGO.

This cargo arrived at Taku on the 8th of July,1900. The discharge of the steamer was impossible on account of the hostilities then existing and military occupation. By orders of the Senior Admiral of the fleet,the Captain proceeded to the nearest safe port,viz Cheefoo,where part of the cargo was discharged,but owing to an unsuitable harbor and the trouble in securing labor she proceeded to Port Asthur & Talienwan,causing us a loss as follows:

Original Cost of lumber	Tls83,650.23	
Charges in connection with placing the order,and profits	14,031.00	
Total		Tls97,631.23
Charges for demurage and extra charges		27,785.94
Total		125,467.17 ✓
Proceeds resulting from sale and including Tls 1,417.04 received from Fire Ins.Co.	78,814.24	78,814.24 ✓
Making a total loss		Tls 46,652.93

ITEM # 2.

Loss on cargo of lumber contracted for in May for July & August delivery which we were able to divert x STEAMER "OAK BRANCH" 5,973.00 ✓

ITEM # 3.

Loss on lumber bought by us on Pacific Coast,for delivery at Taku during the summer of 1900 which we had to hold back as landlumber at Taku Bar was renderred impossible as the Military Authorities required all the tow-boats andlighter service---------- 3,172.00 ✓

Explanation of reduction of this claim:

When the original claim was made out we stood to lose a large amount in connection with lumber we had bought on the Pacific Coast for delivery here in summer of 1900,and had to be held pending the resumption of business here.

Lumber Steamers only come as far as the outer bar from where it was lightered in some 15 miles.

The entire fleet of lighters was in possession of the Military Authorities

CLAIM 89, ITEM 1.

"OAK BRANCH" CARGO.

This cargo arrived at Taku on the 8th of July, 1900. The discharge of the steamer was impossible on account of the hostilities then existing and military occupation. By orders of the Senior Admiral of the fleet, the Captain proceeded to the nearest safe port, viz Chefoo, where part of the cargo was discharged, but owing to an unsuitable harbor and the trouble in securing labor she proceeded to Port Arthur & Talienwan, causing us a loss as follows:

Original Cost of lumber		T1s83,650.23
Charges in connection with placing the order, and profits	14,031.00	
Total		T1s97,681.23
Charges for demurrage and extra charges	27,785.94	
Total		125,467.17
Proceeds resulting from sale and including Tls 1,417.04 received from Fire Ins.Co.	78,814.24	78,814.24
Making a total loss		T1s 46,652.93

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Loss on cargo of lumber contracted for in May for July & August delivery which we were able to divert x STEAMER "OAK BRANCH" 5,973.00

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Explanation of reduction of this claim:

When the original claim was made out we stood to lose a large amount in connection with lumber we had bought on the Pacific Coast for delivery here in summer of 1900, and had to be held pending the resumption of business here.

Lumber steamers only come as far as the outer bar from where it was lightered in some 15 miles.

entire fleet of lighters

until sometime after the opening of navigation in 1901. In the meantime it was impossible to land lumber at Taku.

We managed however to make arrangements with the shippers by which our loss was reduced to the foregoing figure.

ITEM #4.

Loss on a steamer load of sleepers which we were under contract to deliver in Chinwantou during [redacted] July ---------- Tls 1487.50 ✓

ITEM #5.

Loss on the unfinished portion of a contract for sleepers that we were to deliver to the Chinese Imperial Railway at Newchwang---------- 8410.86 ✓

Since making up original claim we have been able to reduce the amount originally claimed.

ITEM #6.

Loss on 25c/s Yarn looted or burned while between Tongku and Tientsin. £160 @ 2s & 9d 1163.63

ITEM # 7.

Loss of 6 c/s WIRE SCREENS burned in STEAMERS Company's Godown during the siege. G$175.00 @150 262.50 ✓

ITEM # 8.

Loss on 8 c/s paper x S/S "KNIVERSBERG" burned in lighter on June 16th,1900 £35 @2 - 9 254.55 ✓

ITEM # 9.

Loss on 12 tons of "BRASS CUPS" imported by us for the Peiyang Arsenal 6843.72 ✓

until sometime after the opening
of navigation in 1901. In the
meantime it was impossible to
land lumber at Taku.
We managed however to
make arrangements with the shippers
by which our loss was reduced to
the foregoing figure.

ITEM #4.

Loss on a steamer load
of sleepers which we were under contract to
deliver in Chinwantou during
July ---------- [redacted] Tls 1487.50

ITEM #5.

Loss on the unfinished
portion of a contract for sleepers
that we were to deliver to the
Chinese Imperial Railway at
Newchwang---------- $410.86

Since making up original
claim we have been able to reduce
the amount originally claimed.

ITEM #6.

Loss on 25c/s Yarn looted
or burned while between Tongku and
Tientsin. £100 @ 2s 9d 1183.83

ITEM # 7.

Loss or 6 c/s WIRE SCREENS
burned in STEAMERS Company's Go-
down during the edege. @£17.5.00 @150 202.50

ITEM # 8.

Loss on 8 c/s paper x S/S
"KNIVERSBERG" burned in lighter on
June 16th,1900 £35 @2 - 8 254.55

ITEM # 9.

Loss on 12 tons of"BRASS CUPS"
imported by us for the Peiyang Arsenal 8643.72

Explanation

Explanation: Original claim selling price estimated, the foregoing price represents actual loss.

ITEM # 10/

Interest on money paid for goods which have been held at points of shipment and elsewhere, charges for storage, additional charges for freight and insurance

Sub-Div. 1. Extract from books Cash debtor to Russo-Chinese Bank Page 37, Cash-Book, Jan 16th, 1901,

Interest on Loans	Tls4639.48	
Russo-Chinese Bank Debit Notes 13/7/1901 & 13/6/1902	3273.19	
Hong Kong Bank Interest	945.00	
Interest on cargo shipped before hostilities broke out and detained in transit	1400.00	
Sub-Div. 2. Extra warehouse ch charges	1635.63	
Sub-Div. 3. Extra freight charges, arising from the refusal of the steamer companies to deliver the cargo, for which we held through Bills of Lading to Tientsin, north of Shanghai. Steamer companies claimed that a state of war existed and the only way for us to get our cargo was by paying extra coast rate. For this we claimed	2003.52	
Sub-Div. 4. Extra insurance on delayed cargo and cargo which we were unable to deliver on account of the war	750.00	Tls14,645.82 ✓

ITEM # 11.

Salaries and Wages of employees during period when business was suspended 5,071.00 ✓

ITEM # 12.

Value of cargo looted from premises:

Clocks	76.00	
Umbrellas	38.00	
18 b/c Cotton Yarn (Used for defense)	1,760.00	
Watches	360.00	
Copper and Yellow Metal	150.00	
Provisions	200.00	
Total		2,584.00 ✓

Explanation Original claim selling price estimated, the foregoing price represents actual loss.

ITEM # 10\

Interest on money paid for goods which have been held at points of shipment and elsewhere, charges for storage, additional charges for freight and insurance

Sub-Div. 1. Extract from books Cash debtor to Russo-Chinese Bank Page 37, Cash-Book, Jan 16th, 1901.

Interest on Loans ----------		Tls 4638.48
Russo-Chinese Bank Debit Notes 13\7\1901 & 13\6\1902 --------	2	3278.19
Hong Kong Bank Interest		949.00
Interest on cargo shipped before hostilities broke out and detained in transit ----------		1400.00

Sub-Div. 2. Extra warehouse charges Tls 635.65

Sub-Div. 3. Extra freight charges, arising from the refusal of the steamer companies to deliver the cargo, for which we held through Bills of Lading to Tientsin, north of Shanghai. Steamer companies claimed that a state of war existed and the only way for us to get our cargo was by paying extra coast rate. For this we claim 5003.85

Sub-Div. 4. Extra insurance on delayed cargo and cargo which we were unable to deliver on account of the war 750\00 Tls 14,845.85

ITEM # 11

Salaries and Wages of employees during period when business was suspended 5,071.00

ITEM # 12.

Value of cargo looted

From premises	
Opiums	76.00
Candles	38.00
15 b\a Cotton Yarn (Used for defence)	1,760.00
Watches	380.00
Copper and Yellow Metal	130.00
Provisions	200.00
Total	2,584.00

ITEM # 13.

Loss on 3000 sleepers for the Imperial Chinese Railway landed at Newchwang x 2/3 Inverness, which was destroyed or lost before delivery had been completed — Tls 5,040.00 ✓

ITEM # 14.

By arrangements made with banks we were able to extend the exchange contracts without loss.

ITEM # 15.

Loss on 3000 sleepers
for the Imperial Chinese Railway
landed at Newchwang x S/S
Invereesa, which was destroyed
or lost before delivery had been
completed

Tls 6,040.00

ITEM # 16.

By arrangements made with banks we were able
to extend the exchange contracts without loss.

Claim No.

Amount of loss resulting from the disappearance of Native Merchants whose premises were destroyed, who have not returned and cannot be traced.

Lung Shun	Provisions	Tls 230.00
Dore	"	681.00
Yen	Cigarettes	16.56
Yenchau	"	267.62
Tien Shing	Yarn	771.60
Teen Shing Ching	"	3321.63
E.Shing Ching	"	1845.06
Chun tai ho	Sundry Mdse	5726.83
Tsing Chang Shing	" "	450.00
	Total	Tls13310.30

CLAIM #134.

"49 c/s Galvanized Iron x S/S Chungking."

The above mentioned cargo was destroyed by fire in the godown of the Steamer Agents on July 2nd, 1900, during the siege. The godown and contents were totally destroyed. Cargo had just arrived and we had not had time to take delivery.

Tls 2005.28

CLAIM #134.

Amount of loss resulting from the disappearance of Native Merchants whose premises were destroyed, who have not returned and cannot be traced.

Lung Shun	Provisions	Tls 230.00
Pore	"	881.00
Yan	Cigarettes	16.56
Yenchau	"	267.82
Tien Shing	Yarn	771.80
Yuen Shing Ching	"	3321.83
E.Shing Ching	"	1845.08
Chun tai ho	Sundry Mdse	5726.83
Tsing Cheng Shing	" "	450.00
	Total	Tls 13310.30

CLAIM #134.

"40 c/s Galvanized Iron x 8/8 Chungking."

The above mentioned cargo was destroyed by fire in the godown of the Steamer Agents on July 2nd,1900,during the siege. The godown and contents were totally destroyed. Cargo had just arrived and we had not had time to take delivery.

Tls 8006.38

SUPPLEMENTARY CLAIM.

About the end of October, there arrived, for us from Japan, ex S/S Heian Maru, 250 cases beer and 1 case of sundries which were entirely lost. At the time troops, guns and supplies were coming in and all the usual discharging of cargo conditions were upset. We used every effort to trace the cargo but it was either looted or thrown into the river by the troops We have no redress against the steamer or anyone else. It was one of the many similiar losses due to Military Occupation.

Loss Yen 2,672.52 @ 85 = Tls 2,271.64 ✓

DETERIORATION OF CARGO.

The following represents a loss on sundry cargo intended for shipment to the interior, The war dislocated trade with the interior, and we have been compelled to hold same in warehouse, and now claim for deterioration. All of said cargo was contracted for prior to June 1900, and arrived subsequent to the war.

1100	pcs	Satins	damage equals	Tls 2.00	per pce	2320.
44	c/s	Cotton	Italian	Cloth		3300.
300	pcs	"	"	"	@ 2.50 ea	750.
874	"	2	2	2	1.00	874.
30	c/s	Shirtings				525.
			Total		Tls	7769.00

SUPPLEMENTARY CLAIM.

About the end of October, there arrived, for us from Japan, ex S/S Helan Maru, 250 cases and 1 case of sundries which were entirely lost. At the time troops, guns and supplies were coming in and all the usual discharging of cargo ~~beer~~ ations were upset. We used every effort to trace the cargo ~~ther~~ looted or thrown into the river by the troops ~~ress~~ against the steamer or anyone else. It many similar losses due to Military Occupation.

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DETERIORATION OF CARGO.

The following represents a loss on sundry cargo intended for shipment to the interior, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ The war dislocated trade with the interior, and we have been compelled to hold same in warehouse, and now claim for deterioration. All of said cargo was contracted for prior to June 1900, and arrived subsequent to the war.

1100 pcs Satins damage equals Tls 3.00 per pcs 3320.

44	c/s	Cotton Italian Cloth			3300.
300	pcs	"	"	@ 2.50 ea	750.
874	"	"	"	1.00	874.
30	c/s	Shirtings			525.

Total Tls 7769.00

139.R

2.50

Asian Mam Tongku

The American Trading Co. Limited

Kobe 250 Cases 4 Cy Quart
Asahi Beer f.o.b. @ 8.60 2,150 00

Charges.

Cases & Packing included in one
Marine Ins. 6 63
Forking & Rail 3 50
Freight 250 @ 1.30 Tongku @ 1.30 per Cy.
-M 335.00 per M/T 325 00
Bill & Brokerage 3 35 338 63
2,488 63
Com 2½ % 62 21
2,550 84
Cons Duty 121 83
Yen 2,672 52

Ushi

E. O. E.

Kobe, 22nd Oct. 1900

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

Nos. 89, 111, 113 and 134.

AWARD on Claim of THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, TIENTSIN.

Item	NATURE OF CLAIM.	ALLOWED	DISALLOWED.
	No. 89.	TAELS	TAELS
1.	"KLM BRANCH" cargo	46,652.93	78,814.93
2.	"OAK BRANCH" cargo	5,973.00	
3.	Loss on lumber bought for delivery at Taku and held back because of hostilities	3,172.00	8,828.00
4.	Loss by breach of contract for delivery of sleepers at Chinwangtao	1,487.50	
5.	Loss on unfinished contract for sleepers for Chinese Imperial Railway	8,410.86	8,067.94
6.	Loss on 25 cases yarn looted or burned between Tangku and Tientsin.	1,163.63	
7.	Loss of 6 cases wire screens burned in steamer company's godown during siege	262.50	
8.	Loss on 8 cases paper burned in lighter, June 16,1900	254.55	
9.	Loss on 12 tons brass cups imported for Peiyang arsenal (loss ascertained to be greater than originally claimed)	6,843.73	
10.	Interest, freight, warehouse and insurance charges	13,895.82	1,204.18
11.	Salaries and wages of employees during period business was suspended	5,071.00	
12.	Loss of cargo looted from premises (per list)	2,584.00	
13.	Loss on sleepers for Chinese Imperial Railway at Newchwang per S.S. "Inverness"	5,040.00	
	Carried Forward	100,811.52	96,915.05

Item	NATURE OF CLAIM	ALLOWED TAELS	DISALLOWED. TAELS.
	Brought Forward	100,811.52	96,915.05
14.	Loss on exchange		7,500.00
15.			
	No. 111.		
	Loss on goods sold and delivered to Chinese but not paid for. (Debtors not insolvent.)		6,250.00
	No. 113.		
	Loss on debts recognized as valid but not recoverable in consequence of hostilities.	13,310.00	146,376.00
	No. 134.		
	Loss of 49 cases of galvanized iron ex S.S. "Chungking" destroyed July 2nd, 1900	2,005.28	
	No. 204.		
1.	(Supplemental Claim) Loss 250 beem and 1 case sundries from Japan ex S.S. "Heian Maru" lost	2,271.64	
2.	Deterioration of cargo		7,769.00
	TOTAL.....	118,398.44	264,810.05

Taels 118,398.44 = U. S. Gold $ 68 $ 80,510.93

Interest at 7% from June 20th, 1900 12,226.45

TOTAL U.S.Gold $ 92,737.38

Taels 264,810.05 = U. S. Gold $180,070.83

Tientsin, China,

August 21st, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge

James Rapdolf

COMMISSIONERS.

(Issued Oct. 6, 1902)

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

No. ~

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
NOV
8
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
NOV 8 1902
BUREAU

October 6th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Acknd Nov. 10 C

Subject: Returns of Trade and Trade Reports of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs for 1901.

Nov. 10, 1902, mailed one copy of the above named Return to the Japanese & sent one copy to the Bur. of Foreign Commerce

E. V. C.

INDEX BUREAU
NOV 13 1902
DEPT. OF STATE

No. [illegible]

[illegible]

October 11th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Returns of Trade and Trade Reports of Chinese

Imperial Maritime Customs for 1901.

No. ~

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 6th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit under separate cover, two copies of the Returns of Trade and Trade Reports of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs for the year 1901, and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. H. Conger

Enclosure as above, under separate cover.